"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

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WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are generally fair, southwesterly winds.

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,361. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 29, 1897.—TWENTY PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market active and firm.

Cash wheat, $1.05½; cash corn, 35½c; cash cotton, 8 1-16c.

FOREIGN.—More successes of the insurgent tribesmen against the British forces in Afghanistan are recorded and an attack on Quetta, in Baluchistan, is feared. The Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and many other English people have sent messages of condolence to Mrs. Ogden Goelet. The steamer Windward from Franz Josef Land has passed Aberdeen with the members of the Jackson-Harmsworth arctic expedition on board. The German fleet manoeuvres near Dantzig during the past fortnight are described as total failures so far as quickness and manoeuvring ability to resist torpedo attacks are concerned. The body of Capt. Arkwright, who perished on Mont Blanc in 1866, has been recovered in a remarkable state of preservation. Gen. Nelson A. Miles attended a parade of the Berlin garrison before Emperor William yesterday and was presented afterward to the Kaiser. Richard Croker and his family and Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy will sail from Southampton on the steamer New York on Tuesday. The warm welcome accorded to the Duke and Duchess of York in Dublin was repeated at Killarney in the south of Ireland.—Pages 5 and 15.

Page 1.

Willie Woce, aged six years, of Winfield, L. I., fell into a cistern Friday where he kept his goldfish and was drowned.

The brick walls supporting a three-story wooden house in Boston collapsed yesterday, killing two workmen and seriously injuring a third.

Mrs. Barbara Schmidt of New Durham, N. J., was bitten by a mosquito on Thursday. Her arm has swollen to double its normal size, and amputation may become necessary.

Star Pointer, the pacing stallion, beat all records for a mile on the Readville track yesterday. The time was 1:59¼. Tremendous excitement followed the achievement of the great feat.

Germany levies a tax on representatives of American business houses for all transactions made in the empire. Consul Monaghan suggests a retaliatory tax on Germans doing business in America.

Gov. Black and his wife are at Manhattan Beach as the guests of Senator and Mrs. Platt. It is expected that a conference will be held to-day or to-morrow to decide the date of the meeting of the Republican State Committee and the nominee for the Appeals Court bench. The Governor is said to favor the nomination of Seth Low, and the Citizens' Union declares the nomination is certain unless Mr. Low declines.

Page 2.

The Commercial Travelers' National League at its convention next month will declare itself on the Anti-Scalpers' bill.

The St. Andrew's Golf Club defeated the Oakland Club yesterday at Bayside, L. I. G. E. Armstrong made a new amateur record.

The body of an unidentified man was washed ashore at Fort Hamilton yesterday. Bullet wounds and body bruises suggested it to be a case of murder.

The New York Athletic Club won the majority of the events at the field meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union yesterday. Wefers defeated Maybury of Chicago in both the 100-yard dash and 220-yard race.

The New York and Chicago teams played a tie game at the Polo Grounds yesterday. Catcher Warner of the local team was accused of deliberately spiking one of the visitors and was ordered out of the game by the umpire. A riot seemed imminent after the game was called and the police cleared the field. Brooklyn lost twice to Louisville.

Page 3.

Belmar won the Ocean Handicap at Sheepshead Bay, though he bumped Hastings badly near the finish. "Pittsburg Phil" pocketed large gains on the result. Alice Farley won the Dash Stakes. There was fine steeplechasing, in which Royal Scarlet was the victor.

Page 5.

The 10 per cent. discriminating clause in the tariff will give the Spreckels line of ships a monopoly of Hawaiian trade.

Page 7.

Orders were received yesterday changing the sailing dates of all the vessels now at the navy yard. To meet the demand the yard force will work night and day.

Page 10.

Mayor Wurster's appointments yesterday to the Board of Assessors revises the board politically.

Coroner Coombs of Brooklyn will investigate the cause of Mrs. Mamie H. Mugford's death. She died Aug. 15.

In looking up titles to Weehawken Heights property, Attorney Weller found one piece that in former years was owned by Daniel Webster, and afterward sold by him for $8,500.

The ocean's ravages at Brighton Beach have led to legal proceedings between the Brighton Beach Racing Association and the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company about a strip of land.

Guion Barrill was shot early yesterday in the apartment house at 438 Lexington Avenue. He says he encountered a burglar in the dark. The police can find no trace of the burglar, and advance the theory that Barrill shot himself.

Page 11.

Newport's annual coaching parade took place yesterday. It was unusually brilliant, and was led by Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Bronson.

More than 200 applications for non-resident membership were received by the Merchants' Association yesterday. Mercantile visitors from the South and West talk most hopefully of the business outlook in their localities.

The Murray family, from Petersburg, Va., identified as the property of the missing photographer, William S. Edwards, the valise and its contents which were found at King's Bridge, once supposed to have belonged to the murdered Guldensuppe.

The wheat market yesterday was dull and without incident. Prices were lower and showed a tendency to fall. Export business was almost at a standstill, but conservative traders in the Produce Exchange said the coming week was likely to see both lower and record quotation.

A convention of the Mayors and Councilmen of the principal cities of the United States will be held at Columbus, Ohio, in the last week of September. Representatives of New York, Boston, San Francisco, and Chattanooga will be among those present. The object of the convention is the consideration of the terms upon which public franchises should be granted and of other important municipal topics.

Page 13.

Committees from the Sons of the Revolution and from the Sons of the American Revolution are considering a plan of consolidation. When a constitution acceptable to both committees is prepared it will be presented to full meetings of both societies for final action.

Page 15.

Harold Frederic in his weekly cable letter plainly shows that the loss of Khyber Pass to the British forces was a sacrifice well worth making. As the Afridis now possess the hill forts, they may be induced to come down and fight in the open. In that case there can be no doubt of their ultimate defeat. If they remain where they are now, the British, after a reasonable time, will hunt them out of the hills. The report that Hadda Mullah intends to give his men a holiday is deemed quite in keeping with the character of a Hillman. The days of rest, however, will not be thrown away on the British. The writer comments at some length on the way that the British Under Foreign Secretary, the Right Hon. George N Curzon, is continually posing as a false prophet. His predictions of the passing affairs in India have been as erroneous as was his dictum that China would whip Japan. Lord Roberts is another whose shattered prophecies on the Indian question are noted. It seems to be clear now that England is paying for her late front against the Sultan in the Armenian and Greek questions. The scheme of tapping newspaper dispatch wires in Paris is revealed and commented on. The visit of President Faure to Russia is summed up in the light of the Kaiser's call on the Czar, and the persistency with which the latter hung fire on the word "alliance." An Italian journalist is now numbered among those who have tried to make Cornelius Herz talk and have failed.

Page 20.

James Connor, a notary public of 226 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, was arraigned in the Harlem Court yesterday accused of selling a fraudulent certificate of naturalization to Rocco Romano. He gave bail for examination Tuesday.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
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KEY WEST NEAR A LYNCHING.

Sheriff Knight Drives Out and Drinks with the Condemned Negro, Sylvanus Johnson.

KEY WEST, Fla., Aug. 28.—This city is on the verge of a renewal of a riot which has for its purpose the lynching of Sylvanus Johnson, a colored man. The cause of the excitement now pending is the action of Sheriff Knight in taking the criminal out for a drive around the city. The couple rode around to all the points of interest, and reaching Leon's saloon on Front Street, they alighted and went in, where they met a body of boon companions. The Sheriff ordered the drinks and cigars, and the strange spectacle was presented of a criminal under sentence engaged in the hilarity of the barroom with the highest peace officer of the county.

Returning to their conveyance, Sheriff Knight drove Johnson around to the residence of his mother, where they spent about an hour in social conversation, after which the prisoner was returned to his place in the jail. It is but two months since Sylvanus Johnson was arraigned in court for the crime of which he has been convicted, which was so shocking that a party of whites attempted to lynch him.

The negroes largely outnumbered the whites, and declared their purpose of razing Key West to the ground and massacring the entire white portion, if harm should come to Johnson, and for three days military law reigned supreme, and the United States Government was called upon to land marines and restore order.

The fact that the Sheriff, in the face of all this, should flaunt the prisoner in the face of the public, has renewed the desire to put an end to Johnson's life, and at any moment an attempt for that purpose may be made upon the jail. The date of Johnson's legal execution has not yet been fixed by the Governor, and this adds to the indignation of the people.

AGAIN THE JERSEY MOSQUITO.

A New Durham Woman May Lose Her Arm from a Bite.

The mosquitoes of the North Hudson section of New Jersey have given another evidence of the poisonous quality of the virus with which they inoculate the human system. Mrs. Barbara Schmidt, forty years old, of the Hackensack Plank Road, New Durham, was bitten on the arm last Thursday. She killed the insect, and thought no more of it.

Yesterday her arm had swollen to more than double its normal size. Dr. White, who was called to attend Mrs. Schmidt, said that if he did not succeed in reducing the swelling by to-day, the arm would have to be amputated.

A ROUNDSMAN AND TWO CATS.

Interpreted Orders Literally, and Made an Odd Report to Headquarters.

Frank Engel, janitor of the Third District Court, in Brooklyn, yesterday found two supposedly dead cats side by side in a cellar. Engel went to the station house in the next building and reported the matter. Roundsman Carboy, who happened to be temporarily in charge, recollected that all deaths must be reported to Police Headquarters, and he communicated with the office at once. The telegraph operator ironically requested the Roundsman to let him know at the earliest possible moment what disposition had been made of the bodies.

Carboy hunted up a bag, and with Engel proceeded to the cellar. Engel took one of the cats by the tail, when to his astonishment there was a meow, a swear, and a spit and both cats disappeared through the window like a streak.

A few minutes later the busy operator at Headquarters received the following information: "Say, you wanted to know about them remains. Them remains is alive."

LITTLE GIRL FINDS A HEAD.

Evidence of a Murder and Cremation Near Parkersburg, West Va.

PARKERSBURG, West Va., Aug. 28.—Evidence of a murder and cremation was brought to light to-day by Emily Roberts, nine years of age, while passing through a small patch of woods near her home.

In the path she found a woman's head. The little one almost fainted, but, recovering herself, went to where the head lay and picked it up by the hair. She was going to take it to a neighbor's house and give the alarm, but just as she was about to leave the spot a man appeared and commanded her to drop it, saying if she refused he would kill her.

The little girl dropped the head and ran to the nearest neighbor and gave the alarm. Inside of an hour a big crowd had collected, and they soon discovered a big brush fire, from which a sickening odor arose. Oil had been poured over the body, apparently, and as a consequence nothing could be found but the bones. The man, too, had disappeared, but from the description the little girl gave it is believed he is a peddler who was seen around Glenville within the last few days. The police believe the head belongs to the body of an Arabian woman who had been selling tickets in the vicinity for several days.

TERRIER PILOTED THE TRAIN.

Showed a Kings County Engineer the Way to the Flatbush Station.

A little Skye terrier was on the platform of the Vanderbilt station of the Kings County Elevated Railroad at about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, a time when the trains are crowded with business men going to New York. He jumped on the track just as a west-bound train was slowing up to come alongside the station. The dog trotted on till it was clear of the platform, and then turning around gazed with an inquiring look at the engine and gave several short barks.

Then it wagged its tail. The engineer, who was a kind-hearted man and did not want to kill the dog, shouted at it, and the dog ran down the track. The engine then started, and the dog serenely trotted down the track a few paces in front of the engine, every now and then turning around and uttering inquiring barks. The engineer slowed down, and the dog pranced gaily on. The train went ahead again, but again the engineer was obliged to go slow or run over the dog, which was sitting on its haunches waiting for the train to catch up.

Again and again the thing was repeated until the dog had the engineer almost crazy. Each time it would gain enough to induce the engineer to start up, and each time he would find the terrier serenely waiting for him to catch up. As soon as he did so the dog, which apparently regarded the proceedings as highly amusing, would give a few barks and start on his course again. This was continued till the train had passed the Cumberland Street and Lafayette Avenue stations, and had nearly reached Flatbush Avenue. The train had moved at a snail's pace. At Flatbush Avenue the dog jumped up on the platform, wagged its tail cheerfully, gave a farewell bark, and trotted down the stairs.

"The Waumbek" Jefferson, White Mountains, N. H., will remain open until Oct. first.—Adv.

LOW NOMINATION CERTAIN

Citizens' Union Declares Nothing but His Refusal to Accept Can Stop It.

GOV. BLACK SAID TO FAVOR IT

The Governor Is at Manhattan Beach as the Guest of Senator Platt—Conference Expected to Decide the Nominee for Appeals Court Bench.

So far as it can be now ascertained the plan of the Citizens' Union is to nominate Seth Low for Mayor on Wednesday and thus make it necessary for him to declare whether he will accept the nomination independently of the Republicans or not. The present plans of the Union apparently do not include a purpose to nominate candidates for Controller and President of the Council until after the question of the Mayoralty is disposed of. If the candidate for Mayor is the only one named by the conference committees next Wednesday it is suggested that the idea of a deal with the Republicans will be made plain.

Members of the Citizens' Union said yesterday that nothing could stop the nomination of Mr. Low Wednesday except a definite declination from Mr. Low himself. The members of the Brooklyn Committee of Fifty still favor delay and may suggest through their representatives at Wednesday's meeting that Mr. Low should simply be notified of an intention to nominate him, so that he may thus be placed in a position to a write a letter declaring his views. If any further suggestions of delay are made at the meeting they will probably be met with very vigorous objections from the conferrees from this city. The New York members are of the opinion that there has been delay enough already. The Brooklyn conferrees believe that delay means no injury to the interests of Mr. Low.

Some of the members of the Union believe it would be better to nominate a complete Greater New York ticket rather than to place Mr. Low in nomination alone, and this will probably be a subject of discussion at the coming meeting. It has been reported recently that Senator Platt, despairing of his ability to induce Secretary Cornelius N. Bliss to become the Republican candidate for Mayor, has urged Gen. Horace Porter, who is now Ambassador to France, to accept the nomination. The politicians generally believe that Mr. Platt has no such intention. In a cablegram received yesterday from Gen. Porter, dated St. Moritz, he said: "Any announcement of my candidacy for Mayor is entirely unauthorized."

Senator Platt is preparing his plans for the campaign. Gov. Black and Mrs. Black arrived here yesterday and went to the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, where they will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Platt for a few days. During Gov. Black's visit there will be several political conferences. The situation in the State and in Greater New York will be discussed. It was stated yesterday that Louis F. Payn, Chairman C. W. Hackett of the Republican State Committee, and State Commissioner of Public Works Aldridge would all visit Mr. Platt at the Oriental Hotel to-day. The result will be a conference that will probably determine the date for the meeting of the Republican State Committee and its nominee for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals. Judge Wallace of the United States Circuit Court is said to be Senator Platt's candidate for the nomination, but Judge Wallace is now charged with having voted for Grover Cleveland for President in 1884. This is the same charge that Mr. Platt's friends are urging against Seth Low.

The conference of the State Republican leaders at the Oriental to-day or to-morrow may clear up the situation so far as it concerns the attitude of the party in Greater New York. Gov. Black is said to favor Mr. Low's nomination, and there has been a tendency on the part of the Republican leaders, including Chairman Quigg, to regard the nomination of Mr. Low in a more favorable light than they have for the past few months. The conference of the anti-Tammany leaders will be held at the Manhattan Hotel, Forty-second Street and Madison Avenue, to-morrow night. The Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union will hold a special meeting at 32 Nassau Street to-morrow to determine whether or not they will confer with the Republicans. Their leaders have already declared that it is impossible for the Union to confer.

WORTH WAITS ON GOV. BLACK.

Escorted by the Party Leaders of Kings County He Visits Manhattan Beach.

County Clerk Worth, escorted by Sheriff Buttling, Controller Palmer, and about twenty other leaders of the Republican Party in Kings County, traveled to Manhattan Beach last night and paid his respects to Gov. Black at the Oriental Hotel. Although no political problems were solved at the meeting, it was not without political significance. Mr. Worth, shaking by his escort that he had not exaggerated when he claimed to represent the strength of the party.

The parade might also have been intended as an object lesson to Senator Platt. Among Mr. Worth's following were Congressman Israel Fischer and Kern A. Sharkey, who, until very recently, were reported as wavering between Worth and Platt, and likely to desert the Brooklyn man in his fight for the nomination of Seth Low.

Mr. Worth's appearance at Manhattan Beach was somewhat in the nature of a surprise. He slipped into Brooklyn unannounced Friday night, and left again yesterday, accompanied by Sheriff Buttling and all the most prominent of the party leaders. None of them left word where he was going, but it was expected that a conference was to be held to decide what action should be taken at to-morrow's conference of the anti-Tammany organization leaders. Mr. Worth has done little or no talking since he left Saratoga. He says he has nothing to say, therefore, he denies himself to interviewers.

Sheriff Buttling said yesterday there was nothing to say. "Every one," he said, "knows we are for Seth Low, and that's all there is to it."

Mr. Worth and his party did not go far. They went to Bath Beach, where they dined at the Avoca Villa as the guests of Sheriff Buttling. They dined well, and after dinner Mr. Worth made a brief speech. He outlined no policy and told no secrets, but he said the nomination of Seth Low by the Republican Party was as certain as the existence of a Ruling Power, and that nothing but that Ruling Power could stop it.

A few other speeches were made, and then the party adjourned to Manhattan Beach. The delegation included, besides those already named, Hugo Hirsh, Controller Palmer, Jesse R. Frost, Harry A. Hanbury, Chairman of the County General Committee; James A. Clark, John Deubert, and Robert Sedgwick.

Organizing for Low in Brooklyn.

Forty or more Twenty-third Ward Republicans met Friday night to form a Seth Low League in the Seventeenth Assembly District. A temporary organization was effected with Lorin Andrews as Chairman and F. W. Barthman, Jr., as Secretary. Letters were sent to the officers of other district associations friendly to the Low movement, suggesting co-operation. Another meeting will be held next week, when steps will be taken to form a permanent organization.

To Succeed Justice Osborne.

Corporation Counsel Burr of Brooklyn is a candidate for the Supreme Court Justiceship made vacant by the death of Justice William J. Osborne. His candidacy was generally indorsed yesterday, and pressure will be brought to bear in his favor upon Gov. Black. Before the death of Justice Osborne, Mr. Burr was a candidate to succeed Justice Willard Bartlett, whose term expires this year.

Gov. Black Sees the Sights.

Manhattan Beach held high festival in honor of Gov. Black's visit. More than 30,000 persons crowded the resort, and the accommodations of both the hotels were unequal to the demand. Pain gave a special fireworks display to celebrate the occasion. The Governor witnessed the performance of "Robin Hood," and the Bostonians announced late in the evening that they had broken all previous record by taking in $3,000.

Secretary Bliss Won't Run for Mayor.

Secretary of the Interior Bliss came to this city last night from Washington. He will probably not see Senator Platt to-day. He still adheres to his determination not to become a candidate for the Mayoralty nomination. President McKinley desires Mr. Bliss to remain permanently in his Cabinet, and Mr. Bliss has given to the President assurance that he will do so.

T. C. T. Crain to Talk to Tammany.

The regular monthly meeting of the Tammany General Committee will be held at Tammany Hall Thursday. Thomas C. T. Crain will make an address.

Assembly Nominations.

Onondaga—Second District, Edward G. Ten Eyck, (Rep.)

St. Lawrence—First District, S. W. Hemingway, (Dem.)

Franklin—O. M. Everett, Dem.

Montgomery—Spencer Billington, Pro.

GERMANY TAXES AMERICANS.

Houses Having Representatives in the Empire Must Pay a Tax on All Their Business Done There.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Consul Monaghan at Chemnitz has reported to the State Department that there has been levied a tax on the amount "turned over" or sold by firms each year. The Consul says:

"It may interest the merchants of our country to know that all large American houses that have offices here must pay enormous taxes for the privilege. This seems strange when one thinks that these houses are here not to sell but to buy. It seems a very short-sighted policy on the part of the authorities.

"Marshall Field & Co. and John V. Farwell & Co. pay quite a large amount. One would suppose their rents covered taxes enough for whatever conveniences they obtain. Besides, their representatives, whether Americans or natives, have to pay income taxes. I have often wondered whether it would not be wisdom on our part to put such taxes on branch German houses in the United States cities."

TROUBLES OF "DAN" GRATTAN.

Sued for $100,000 as a Citizen and for $2,000 as a Constable, and Now Afraid of All Women.

SOUTHOLD, L. I., Aug. 28.—"Honest Dan" Grattan of this place has more adventures and financial entanglements with women than any other honest man on Long Island. Only a few months ago he was sued for $100,000 damages, alleged to have been inflicted upon the character of two females by utterances of his in his own cornfield in response to civil questions asked by a couple of strangers. Mr. Grattan expressed his opinion freely. When bills for $50,000 each from the women for the thirty or forty words he had spoken were presented to him he swayed and wobbled and became weak in the knees.

"Holy Moses!" he said, "to think that I hoe corn ten hours for two or three dollars and can, in two minutes, say a hundred thousand dollars' wuth o' words. My words wuth $2,000 apiece? Say! The girl in the fairy story what dropped diamonds and pearls from the lips of her wasn't in it. Gosh! If I can talk at that rate I'll just keep on a talkin'."

The jury before which the case was tried decided that Mr. Grattan's words were without legal value to the plaintiffs, because they were true. As fictions and slanders they would have been coined into cash and would have represented Mr. Grattan's farm, stock, house, and lot. As facts they meant nothing but a verdict for the defendant.

As a vote of confidence the people of Mr. Grattan's neighborhood elected him Constable. This vindication has brought more trouble to him. Yesterday he was served with papers in a suit by Miss Florence Maxwell for $2,000 damages.

"Ez a citizen," said Mr. Grattan to-day, "my words is wuth $2,000 each. Ez a cunstible my acts is wuth $2,000 each. I seem to be a $2,000 kinder man."

The latest suit is caused by the seizure by the Constable, in behalf of a once confiding but subsequently resentful grocer, of a cow, a wagon, and a set of harness supposed to belong to Frederick Maxwell, who kept a hotel the performances in which would have made a Tenderloin saloon proprietor feel bashful. Miss Florence Maxwell, who weighs rather less than a hundred pounds, claimed the property and attacked Constable Grattan, who weighs 225 pounds. He laughed while he was being thumped, and seemed to be tickled as the blows from small fists fell against his broad chest. The two-thousand-dollar suit, however, is a serious matter. It means a lawyer's fee at least.

Therefore the big Constable is troubled. Whether he talks or acts unofficially or officially trouble and suits for damages and demands for amounts the simple contemplation of which causes his hair to drop out in clusters follow. He is now anxious to live where there are no women.

KNIGHTS SNUB POWDERLY.

Ex-General Master Workman Fares Coldly at District Assembly Forty-nine's Picnic.

Commissioner of Immigration T. V. Powderly, who was General Master Workman of the Knights of Labor when the order was at the zenith of its prosperity, received yesterday the biggest snub that a chief ever got from his former followers with whom he had become unpopular.

Mr. Powderly, accompanied by several of his old friends, among whom were Alexander Wright, formerly of the General Executive Board of the order; George E. Murray, ex-Master Workman of District Assembly 49, and now Inspector of Combustibles in the Fire Department; John J. Bealin, formerly of 49, and now Superintendent of the State Labor Employment Bureau, and Thomas Lee, also formerly of 49, and now an Immigration Inspector in the Barge Office, went up last evening to the picnic of 49, in Brommer's Union Park. They bought tickets at the gate. Master Workman Richard A. Cooney glared at Mr. Powderly as he sold him the ticket, but he showed no other sign of recognition.

Word was immediately passed along that Mr. Powderly and other unpopular Knights had arrived. The visiting party walked along the paths leading to the large wheel of fortune, while hundreds who knew them well stared at them, but no one had one word to say to their former pet and hero. Mr. Powderly's companions, who had been fortunate enough to obtain State and Federal offices, were equally shunned.

Mr. Powderly bought a ticket and gave the wheel of fortune a twirl, but got no prize. The visitors next went to the dancing platform and sat down in a secluded corner. They were soon detected there, and over 1,000 pairs of angry eyes were directed at them, but not a word was spoken to them.

Several members of Local Assembly 8,390, ale and beer brewers, went to Master Workman Cooney and said that they were going to expel Mr. Powderly and his companions from the park. Cooney begged them not to do anything of the kind, as the Powderly party paid their admission fees, and he further said that an attempt to expel them might lead to a row that would bring in the police and break up the picnic. So the hot-headed knights desisted from their hostile purpose toward their former general.

Mr. Powderly and his friends then took a walk under the trees and left the park.

STEAMER CONGO DISABLED.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 28.—The British steamer Congo, Capt. Jones, thirteen days from London for Boston, with a general cargo, arrived here this afternoon in a disabled condition, three of the blades of her propeller being broken. She has spear propeller blades on board and will effect repairs next week.

Incoming vessels report the prevalence of heavy weather on the North Atlantic.

FASTEST MILE IN HARNESS

Star Pointer, the Big Stallion, Lowers the World's Pacing Record at Readville.

THE NEW RECORD, 1:59 1-4

After Beating All Rivals, the Tennessee-Bred Stallion Reels Off an Exhibition Mile in Marvelous Speed—Excitement Over the Achievement.

READVILLE, Mass., Aug. 28.—The Chicago pacing stallion, Star Pointer, owned by James A. Murphy, to-day wiped out forever the two-minute mark and ended the controversy which has been going on for years as to the speed qualities of the light harness horse.

Paced by a runner, the big bay Tennessee pacing-bred stallion wiped out the mark, and had three-quarters of a second to spare when he went under the wire. It was the most wonderful feat ever accomplished by a light harness horse. It was witnessed by about 8,000 persons. The achievement was all the more remarkable because on Friday Joe Patchen, with Geers behind him, had made a shoot at the mark made by John R. Gentry last October, and had failed by a second and a half. Because of this it was not thought that his greatest rival in the race line would get down below the even time mark.

The day was perfect for record breaking. Not a breath of air was stirring, when at 4 o'clock the horse came out with a running horse to make a trial for a world's record. The first two scores were not satisfactory to Reinsman McClary, and he worked the horse way down below the turn. The second score was even worse than the first, for, while scarcely moving at a two-minute clip, he went to a break right under the wire. This made the friends of the horse more than a trifle nervous. The horse was acting as if a little sore, and as though he was not up to the task. But the third time down there was no hesitancy. McClary nodded for the word, and off the pair went, the runner right at his saddle.

How the Mile was Paced.

The first quarter was at an even two-minute gait, in 0:30, and then, as McClary called on the biggest of the free-for-all pacers to move the second quarter, there was a great cheer, for he was beating 2 minutes all to pieces, and got to the half in 0:59 3-4, with the second quarter in 0:29 3-4. Could he keep it up? Yes, and better still; for the third quarter was the fastest of the mile. The distance was covered in 0:29 1-4, or at a 1:57 gait.

Around the turn Pointer seemed to waver for the smallest fraction of a second, but McClary had the fellow right almost before one could see it, and then, as they straightened into the stretch, the runner moved up even closer. Both pacer and runner were asked to step along. McClary laid the whip on the runner, but McClary asked little of his horse and only spoke a word of encouragement. At the draw gate Star Pointer was reefed a little, and, coming stronger from the distance, the greatest pacing stallion ever appeared to have freshen in the last few strides, gathering fresh strength and courage as he neared the wire, and finished like a lion in the record-breaking time of 1:59¼.

Excitement Over the Great Feat.

A mighty shout went up, for the thousands knew that a performance had been made in harness, the like of which was never witnessed before in the annals of the turf. Hats were off, and men yelled as if possessed.

In the grand stand the owner of the horse had his hand wrung until it was nearly off. Over the fences jumped the men who knew horse and driver, or who were carried away with the enthusiasm of the moment. Hardly had McClary got the horse to a standstill before they had him on their shoulders, and he was borne in triumph to the judges' stand, and there, as the band played "Hail to the Chief," he was introduced to the throng. Then followed another burst of applause for the horse, owner, and trainer.

A fairer mile was never timed. Every watch in the stand caught the time announced, while on the other side of the stretch the timekeepers caught it equally as fast or better. C. W. Marks, also of Chicago, and owner of the greatest rival of Pointer, looked at his watch earnestly, and then remarked:

"If anything the mile was faster rather than slower. My watch barely got over to the fifth of the second. It was a 1:59 performance."

Star Pointer is a bay stallion; sire, Brown Hal; dam, Sweepstakes.

Records That Were Broken.

Since 1894, when the game little race horse, Robert J., paced a time mile in 2:01½, the horse world has been looking for the two-minute mark to be reached. In 1895 it looked as though the gelding, or John R. Gentry, would get to it, but the season went by, and last year even some of the more ardent in their belief were inclined in the middle of the season to think that it would be many years in coming, as the candidates then did not look promising.

But in September Star Pointer forced John R. Gentry to a race record of 2:01¼ at Glens Falls, and then both horses were counted likely candidates. Billy Andrews with Gentry got a chance to shoot at the mark at the Rigby track, Portland, in October, but on Pointer's day rain interfered. Gentry came very near it and took the crown which to-day was wrested from him.

To-day was the first time that Star Pointer was really sent for the mark. His owner has been content to scoop in race honors, but after having defeated Joe Patchen two out of three times and John R. Gentry the only time he got a chance at him, and as no other candidates were in sight, the owner decided to take time honors. How evenly he had sized the horse was amply evidenced to-day.

TAUTOLOGY IN A COURT.

Patrick Moriarty Told All About It and Rhatigan Was Fined.

James Rhatigan of 231 Rockaway Avenue, Brooklyn, was arraigned before Justice Kramer in the Gates Avenue Police Court yesterday for having assaulted Patrick Moriarty of 1,046 St. Mark's Avenue, on Aug. 15. When the assault was committed Moriarty was in Rhatigan's saloon. Moriarty took the stand and said:

"Your Anner, it was like this: It was on a Sunday marnin', an' I wint in the place an' drunk a drink—"

"What drink did you drink a drink of?" interrupted Justice Kramer.

"I drank a drink of beer. Then Rhatigan come up to me an' struck me a stroke—"

"Was your son struck, or where was the stroke struck?" again interrupted the Justice, biting his lips.

"His fist was on me jaw," answered Moriarty, earnestly. "He struck me a stroke, as I was tellin' your Anner, and stretched me bleedin' blood insinsible."

"Order!" shouted the court attaché, rapping the desk, while the Justice coughed and said: "Ten dollars fine."

Senator George's Vacant Seat.

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 28.—Interest in the appointment of a successor of the late Senator George is increasing as the time for the appointment approaches. Among those who are being put forward for the position are ex-Gov. Lowry, Senator-elect H. D. Money, who was elected to take the place of Senator George, commencing in 1899, and J. W. Cutrer. The appointment by the Governor holds only until the election by the Legislature, which meets in January.

Rockwood's Artistic Cabinet Photographs, $6 per dozen. Ground floor, 1,440 Broadway.—Adv.

FALLING WALLS KILL TWO.

By the Collapse of a House in Boston Two Workingmen Are Killed and One Is Injured.

BOSTON, Aug. 28.—By the collapse of two high brick walls supporting a three-story wooden building on North Bennett Avenue, which was being torn down to make room for the new Paul Revere school house, two Italian workmen were instantly killed this afternoon and one was seriously injured.

The other men at work near by saw the walls toppling in time to make their escape without injury. The dead men are Giovanni Gimino, twenty-two, and Dominico Tetee. The injured man was caught by flying bricks and is Domencio Amello, thirty-eight years old. He has several contusions on his left arm, and there is a severe wound over his eye. It is said that the man will recover.

The workmen were in the cellar, and it is said that they had removed the supports from the base of the walls in order to facilitate their work.

DROWNED AMONG GOLDFISH.

Willie Woce Tumbled Into the Cistern Where He Kept Them.

NEWTOWN, L. I., Aug. 28.—Willie Woce, six years of age, was drowned last evening in a cistern in the rear of his parents' home in Winfield. The boy was fond of fishing, and all his play moments were spent angling in a pond near the Woce residence. Willie became quite an expert with the rod, and caught many goldfish. When he would make a catch he would put his fish in the cistern in the rear of his home. He was fishing at the big pond yesterday afternoon, and it is believed that while transferring his fish to the cistern he lost his balance and fell into it.

There were many of his goldfish captives swimming about his dead body.

COREAN ENVOY NOT RECALLED.

Ill Feeling Results from His Failure to Attend Mr. Soh's Funeral.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The Secretary of the Corean Legation stated to-night that there was no truth in current reports that the Corean Minister, Chin Pom Ye, had been recalled as a result of recent friction among Corean officials here.

It is not improbable, however, that the Minister will voluntarily return to Corea at no distant day. The reports of his recall are said to result from the ill-feeling occasioned by Mr. Ye's failure to attend the funeral of Mr. Soh, Chief of the Privy Council of Corea, who recently died and was cremated in Washington.

BABY STOLEN BY A LION.

Two-Year-Old Child Disappears on Casper Mountain, Wyoming.

CASPER, Wyoming, Aug. 28.—A two-year-old child was carried away by a mountain lion on Casper Mountain Thursday morning. The little one's mother died last year, and its father put it into the care of a family named Henderson, which is herding sheep ten miles from Casper, at the head of "Vy" cañon.

At daylight Thursday Mr. Henderson arose and followed his flock, leaving the wife and the orphan charge sleeping in camp. When he returned at 8 o'clock for breakfast the woman was still fast asleep and the baby was gone. It had awakened and toddled off in its night dress. Its bare feet tracks were found leading to a spring nearly a mile away. Near the spring were found also fresh tracks of a huge mountain lion. No other trace of the babe has been found. There is known to be a den of four lions on Casper Mountain. No hopes are entertained of finding the babe alive.

NEW YORK'S BIG PEACH CROP.

Patient Ulster County Farmers Likely to Reap a Rich Harvest.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Aug. 28.—This year's peach crop is a record breaker, both in the quantity and quality of the fruit, on all trees. Nearly all varieties seem to have increased equally well, and as a result farmers who have had the patience to care for orchards with but small returns for some years will be amply repaid by this season's sales.

A well-known fruit grower in Southern Ulster, the great fruit-producing section of this State, is quoted as saying that the yield of all kinds of fruit this season will be greater than it has been before in a long time. Some of the wiser owners of orchards have learned that the fruit will be brought to the New York markets in such vast quantities in the time of harvest that during the first rush the demand will be but limited, which will cause the price to drop exceedingly low. Aware of this fact, a number of the fruit men are engaged in making contracts for the sale of their fruit at fairly reasonable prices, and consequently expect to realize more clean money out of their peach crop than out of any other crop raised this year.

NEW COAL MARKET IN MEXICO.

Gulf Transit Company Sending 500 Tons from Alabama to Vera Cruz.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 28.—The Gulf Transit Company is now loading 500 tons of Alabama coal for Vera Cruz, Mexico. An expert will accompany the cargo to see to its proper introduction and to establish a permanent and an extensive trade. The shipment is due to the recent act of Congress in removing the charges on Mexican vessels loading coal at American ports, Mexico having deserved the action by similar procedure on her part.

The Alabama coal operators expect to establish a big coal trade in Mexico, as the result, and the Vera Cruz shipment is their initial effort in that direction. That port presents special facilities, as the Mexican Central Railroad runs through the place. The Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, the Louisville and Nashville Road, and the Gulf Transit Company are all interested in the scheme, and will push it to a finish.

A special overture has been received from Mexican parties to make the experiment, and those interested have no doubt that an extensive coal market is about to be opened up.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

A storm has developed in the Upper Missouri Valley which has given light showers on the middle slope and in the Middle Mississippi Valley.

The pressure is high from the Gulf of Mexico to Newfoundland, also to the north of Montana.

The temperature has risen in the upper lake region, has fallen in the northern plateau, and has remained stationary elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	61	69	70
6 A. M.	63	67	71
9 A. M.	63	71	74
12 M.	70	77	79
4 P. M.	72	79	80
6 P. M.	72	77	79
9 P. M.	69	71	75
12 P. M.	66	68	70

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	74¾
Weather Bureau	74
Corresponding date 1896	66
Corresponding date for the last 20 years	70

The humidity yesterday at 8 A. M. was 90 per cent.; at 8 P. M., 48 per cent. The maximum temperature was 80° at 3 P. M.; the minimum was 67° at 6 A. M.

BRITISH REVERSE IN INDIA

Police Post at Mahom

MANHATTAN FIELD VICTORS

The Majority of the Championships Remain with the New York Athletic Club.

STOUT EFFORTS OF STRANGERS

Maybury of Chicago Does Finely, but Wefers of New York Too Swift for Him—Burke Wins Easily in the Four Hundred and Forty-Yard Dash.

Uneasiness, intense excitement, and wild delight were the sentiments that in sequence animated several thousand persons at the track and field sports of the Amateur Athletic Union at Manhattan Field yesterday afternoon.

They were uneasy at first, because from the North and West had come sinewy, bronzed young men, of known and unknown powers, to break a lance with the flower of Eastern athletic knighthood. They were then intensely excited because these same young men from the North and West proved stubborn, crafty, and sturdy foemen. At last they were delighted, because the East sent the North and West back to their homes, defeated.

A beautiful day, with the air just cool enough to be bracing, and yet sufficiently warm to loosen stiffened joints, was the weather's contribution to the cause. The officials of the union had performed their part, too, for the track was rolled until it was almost a springboard, the turf was shaved, everything was in readiness, and the events went off like clockwork.

Around four events the whole interest of the afternoon centred. These were the 100-yard dash, the 220-yard dash, the half-mile run, and the quarter-mile run. The best the East has was entered for them—Wefers, Cregan, Manvel, and Burke. And against them were Maybury and Rush of Chicago, the unknown Caldwell of Toronto, Brodie of Montreal, and Power of Pittsburg.

Maybury won the first trial heat of the 100-yard dash, with Jarvis of Pittsburg second, the time being 10 1-5 seconds. That was to be expected, and the first bitter fight was outlined when Wefers won the second trial heat, with Rush second, in the same time. Five men "set" at the head of the stretch in the finals, Maybury on the inside, Wefers next, then Rush, then Jarvis, and, outside, Karns.

Like the rise of a rocket, the men darted off at the crack of the pistol, Wefers first, then Maybury, and next Rush. It was Wefers's race at every stage, and when he broke the tape he was four feet to the good. But two things mitigated the enthusiasm of the multitude. Wefers had been pushed to go the distance in 0:09 4-5, equalling the world's record, and the other was Maybury's magnificent spurt.

The Chicagoan had not gone twenty-five yards when he faltered. Why he did this is not known, but in a race where seconds and inches are the law it lost him his second position and put Rush three yards ahead of him. Then that same man Maybury, by the fastest spurt ever seen on Manhattan Field, cut down those three yards in the last quarter of the distance and finished a dead heat with his fellow-countryman, and wiseacres queried anxiously: "What will he do in the 220-yard dash?"

The half-mile run was another terrifier. Barrett and Power were thought to be dangerous to Manvel and Cregan, and it was intimated that that was the time the visitors would begin to snatch the laurels. Turner jumped into the lead for the first quarter, while behind him in his stride hung Manvel. The other men bunched themselves at Manvel's side, with the exception of Cregan, who ran well to the outside. In these positions they continued until the last turn was reached, and then came the cutting out. Manvel passed Turner, who was wearied by his pace making. Barrett, unfit physically to start in the race, was away in the rear, and looked like a schoolboy behind, but in the stretch Cregan loomed up on the outside, cut down the leaders one by one, passed Manvel, and won by seven feet, with the time of 1 minute and 58 3-5 seconds.

The 220-yard dash was the most exciting event of the day. It was a desperate contest between Wefers and Maybury. Each man easily qualified, and then came the finals. There was no concealing the uneasiness then, for it was to be for blood. The sun had gone down behind the heights, leaving the track shaded, the soft breeze that had flirted with the flag over on the baseball field all the afternoon had wandered away, tired of its play.

Thrilling Moments.

From the grand stand not a sound was heard as the men went up to the distant mark. Down along the track men who have witnessed every notable athletic event for years, nervously snapped their watches or chewed at a cigar savagely. Even the men and boys along the fences who could not see the start were silent with the rest. A voice would have seemed almost a thunderclap.

Up at the mark the men crouched at the word "Set." Wefers, with the muscles of his legs standing out like thin steel bands, on the inside, and Maybury, an old black cap on his head, cool and composed, next to him. The shrill notes of a whistle came down to the grand stand from the starter. It was answered by one of the judges. Then came the report of a pistol, and with it the two men dashed forward. Down at the grand stand there was first one universal sigh of relief, and then a babel of voices.

Out on the track the two men came like the wind. Every foot for first fifty yards Wefers, with a look of what appeared to be agony on his face, the incarnation of fleetness; Maybury, with the cap down over his eyes, hanging doggedly at his shoulders. "Come on, Ernie!" shrieked a thousand men. And then somewhere within the New York boy let out a link and did come on. Bending slightly forward, he shook off his antagonist, and when he broke the tape there were several yards of light between him and the Chicago man. The time was 21 2-5 seconds, within a fifth of a second of the world's record.

In the meantime, Burke had easily won the 440-yard dash, Henneman, the Chicago man, had smashed the discus record over 12 feet by throwing it 118 feet 9 inches, and Sam Liebgold had won the mile walk. Everything was finished then, and in the East and with the New York Athletic Club remained the majority of the championships for 1897.

The following are the summaries:

One-Hundred-Yard Dash.—Starters: J. H. Rush, James H. Maybury, and D. H. Jackson, Chicago Athletic Association; Alonzo C. Caldwell, Union of Toronto; F. Jarvis, Pittsburg A. C.; J. H. Ehrich, and W. A. Karus, K. A. C., and B. J. Wefers and R. D. Hoffman, N. Y. A. C. First Trial Heat—Won by Maybury; Jarvis second, and Ehrich third.

Second Trial Heat—Won by Wefers; Rush second, and Karus third.

Final Heat—Won by Wefers; Maybury and Rush tied for second. Time—0:09 4-5.

880-Yard Run.—Starters: Roland B. Barrett, C. A. A.; E. Powers, Pittsburg A. C.; H. E. Manvel, N. J. A. C.; G. G. Hollander, K. A. C.; T. B. Turner, N. Y. A. C.; J. F. Cregan, N. Y. A. C., and George Stephen, Montreal A. A. U. Won by Cregan; Manvel second, and Powers third. Time—1:58 3-5.

Mile Walk.—Starters: S. Liebgold, P. A. C.; M. H. Donovan, N. J. A. C.; James Fraser, N. J. A. C.; Louis Liebgold, N. J. A. C., and W. H. Fetterman, N. Y. A. C. Won by S. Liebgold; Fetterman, second; Donovan, third. Time—6:44 4-5.

120-Yard Hurdle Race.—Starters: John R. Richards, N. Y. A. C.; Nelson Powell, Pittsburg A. C.; J. H. Thompson, Jr., N. Y. A. C.; T. W. Chase, N. Y. A. C., and T. McQueney, Springfield, D. A. A. A. Won by Thompson; Richards, second; Chase, third. Time—0:16.

One-Mile Bicycle Race.—Starters: F. C. Bremer, N. W. S. A. C.; Harry Hosford, N. J. A. C.; W. L. Darmer, N. J. A. C.; Bert Ripley, K. A. C.; W. C. Croul, K. A. C., and I. A. Powell, N. Y. A. C. Won by Powell; Ripley, second; Hosford, third. Time—2:32 3-5.

440-Yard Race.—Starters: A. J. Townsend, C. A. A.; J. H. Rush, C. A. A.; T. E. Burke, N. Y. A. C.; M. W. Long, N. Y. A. C., and George Stephen, Montreal A. A. U. Won by Burke; Townsend, second; Long, third. Time—0:49.

One-Mile Run.—Starters: J. B. Finnamore, P. A. C.; R. L. Eaton, N. J. A. C.; J. H. Christianson, N. J. A. C.; D. J. O'Connell, K. A. C.; H. W. Orton, N. Y. A. C.; J. P. Cregan, N. Y. A. C.; T. J. McGirr, N. Y. A. C.; Alexander Brodie, Montreal A. A. U.; R. Grant, Toronto A. A. Won by Cregan; Brodie second, Grant third. Time—4:27 3-5.

220-Yard Dash.—Starters: Alonzo C. Caldwell, U. of Toronto; J. H. Maybury, C. A. A.; C. A. Sulzer, N. J. A. C.; J. W. Ehrich, K. A. C.; W. A. Karus, K. A. C.; B. J. Wefers, N. Y. A. C.; R. Don Hoffman, N. Y. A. C. First Trial Heat—Won by Hoffman; Maybury second. Second Trial Heat—Won by Wefers; Ehrich second.

Final.—Won by Wefers, Maybury second. Time—0:21 2-5.

220-Yard Hurdle Race.—Starters: A. C. Kraenzlein, C. A. A.; J. Buck, K. A. C.; M. V. Bastien, N. Y. A. C., and T. W. Chase, N. Y. A. C. Won by Kraenzlein, Buck second, Chase third. Time—0:26.

Running High Jump.—Starters: N. T. Leslie, N. Y. A. C.; F. C. Franz, C. A. C., Washington; A. C. Kraenzlein, C. A. A.; W. C. Carroll, N. Y. A. C.; Irving K. Baxter, N. Y. A. C., and T. Cosgrave, N. J. A. C. Won by Baxter, height 6 feet 2¼ inches; Carroll second, height 6 feet; Leslie third, height 5 feet 11 inches.

Putting the 16-Pound Shot.—Starters: J. Herty, N. W. S. A. C.; E. H. Clark, Boston A. A.; R. W. Edgren, K. A. C.; John Flanagan, N. Y. A. C.; Charles Henneman, C. A. A.; F. Beck, N. J. A. C.; J. S. Mitchel, P. A. C. Won by Henneman, distance 42 feet 7¾ inches; Beck second, 42 feet 6¼ inches; Herty third, 41 feet 10¾ inches.

Pole Vault.—Starters.—D. Reuss, K. A. C.; C. F. Hamilton, N. J. A. C.; C. T. Van Winkle, N. Y. A. C.; O. B. Smith, K. A. C.; S. K. Thomas, K. A. C.; F. C. Franz, C. A. C., Washington; J. L. Huribut, Jr., N. Y. A. C.; R. S. Wilder, N. Y. A. C.; J. F. Powers, St. P. L., Worcester. Won by Hurlbut, height 11 feet 1 inch; Smith second, 10 feet 10 inches; Van Winkle third, 10 feet 6 inches.

Throwing the Sixteen-Pound Hammer.—Starters—Charles Chadwick, N. Y. A. C.; R. W. Edgren, K. A. C.; John Flanagan, N. Y. A. C.; J. S. Mitchel, P. A. C. Won by Flanagan, distance 148 feet 3 inches; Chadwick second, 141 feet 8 inches; Mitchel third, 139 feet 4 inches.

Running Broad Jump.—Starters.—J. T. Mahoney, K. A. C.; N. H. Priesell, Pittsburg A. C.; J. F. Bennett, East Boston A. A.; Myer Prinstein, Syracuse A. A.; E. B. Bloss, N. Y. A. C.; W. B. Rogers, N. J. A. C. Won by Bloss, distance, 21 feet 10¾ inches; Bennett second, 21 feet 10 inches; Priesell third, 21 feet 9 inches.

Throwing the Discus.—Starters: E. W. White, K. A. C.; A. W. Johnson, C. A. C., Washington; Charles Henneman, C. A. A.; C. J. Dieges, P. A. C.; J. Herty, N. W. S. A. C.; W. D. O'Connell, N. W. S. A. C.; John Flanagan, N. Y. A. C.; J. S. Mitchel, P. A. C.; Charles Chadwick, N. Y. A. C.; Wells Hamilton, N. Y. A. C.; M. O'Sullivan, N. A. A. Won by Henneman, distance, 118 feet 9 inches; Mitchel second, 106 feet 8½ inches; Herty third, 103 feet 6¼ inches.

Throwing the 56-Pound Weight.—Starters: R. W. Edgren, K. A. C.; O. W. Gardiner, Y. M. C. A.; Charles J. Dieges, P. A. C.; D. O'Connell, N. W. S. A. C.; John Flanagan, N. Y. A. C.; Charles Chadwick, N. Y. A. C.; J. A. Larkin, N. Y. A. C.; J. S. Mitchel, P. A. C.; Charles Henneman, C. A. A. Won by Mitchel, 32 feet 2 inches; second, Henneman, 31 feet 2½ inches; third, Edgren, 27 feet 1 inch.

One-Mile Relay.—Teams: Chicago A. A., A. J. Townsend, J. H. Rush, D. H. Jackson, and Roland B. Barrett; Knickerbocker A. C., G. G. Hollander, G. V. Lyons, J. P. Bernhard, and J. Buck; New York A. C., B. J. Wefers, T. E. Burke, M. W. Long, and H. S. Lyons. Won by N. Y. A. C. Time—3:21 2-5.

Official referee—Harry McMillan. Judges—William B. Curtis, R. E. Fishburn, Gustavus T. Kirby, and J. P. Boyle. Starter—George Turner.

FOUL PLAY SUSPECTED.

Unidentified Man's Body Washed Ashore at Fort Hamilton—Bullet Wounds and Bruises Suggest Murder.

The body of an unidentified man was washed ashore yesterday at the foot of Seventh Avenue, Fort Hamilton, and certain marks and wounds upon it led Police Captain Driscoll of Fort Hamilton to believe that the man was murdered. There were signs of blows upon the body, and a bullet wound in each hand. Around the neck was tied a tightly drawn string. The contents of the pockets comprised an envelope addressed to Mrs. Julia Fretz, care of Andrew Boland & Co., New Haven, Conn., and a clipping from a German paper, an Italian coin, and 50 cents in small change.

The body was that of a man of about thirty-five years of age, 190 pounds, with dark hair and a clean-shaven face. The clothes consisted of a black diagonal cutaway coat, striped trousers, and negligée shirt. The police telegraphed to Boland & Co., and last night received word that they knew no one of that description.

The body was taken to the Coney Island morgue to be held for identification and the action of the Coroner.

POLICEMAN IN A DEADFALL.

Kennedy Tried to Raid Brodie's Place and Was Caught by a Falling Skylight.

Whether Steve Brodie set a trap to catch a policeman or whether there was an accidental combination of unhappy circumstances is a serious question at the Mulberry Street Station.

Friday night Officer Kennedy concluded that the law was being violated in Brodie's place, at 114 Bowery. He went to Elizabeth Street, crept through a bakery, climbed a thirty-foot ladder, and crawled over a roof to the skylight looking into Brodie's. Three men and two women sat at a table below drinking. It was then 2 A. M., and Officer Kennedy thrust his stalwart body through the space under the skylight to see what beverage there was in the glasses below. Then the skylight fell suddenly and pinned him down, half in and half out. The men and women, thirty feet below, looked up at him and laughed, and invited him to drop in and have something.

Finding that nothing until he was tired, the policeman began to call for help. He called lustily for Steve Brodie, and announced to his amused audience that he was being murdered. By that time he was hanging abjectly, head down, and feebly muttering an argument to the effect that a dead cop would cause trouble for the place.

Brodie and two bartenders then pretended to suddenly discover the trouble of their visitor, and hurried to the roof with ostentatious expressions of solicitude. When the skylight had been lifted from the small of Kennedy's back and the blood in his body had been allowed to distribute itself normally, he demanded to know who had committed the outrage. Patrick Stenzel, one of the barkeepers, snickered and Kennedy promptly arrested him and marched him to the station house, where he gave bail. In the Tombs Police Court yesterday Magistrate Cornell held Stenzel in $300 bail for trial.

SUICIDE AT SIXTY-SEVEN.

Mrs. Coffey of Brooklyn Ends Her Life by Inhaling Gas.

Mrs. Sarah Coffey, aged sixty-seven years, of 750 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, committed suicide last night by inhaling illuminating gas. She had suffered from cancer for many years.

Her husband, James H. Coffey, a restaurant keeper of 24 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, left her at 7 o'clock, saying that he would return in an hour. He got back to the house at 9 o'clock, and found his wife sitting in a chair in the kitchen. One end of a rubber tube was in her mouth and the other end was attached to an open gas jet.

ANTI-SCALPERS' BILL.

Commercial Travelers' National League Want It Repealed.

The Executive Board of the Commercial Travelers' National League held a meeting last night in the Ashland House to perfect arrangements for the first annual convention of the organization, to be held in Rochester Sept. 13 and 14.

This organization is separate from, but in affiliation with, the Travelers' Protective Association. It was formed last April, and has a membership of 1,000.

It was decided last night to make a decided demonstration at the convention against the Anti-Scalpers' bill on the ground that it interferes with their Constitutional rights. Invitations were extended to Assemblymen Armstrong and Goit, who voted for the bill, to be present at the convention and give their reasons for favoring the measure. Senator Jacob A. Cantor, who opposed the bill, was also asked to be present.

Arrangements were made for about 300 delegates from all parts of the country.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

2:50 A. M.—85 Stanton Street, Solomon Sneer; damage trifling.

5:30 A. M.—379 Greenwich Street, A. Ulrich; damage, $90.

6:15 A. M.—5 Eldridge Street, Michael Bastine; damage trifling.

2:30 A. M.—158 Norfolk Street, J. Eisen; damage trifling.

9:50 A. M.—7 Crosby Street; damage slight.

5:45 P. M.—26 West Fifteenth Street, Veigil Clazer; damage, $20.

7:20 P. M.—213 East Fifty-eighth Street, Mary Westerfield; damage, $20.

11:20 P. M.—303 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street; James Kennedy; damage trifling.

Hood's Pills

are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

NEWS OF THE GOLFERS.

St. Andrew's Beat Oakland at Bayside, L. I.—G. E. Armstrong Made a New Amateur Record.

The St. Andrew's Golf Club team won a big victory yesterday over their opponents from the Oakland Golf Club, scoring 24 holes to 3, leaving the St. Andrew's men with the comfortable winning margin of 21 holes. The game was played over the new course of the Oakland Club, at Bayside, L. I. The nine holes have been lengthened during the Summer, and are now 2,950 yards in circuit, about the longest nine-hole course in the country. The teams and scores are:

ST. ANDREW'S.	Holes.	OAKLAND.	Holes.
John Reid, Jr.	0	W. J. Travis	3
G. E. Armstrong	8	H. R. Peck	0
J. B. Baker	0	L. E. Embree	0
William T. Gray	10	G. S. Upshar	0
James Brown	1	I. C. McKeever	0
Howard Townsend	5	T. Lawrence	0
Total	24	Total	3

The match furnished George E. Armstrong an opportunity to establish a new amateur record for the course, ninety strokes, as follows:

George E. Armstrong—

Out	4	3	4	3	7	7	6	5	5—44
In	3	3	5	3	6	8	8	5	5—46
Total									90

John Reid, Jr., who was beaten by the Oakland champion, W. J. Travis, has just returned from Saratoga, where he won the open tournament this week.

GOLF PLAYERS AT ORANGE.

Several Interesting Matches at the Essex County Country Club Links.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 28.—There was an unusually large number of players out at the golf links of the Essex County Country Club this afternoon and several interesting matches were decided. R. M. Colgate made his first appearance on the course since early Spring and played a tie game with H. G. Cortis. George B. Jenkinson, second, was easily beaten by 14 holes up in a match with Charles F. Watson, and he took his revenge in a game with Manton V. Metcalf, beating him by 3 holes. W. J. Kingsland beat J. T. Colt by 7 up. In the August handicap cup tournament a number of cards were turned in, although no remarkable scores were made. Among the scores made during the afternoon were:

				Gross.	H'p.	Net.
Charles F. Watson—						
Out	4	5	6	6	3	7	5	4	4—44			
In	4	5	6	6	4	5	9	3	5—47	91	..	91
R. M. Colgate—												
Out	7	4	9	4	6	7	4	3	—53			
In	7	6	8	5	5	10	9	3	7—80	113	..	113
H. C. Cortis—												
Out	4	5	14	7	5	12	6	4	6—63			
In	5	6	7	6	5	7	6	4	8—56	119	25	94
G. B. Jenkinson, 2d—												
Out	6	5	7	7	4	6	4	5	5—49			
In	5	4	7	5	4	4	9	5	6—49	98	9	89
W. J. Kingland—												
Out	6	8	11	6	7	7	5	4	6—60			
In	6	5	6	8	4	10	7	8	6—61	121	18	103
J. T. Colt—												
Out	9	6	6	6	4	6	5	5	4—51			
In	7	4	14	6	4	8	7	4	6—63	111	18	93

The only women on the links this afternoon and the first who have played over the course since June were Mrs. W. J. Kingsland and Miss Kingsland. Neither have played the game to any extent, and got into serious trouble on some of the difficult holes, Mrs. Kingsland winning by nine holes up. Their scores were:

Miss Kingsland—										
Out	7	14	11	6	8	12	6	9	—81	
In	9	10	12	9	8	14	10	10	12—94	175
Mrs. Kingsland—										
Out	8	6	13	11	8	9	10	4	8—77	
In	9	9	11	6	12	9	9	10	—83	160

PLAY AT BAR HARBOR.

Leeds Defeats Newhall on the Kebo Links—The Weekly Tournament.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 28.—George T. Newhall of Philadelphia was beaten by Leeds of Brookline, Mass., to-day by 8 up and 7 to play in the scratch golf tournament for the Green Cup on the Kebo links. Arden Robbins of New York, who has won every match, now leads Wright. Tappin and Leeds are out of it. Newhall will play Robbins on Monday. Should he win then, both men will have lost one match apiece, and will play a deciding match of thirty-six holes on the following day.

Guy Cushman won the weekly Kebo tournament to-day in eighteen holes, medal play. His net score was 107, as he had a handicap of 13 strokes. Miss Thompson and D. W. C. Falls won the mixed doubles putting competition by 12 strokes. Miss Taylor of Philadelphia and Reginald Johnson finished second in 55 strokes.

Englewood Golfers Win.

Eight golfers from the Marine and Field Club went to Englewood yesterday and played a team match with the Englewood Golf Club. The latter won by 20 holes, the score standing 34 holes to 10. The teams and scores are:

ENGLEWOOD.	Holes.	MARINE AND FIELD.	Holes.
W. C. Van Antwerp	0	F. N. Doubleday	0
Edgar H. Booth	1	H. N. Curtis	0
J. H. Sherwood	5	G. P. Toby	0
M. Campbell	0	L. Daniels	1
Dr. J. A. Wilson	8	N. M. Garland	0
J. Woolsey	6	D. R. Doubleday	0
C. B. Kell	12	J. T. Gwathmey	0
E. H. Jewett	7	P. S. Mallett	0
Total	34	Total	10

Many Golfers Out at Ardsley.

A good field of competitors turned out yesterday on the Ardsley Club links to play for the prizes in the regular club Saturday handicap. The match in Class A was a hot one, finally resulting in a tie between A. R. Churchill and E. Sheffield at 82 strokes net. W. B. S. Thorne won the prize in Class B. The players and scores are:

CLASS A.

	Gross.	Hdp.	Net.
A. R. Churchill	92	10	82
E. Sheffield	92	10	82
F. G. Winston	105	10	95
F. L. Eldridge	105	8	97
F. W. Stiles	110	10	100
W. H. Patterson	123	12	111

CLASS B.

W. B. S. Thorne	106	20	86
A. G. Halliday	110	22	88
G. A. Murphy	104	15	89
H. K. Jaffrey	110	19	91
C. Barnes	114	24	90
R. Skelle, Jr.	113	20	93
J. R. Slack	111	17	94
T. G. Strong	108	14	94
M. H. Clark	136	24	112
L. McK. Garrison	144	24	120
O. S. Villard	146	24	122

Golf at Poland Spring.

A handsome cup has been offered by Hiram Ricker & Sons, to be played for at the Poland Spring golf links on Sept. 2. The tournament will be open to all amateurs, and a special prize will be offered for the lowest gross score. Entries will close on Sept. 1. The Poland Spring golf links are said to be the finest in the East. The tournament promises to bring out some fine players, for the links have been tried by many golfers with satisfaction. The entrance is free. The whole length of the nine holes of the Poland Spring links is 2,465 yards. The record is held by A. H. Fenn, who made the nine holes in 41 strokes.

Point Judith Country Club Golf.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, Aug. 28.—The open golf tournament under the auspices of the Point Judith Country Club was continued at the links at the Wild Field Farm to-day. A feature of the match was a round made by Mr. Barker in a play against Mr. Mauron, tying the score of the links and making a record of 79. The summary:

President's Cup.—Finals—A. Barker of the Agawan Golf Club beat Carpenter of the Jamestown Club—5 up, 4 to go.

The tournament will close Monday, when the Consolation Cup finals will be played.

AMATEUR ATHLETIC DECISIONS.

Protests as to Chicago Carnival Acted Upon by Governing Board.

The Governing Board of the Amateur Athletic Union held a meeting in the Murray Hill Hotel last night. The following delegates and members of the Governing Board were elected: S. E. Petit, Central Association; J. J. Wolfe of the Southern Association, G. L. Lison of the Pacific Association, R. C. Reber, B. C. Fisher, and Daniel G. Taylor of the Western Association.

The most important business was the report of the committee in charge of the protest of the Knickerbocker A. C. of N. Y. against the Chicago Athletic Association, relative to a carnival held some time ago in Chicago. The men protested were A. Kraenzele and E. J. Mix. The committee decided that the points in the relay race shall count in the score. (A technical decision.)

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

The New York and Chicago Teams Play a Tie Game Before 10,000 Spectators.

DONAHUE SPIKED BY WARNER

Local Catcher Accused of Foul Play and Ordered Out of the Game by the Umpire—Police Clear the Field—Other Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Baltimore	70	32	.686
Boston	73	34	.682
New York	64	37	.634
Cincinnati	62	39	.614
Cleveland	54	48	.529
Chicago	49	58	.458
Louisville	48	60	.444
Pittsburg	46	58	.442
Philadelphia	47	61	.435
Brooklyn	45	61	.425
Washington	44	60	.423
St. Louis	26	80	.245

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 6; Chicago, 6.
Louisville, 11; Brooklyn, 5, (first game.)
Louisville, 6; Brooklyn, 5, (second game.)
Baltimore, 7; Cincinnati, 2.
Boston, 11; Cleveland, 5.
Pittsburg, 6; Philadelphia, 4.
Washington, 15; St. Louis, 11.

The end of the contest at the Polo Grounds yesterday, where 10,000 enthusiasts saw the New York and Chicago teams play a tie game, was entirely out of place in this city. Patrons of the Polo Grounds never before saw a squad of police take possession of the field to prevent a disturbance, which seemed imminent after Umpire Emslie had called the game on account of darkness at the conclusion of the eighth inning. The trouble was the outcome of what looked like a deliberate attempt by the local catcher, Jack Warner, to cripple an opponent.

The Giants had tied the score in the seventh inning, when defeat seemed certain, by three singles, Tiernan's home run, and two errors by Griffith, who dropped Mcreery's drive, and, after he recovered the ball, tried to throw Van Haltren out at the plate. The ball struck Callahan at second base behind the ear and he dropped like a log. He recovered in a few minutes, apparently none the worse for the injury.

Players and spectators were in a wild state of excitement when the Giants went to the bat in the eighth inning. It was getting dark, the score was tied, and something had to be done. Warner, who was first up, made a base hit. He made a dash for second, when Donnelly struck out, and the ball was thrown to Donahue. The runner must have seen that he would be retired, and apparently with the intention of throwing Donahue to force him to drop the ball, he jumped as if to slide, and buried his spikes in Donahue's leg, tearing the flesh in a frightful manner.

Donahue, recovering from the shock, made a blow at Warner, but Umpire Emslie and several players pulled them apart. Umpire Emslie was so incensed at Warner's dirty work that he ordered him out of the game. Donahue's wounds were dressed, and play was resumed. Seymour fouled out, and the game was then called. Warner immediately started for Donahue, not to fight, he declared, but to apologize. The crowd, which had already swarmed on the field, thought a fight was about to take place, and in a twinkling nearly 1,000 persons gathered around the players of both teams and shouted to the two men to fight it out. It looked as though a riot would occur, and the police charged the crowd, dispersing them with considerable trouble.

Warner was roundly hissed, and Umpire Emslie said after the game that it was the dirtiest piece of playing he ever witnessed during his career on the ball field.

The game from the start was of a very "scrappy" kind. Little Pitcher Gaining Dahlen was put out of the game and then ordered off the grounds for abusive language to the umpire. This left the olts in a demoralized condition, as there were only ten players all told on the grounds. It was then that Donahue was sent to short and Kittridge, the only extra man, went behind the bat.

The Chicagos scored six runs in the first six innings through some timely base hits, aided by bungling plays. Seymour pitched a good game up to the ninth inning. He equaled the strike-out record, retiring ten men on strikes. In the second inning he pitched eleven balls, nine of which were strikes, and retired three batters in record time.

Score:

NEW YORK.	R	I B	P O	A	E	CHICAGO.	R	I B	P O	A	E
V. Halt'n, cf	2	2	0	0	1	Everett, 3b	0	1	1	1	0
McCreery, rf	1	0	2	0	0	Dahlen, ss	1	1	1	6	2
Tiernan, lf	2	2	1	0	0	Kittridge, c	0	0	4	3	0
Davis, ss	0	0	3	3	0	Griffith, rf	0	2	0	0	2
Gleason, 2b	0	1	1	1	0	Anson, 1b	0	0	13	0	0
Clark, 1b	0	1	5	3	0	Ryan, rf	1	2	1	0	0
Warner, c	0	2	10	2	2	Callahan, 2b	1	0	2	2	0
Donnelly, 3b	1	2	1	1	0	Decker, lf	1	1	0	0	0
Seymour, p	1	1	1	1	0	Thornton, p	1	1	0	1	0
						D'hue, c, ss	1	1	3	4	0
Total	6	11	24	11	3	Total	6	9*	23	12	2

*Clark declared out for Gleason's interference.

New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	—6	
Chicago	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	—6	

Earned runs—New York, 4; Chicago, 1. First base on errors—New York, 1. Left on bases—New York, 6; Chicago, 4. Base on balls—Off Seymour, 4; off Thornton, 3. Struck out—By Seymour, 10; by Thornton, 4. Home run—Tiernan. Two-base hits—Donnelly, Ryan. Sacrifice hits—Tiernan. Stolen bases—Dahlen, Callahan. Double plays—Donahue, Callahan, and Anson; Kittredge and Donahue; Davis and Clark; Warner and Clark; Donnelly, Davis and Clark. Passed ball—Warner. Wild pitch—Seymour. Hit by pitched ball—Donahue. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

OTHER LEAGUE GAMES.

BROOKLYN WAS BEATEN TWICE.

Louisville Increases Its Percentage at the Expense of Barnie's Men.

The Brooklyns were beaten in two games yesterday by the Louisvilles at Eastern Park, in the presence of 5,000 persons. The Colonels found a great deal of fault with Umpire Carpenter's decisions in the first game, but after he fined and ordered Clingman out of the game, they accepted his decisions in silence.

Scores:

FIRST GAME.

BROOKLYN.	R	I B	P O	A	E	LOUISVILLE.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Jones, rf	1	1	3	0	0	Clarke, lf	0	2	3	0	0
Griffin, cf	0	1	4	0	0	Dolan, ss	1	1	2	6	2
Shindle, 3b	0	1	4	1	1	Wagner, cf	1	1	1	2	0
Dunn, lf	1	1	1	0	0	Nance, cf	2	1	3	0	1
L'Ch'nce, 1b	1	1	10	0	1	Werden, 1b	0	0	6	0	0
Shoch, 2b	0	0	2	5	1	Dexter, rf	3	2	1	0	0
Burrell, c	1	1	3	2	1	Clingman, 3b	1	1	2	2	0
Kennedy, p	0	0	1	0	0	Wilson, c	2	2	1	1	0
G. Smith, ss	1	0	0	4	0	Frazer, p	1	1	0	0	1
						Cun'ham, rf	0	1	0	0	0
Total	5	6	27	12	4	Total	11	12	27	13	5

Brooklyn	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	—5
Louisville	0	2	0	0	0	7	0	0	2	—11

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 1; Louisville, 4. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 2; Louisville, 2. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 5; Louisville, 6. Struck out—By Kennedy, 3. First base on balls—Off Kennedy, 5; off Frazer, 2. Home run—Frazer. Two-base hits—Dexter, (2,) La Chance, Shindle. Stolen bases—Jones, Wagner, (2,) Clarke. Hit by pitched ball—La Chance. Wild pitch—Frazer. Passed ball—Wilson. Umpire—Mr. Carpenter.

SECOND GAME.

BROOKLYN.	R	I B	P O	A	E	LOUISVILLE.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Jones, rf	1	1	3	0	0	F. Clarke, lf	1	1	1	1	1
Griffin, cf	2	3	1	0	1	Dolan, 2b	1	1	2	2	1
Shindle, 3b	1	1	3	1	2	Wagner, 3b	1	1	1	2	0
A. Smith, lf	0	0	0	0	0	Nance, cf	0	1	3	0	0
L'Chance, 1b	0	3	10	0	1	Werden, 1b	1	1	9	1	0
Shoch, 2b	0	0	2	4	0	Dexter, rf	1	1	2	0	0
Grim, c	0	0	6	1	1	Clingman, 3b	1	1	1	5	1
Fisher, p	0	0	0	3	1	Wilson, c	1	1	7	0	0
G. Smith, ss

SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR

Nearly 700 Soldiers Appear at the Range for Supplementary Rifle and Pistol Practice.

ONLY 249 QUALIFICATIONS

Marked Improvement in Attendance, but Inferior Shooting—State Team in Excellent Form; Will Leave for Sea Girt Tuesday.

Between 600 and 700 soldiers came down to Creedmoor yesterday for supplementary rifle and pistol practice, a marked improvement over the attendance of the Saturday previous. The showing made, however, was comparatively poorer, a smaller percentage of both marksmen and sharpshooters qualifying.

No complaint could be made about the weather, as the slight breezes that blew all day were, if anything, favorable for the shooting.

Both the Eighth and Ninth Regiments were well represented, but the latter did better work, qualifying more marksmen and sharpshooters. Only two marksmen qualified as sharpshooters in the Eighth, one of them being Capt. Melville, the hardest working man in the regiment. He had quite a struggle of it, but finally succeeded.

Both naval battalions, the First and Second, sent several men down, and white uniforms were much in evidence. The members of the Second Battalion did well, considering that most of them are raw recruits.

Yesterday was a true "kicking" day. There were complaints galore. Half the markers seemed to be asleep, taking advantage of the indisposition of the Superintendent of the range. It required some of Major Thurston's characteristic reminders to wake them up effectually.

The National Guard State team put in its last day of practice at Creedmoor. They are confident of winning the trophy at Sea Girt and are in excellent form.

Lieut. S. S. Stebbins of the Twelfth Regiment made a score of 49 at 500 yards during practice, two others made 48, two 47, and the lowest of any was 42 out of a possible 50. The Twelfth has done good work. Six of the fifteen men who are to represent the New York National Guard come from that regiment. The team will leave for Sea Girt Tuesday morning at 8:30 from the foot of Liberty Street. Tuesday and Wednesday will be devoted to practice, and Thursday and Friday they will compete for the several trophies. The Captain of the team is Lieut. W. J. Underwood of the Seventh Regiment.

Next Saturday there will be no shooting, the Monday following Labor Day having been substituted.

Yesterdays summaries follow:

RIFLE PRACTICE.

Seventh Regiment.

MARKSMEN.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	Total.
Private C. W. Perley, Co. G	04443—15	43333—16	31

SHARPSHOOTERS.

	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	Total.
Lieut. A. G. Todd, Co. G	55355—23	45455—23	46
Lieut. W. J. Underwood, Co. H	44544—21	54355—22	43
Capt. H. W. Jamsen, Co. A	35454—21	55454—23	44
Sergt. R. M. Kalloch, N. C. S	54344—20	54535—22	42
Private W. R. Short, Co. D	43555—22	54534—21	43
Capt. R. McLean, Co. K	44545—22	35544—21	43
Capt. W. J. Palmer, staff	44545—22	54443—20	42
Sergt. J. M. Mae, Co. G	55554—24	34354—19	43
Lance Corp. P. Jay, Co. K	45454—22	43555—22	44
Private C. Stein, Jr., Co. C	44454—21	45554—23	44
Private G. W. Schichi, Co. C	55445—23	55455—24	47

Eighth Regiment.

MARKSMEN.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	Total.
Private R. E. Ehrman, Co. D	33433—16	32444—17	33
Private J. Wegerbauer, Co. H	24243—15	43323—15	30
Private W. W. Tyen, Co. E	44454—21	44333—17	38
Private D. Harrow, Co. H	44434—19	33232—13	32
Private C. D. Cowry, Co. B	34333—16	03543—15	31
Private C. J. Farrell, Co. G	34343—17	34044—15	32
Sergt. A. Homan, Co. A	42543—18	44453—20	38
Private T. J. Downey, Co. A	33545—20	34003—10	30
Private G. V. Wagner, Co. A	24444—18	50443—16	34
Private W. T. Cleary, Co. G	34542—18	34444—19	37
Private O. Falkenback, Co. H	44442—18	40452—15	33
Private R. Clark, Co. C	33454—19	20324—11	30
Private H. Levy, Co. B	44432—17	32440—14	31
Private J. M. Donnelly, Co. C	54434—20	22042—10	30
Private W. Claman, Co. E	34045—16	23234—14	30
Private N. Ernest, Co. C	33444—18	44433—18	36
Private E. Schott, Co. G	43333—16	43322—14	30
Private H. Rosenthal, Co. F	33455—20	33323—14	34

SHARPSHOOTERS.

	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	Total.
Capt. H. Melville, Co. A	45344—20	55455—24	44
Corp. J. F. Tracy, Co. D	54434—20	45554—23	43

Ninth Regiment.

MARKSMEN.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	Total.
Hospital Steward J. G. Patton, H.C.	43444—19	43344—18	37
Sergt. Major A. C. Willcocks, N.C.S.	42343—16	33443—17	33
Corp. V. Cornee, Co. F	33445—19	23034—12	31
Corp. J. L. Formont, Co. A	33444—18	32343—15	33
Private G. Russell, Co. E	43435—19	32423—14	33
Private E. F. Lang, Co. B	43334—17	43322—14	31
Private W. H. Simmons, Co. E	23434—16	32424—15	31
Private J. F. Burg, Co. E	34243—16	44332—16	32
Private C. J. Scheidel, Co. E	34533—18	33223—13	31
Private R. Nelson, Co. E	33345—18	42322—13	31
Private F. Hamify, Co. F	53532—18	32324—14	32
Private S. Kahn, Co. C	43434—18	02424—12	30
Private E. A. Lembert, Co. C	34524—18	43033—13	31
Private F. M. Roth, Co. C	44344—19	30333—12	31
Private T. F. Nolan, Co. C	34444—19	22432—13	32
Private O. J. Spahn, H. C	34554—21	42244—16	37
Private J. J. Wannamaker, Co. E	43544—20	43043—14	34
Private J. Rehon, Co. F	55403—17	34435—19	36
Private J. Graham, Co. F	24324—15	43323—15	30
Private F. Kramer, Co. E	43453—19	33445—19	38
Private C. F. Ferguzon, Co. E	43333—16	33432—15	31
Private C. McMahon, Co. C	53323—16	44402—14	30
Private G. Burchell, Co. F	54344—20	53300—11	31
Sergt. C. H. Lowe, H. C	54554—23	03440—11	34
Private F. H. Barnum, Co. H	34444—19	33206—13	32
Private C. H. Hearn, Co. B	44533—19	40444—16	35
Private E. N. Newart, Co. F	04443—15	33333—15	30
Private R. F. Goldman, Co. H	24243—15	43343—17	32
Private W. Scully, Co. F	44433—18	43333—16	34
Private J. J. Matthey, Co. F	43454—20	54003—12	32
Private R. Fox, Co. K	43444—19	03333—12	31

SHARPSHOOTERS.

	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	Total.
Capt. T. W. Timpson, Staff	55433—20	55544—23	43
Private J. H. Hegarty, Co. A	45445—22	44543—20	42
Q. M. Sergt. W. Beaumont, Co. D	54555—24	33345—18	42
Private O. J. Spohn, H. C	54444—21	44544—21	42
Lieut. J. M. O'Donnell, Co. A	44554—22	44454—21	43
First Sergt. E. J. Cullen, Co. A	55544—23	44444—20	43

Twelfth Regiment.

MARKSMEN.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	Total.
Private J. Beyer, Company G	23244—15	43422—15	30
Private J. J. Bennett, Company A	34333—16	04444—16	32
Sergt. J. F. Dowling, Company D	43433—17	44455—22	39
Q. M. Sergt. S. Barrenger, Company C	44344—19	32432—14	33
Private F. J. Fallon, Company D	34433—17	32504—14	31
Private M. Kurkgean, Company B	44254—19	50402—11	30

SHARPSHOOTERS.

	500 Yards.	600 Yards.	Total.
Col. McCoskry Butt, Field	45455—23	45334—19	42
Private J. Egan, Company H	55544—23	43445—20	43
Lieut. F. M. Vermilye, Comp'y A	55535—23	53445—21	44
Lieut. W. E. Downs, Company E	44545—22	44454—21	43
Capt. C. J. Selter, Company C	55555—25	45434—20	45
Lieut. S. S. Stebbins, Company B	54555—24	55554—24	48
Q. M. Sergt. S. Barrenger, Comp'y C	55554—24	52453—19	43

Thirteenth Regiment.

MARKSMEN.

	200 Yards.	300 Yards.	Total.
Sergt. A. J. Easson, Company G	34432—16	43233—15	31
Corp. J. H. Rodriguez, H. C	24244—16	43342—16	32
Private G. O. Francis, Company G	32453—17	33423—15	32
Private E. F. Ross, Company G	34334—17	05432—14	31
Private C. W. Ortte, Company F	42234—15	44355—21	36
Private C. B. Doubleday, Company G	33424—16	23423—14	30
Corp. J. W. Cowen, Company F	34444—19	40442—14	33
Private B. H. Lord, Company B	34434—18	30344—14	32
Private H. Jepsonter, Company H	34434—18	30352—13	31
Private F. C. Reed, Company H	33443—17	40540—13	30
Sergt. E. Cook, Company K	44554—22	44544—21	43
Corp. W. F. Craig, Company D	45244—19	53043—15	34
Private J. C. Merville, Company F	33534—18	40323—12	30
Private G. S. Moseley, Company B	45333—18	43043—14	32
Private E. C. Van Wicklen, Com'y G	44334—18	05403—12	30
Private C. Seeger, Company C	34444—19	34444—19	38
Private W. E. Blauvelt, Company F	44334—18	32343—15	33
Private W. W. Allen, Company F	35333—17	04334—14	31
Private L. W. Purdy, Company G	43334—17	22333—13	30
Private H. A. Robinson, Company D	43333—16	44243—17	33
Private G. B. Crawford, Company G	42334—16	43250—14	30
Private Paul Wolff, Company B	44453—20	42420—12	32

SHARPSHOOTERS.

	500 Yards.	600 Yards.	Total.
Q.M.Sergt. W. Donaghy, Company I	45455—23	55543—22	45

Fourteenth Regiment.

MARKSMEN.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	Total.
Private J. J. Campbell, Co. F	22444—16	53432—17	33
Private G. Carlson, Co. A	44444—20	33032—11	31

SHARPSHOOTERS.

	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	Total.
Private G. W. Leonard, Co. E	45344—20	44455—22	42

Twenty-second Regiment.

MARKSMEN.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	Total.
Corp. G. W. Heinig, Co. A	43433—17	33233—14	31
Private P. S. Hatch, Co. C	43404—15	44445—21	36
Private T. O'Brien, Co. B	33524—17	43445—20	40
Private K. McAfee, Co. C	33455—20	43445—20	40
Private R. C. Bang, Co. A	45423—18	33334—16	34
Private E. J. Carey, Co. A	45433—19	23223—12	31
Sergt. J. M. Brunt, Co. A	43244—17	45535—22	39
Corp. A. Mitchell, Co. F	43445—20	03403—10	30
Private G. A. Snyder, Co. A	34332—15	44323—16	31
Private G. Spilman, Co. A	44053—17	43433—17	34
Private E. Zabriskie, Co. A	33443—17	34033—13	30
Private J. J. Malon, Co. E	43453—19	44430—15	34
Private T. A. Denham, Co. H	43434—18	23344—16	34
Private J. Clare, Co. C	34444—19	34304—14	33
Private G. T. Sutton, Co. G	43344—18	33334—16	34
Private C. H. Rich, Co. E	34434—18	04333—13	31
Private W. L. Drummond, Co. A	34343—17	44340—15	32
Private W. J. Bowes, Co. C	53345—20	03543—15	35
Private E. Le Pelley, Co. C	40444—16	33345—18	34

SHARPSHOOTERS.

	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	Total.
Capt. G. A. Tuttle, staff	55445—23	43544—20	43
Private C. B. Sterling, Co. E	54555—23	55552—22	45
Capt. F. Ishewood, dept. staff	42434—17	24440—14	31
First Lieut. J. T. Hardy, 9th Regiment, Co. D	54343—19	34333—16	35
Adjt. G. J. Hardy, 9th Regiment, staff	40434—15	34432—16	31
Lieut. C. W. Smith, 10th Regiment, Co. B	33444—18	03544—16	34
Lieut. W. F. Guilfoyle, 69th Regiment, Co. A	44443—19	32034—12	31
Capt. O. B. Bridgeman, Squad A, Troop 1	23344—16	34340—14	30
Lieut. J. H. Barnard, 1st Bat., 3d Div	44232—15	44250—15	30
Lieut. W. G. Ford, 2d Bat., 1st Div.	34452—18	53032—18	31
Lieut. C. B. Burr, 2d Bat., 3d Div.	43434—18	33043—13	31
Adjt. W. Parish, 8th Regt., staff	44445—21	33300— 9	30
Capt. W. H. Linson, Co. D	44555—23	45545—23	46

First Naval Battalion.

MARKSMEN.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	Total.
Seaman W. F. Hayward, 2d Div	24354—18	43232—14	32
Seaman R. Weed, 2d Div	34524—18	32044—13	31
Seaman D. F. Reanne, 3d Div	53344—19	20325—12	31
Seaman H. M. Magie, 3d Div	33453—18	02443—13	31
Seaman H. Slack, 2d Div	43444—19	43502—14	33
Seaman W. S. Stewart, 3d Div	34445—20	03534—15	35
Seaman E. D. Collins, 3d Div	34554—21	34433—17	38
Seaman A. J. Connon, 3d Div	44333—17	23443—16	33
Seaman W. B. Brown, 2d Div	33234—15	54325—19	34
Seaman L. E. Raff, 3d Div	35443—19	23342—14	33
Seaman W. C. Van Slyke, 3d Div	34233—15	33424—16	31
Seaman W. L. Durant, 3d Div	55544—23	33230—11	34
Seaman E. N. Robinson, 4th Div	34542—20	34434—18	38

SHARPSHOOTERS.

	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	Total.
Chief B. Mate A. T. Maguire, P. O. staff	44544—21	44545—22	43

Second Naval Battalion.

MARKSMEN.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	Total.
Seaman O. G. Knox, 3d Div	33234—15	44434—19	34
Seaman S. Slazenger, 4th Div	54344—20	44303—14	34
Seaman J. C. MacEvitt, 3d Div	43334—17	33225—15	32
Seaman H. A. Kellum, 3d Div	23533—16	40544—17	33
Seaman S. Summers, 3d Div	33444—18	04234—13	31
Seaman E. Morro, 1st Div	32444—17	42443—17	34
Seaman F. C. Kittrick, 2d Div	43343—17	42440—14	31
Seaman H. Ladd, 1st Div	44344—19	42245—17	36
Coxswain H. F. Turrill, 3d Div	42333—15	35332—16	31
Coxswain F. C. Smith, 2d Div	44454—21	20244—12	33
Paym. Yeoman A. H. Dodge, staff	33443—17	04243—14	31

Squadron A.

MARKSMEN.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	Total.
First Sergt. M. de M. Marseillus, Troop 1	43343—17	03434—10	27
Private R. C. Bayne, Troop 1	34352—17	34330—13	30
Private C. L. Brinsmade, Troop 3	34323—15	20253—12	27
Private J. Paret, Troop 2	33254—17	04332—12	29
Private J. R. Potts, Troop 3	44344—19	02404—10	29
Private A. Brinckerhoff, Jr., Troop 1	34342—16	34303—13	29
Corp. M. Leale, Troop 3	23432—14	43444—19	33
Corp. J. T. Hoag, Trop 1	34433—17	40303—10	27

SHARPSHOOTERS.

	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	Total.
Lieut. H. Barry, Troop 3	34345	53455	41
Corp. R. Emmet, Troop 2	54555	44454	45
Sergt. S. Phelps, Troop 3	55345	55445	45
Private E. M. Cary, Troop 3	44552	53345	40
Private F. Becker, Troop 1	54245	55443	41

First Signal Corps.

MARKSMEN.

	200 Yards.	300 Yards.	Total.
Private A. W. J. Petrie, H. C	53034—15	54024—15	30
Private W. W. Gillies	34444—19	44404—16	35
Private J. H. Hutchinson	45344—20	00334—10	30

Separate Companies.

MARKSMEN.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	Total.
Sergt. S. Roche, 11th Co	53445—21	40304—11	32
Private W. Webber, 17th Co	33334—16	43424—17	33

SHARPSHOOTERS.

	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	Total.
Capt. J. F. Kleln, 17th Co	55454—23	54554—23	46

Pistol Practice.

MARKSMEN.

	50 Yds.	65 Yds.	Total.
First Lieut. O. Ehmann, 8th Regiment, Co. D	44453—20	22324—13	33
Lieut. J. T. Ashley, 13th Regiment, Co. F	24345—18	42043—18	31
First Lieut. P. M. Horan, 69th Regiment, Co. A	43435—19	22322—11	30
Col. N. H. Miller, dept. staff	42434—17	24440—14	31
First Lieut. J. T. Hardy, 9th Regiment, Co. D	54343—19	34333—16	35
Adjt. G. J. Hardy, 9th Regiment, staff	40434—15	34432—16	31
Lieut. C. W. Smith, 10th Regiment, Co. B	33444—18	03544—16	34
Lieut. W. F. Guilfoyle, 69th Regiment, Co. A	44443—19	32034—12	31
Capt. O. B. Bridgeman, Squad A, Troop 1	23344—16	34340—14	30
Lieut. J. H. Barnard, 1st Bat., 3d Div	44232—15	44250—15	30
Lieut. W. G. Ford, 2d Bat., 1st Div.	34452—18	53032—18	31
Lieut. C. B. Burr, 2d Bat., 3d Div.	43434—18	33043—13	31
Adjt. W. Parish, 8th Regt., staff	44445—21	33300— 9	30

LESNA DEFEATS STARBUCK.

Wins by One a Half Laps—New American Records Made at Boston.

BOSTON, Aug. 28.—Lucien Lesna defeated J. Frank Starbuck by one and one-half laps in their twenty-five-mile match race, which was run off this afternoon at Charles River Park. Lesna's time was 47:52, which beats the American competition paced record for the distance. Lesna, in fact, broke all the American records of this description from three to twenty-five miles. He is the European long-distance champion of last year, and his race to-day had been awaited with interest by the crack-a-jacks as affording a chance to compare him with Jimmy Michael, whose performance at Manhattan Beach on Aug. 21 created new American records from fifteen to thirty miles, and won against Starbuck a full third of a mile in the twenty-one miles covered without accident.

Both Starbuck and Lesna displayed excellent form, and the pacemakers did faithful work. Starbuck did not exhibit the awkwardness in changing from relay to relay of pacers that hurt his racing so badly at Manhattan Beach. One mile of the race was reeled off in 1:46 3-5, and the time for several other miles approached these figures.

Until the Michael-Starbuck race on Manhattan Beach track the American figures from eleven to thirty miles for this sort of racing were those made by Lesna on the Charles River track on Aug. 15. It is probable that Michael will run a match against Lesna before the season ends. Lesna's figures, Michael's, and the American records follow:

Miles.	Lesna.	Michael.	*Amer'n.
1	1:54	1:55 2-5	1:49
2	3:40 3-5	3:51 4-5	3:37 3-5
3	5:30 3-5	5:47 3-5	5:31 4-5
4	7:20 3-5	7:41 3-5	7:31 3-5
5	9:09 2-5	9:41 4-5	9:26
6	11:02 1-5	11:36 1-5	11:21 1-5
7	12:56 4-5	13:32 1-5	13:18 2-5
8	15:00 3-5	15:27	15:21 1-5
9	16:55 3-5	17:27	17:20 3-5
10	18:49 3-5	19:24 2-5	19:14 3-5
11	20:43 2-5	21:21	21:19 3-5
12	22:42	23:25 4-5	23:18 1-5
13	24:56 1-5	25:19 3-5	25:12 2-5
14	26:27	27:19	27:14 2-5
15	28:24	29:11	29:12 -
16	30:32 1-5	31:10	32:46
17	32:26	33:05	34:46 1-5
18	34:17	35:02 3-5	36:52 3-5
19	36:13 3-5	37:05	38:59
20	38:13 3-5	39:04 4-5	41:06
21	40:14	41:03	44:28
22	42:08 4-5	43:06 2-5	46:44 4-5
23	44:02 3-5	45:07 3-5	48:57 2-5
24	45:59 2-5	47:11	51:06 3-5
25	47:52	49:15	53:18

*Figures from fifteen to twenty-five miles were American record prior to the Michael-Starbuck race.

Pigeon Shooting at Elkwood Park.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 28.—The Pennsylvania Club Cup was won by Fred Hoey at Elkwood Park to-day. He killed 25 straight and captured first money, $90, besides the cup, valued at $200. Welsh, Ballard, and Murphy divided second and third money with 24 kills. The other contestants were Money, Dolan, Gagnon, Daly, and Toland.

Hood's Pills

Best to take after dinner; prevent distress, aid digestion, cure constipation. Purely vegetable; do not gripe or cause pain. All druggists. 25 cents. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

RACING AT SHEEPSHEAD

Belmar Wins the Ocean Handicap in Spite of Fouling with Hastings.

PITTSBURG PHIL IN LUCK AGAIN

Increased His Wagers Largely at the Post—Jockeys Suspended for Unruly Conduct—A Fine Example of Old-Fashioned Steeplechasing.

George E. Smith, better known to the patrons of the turf as "Pittsburg Phil," seems to have been born under a lucky star, which is still in the ascendent. Starting with a capital of $15 a few years ago, he has amassed money until conservative men who know him well rate him as worth at least $500,000. His good luck was further illustrated yesterday at Sheepshead Bay, when he won the Ocean Handicap with Belmar, for if ever one horse fouled another in a race, Belmar fouled Hastings. It mattered little, however, to the lucky young plunger who stood to win or lose many thousands of dollars, that the judges deliberated for a long time as to the question of a foul, for ultimately Belmar's number was hoisted as that of the winner on the jockey board, and "Pittsburg Phil's" coup had been made.

Hastings was the favorite for the handicap, but he did not receive a steady support, and his price lengthened until 2 to 1 could be had against him. Tom Cromwell and Havoc were well played, and received most of the public support. The price against Belmar continued to grow until post time, when to the surprise of the bookmakers and speculators, Pittsburg Phil and his commissioners began to make the rounds, taking 6 to 1 and 5 to 1 against Belmar until the plunger stood to win a fair-sized fortune. The majority of the half-holiday crowd did not witness this onslaught, for while it was being made they were watching for the starting flag to drop.

There was a long delay before this event took place, during which Taral, Sims, and Powers were so unruly that they were afterward suspended from riding, the first named for two racing days and the two others each for one day.

Belmar Bumps Hastings.

Cassette was the first to show when the field emerged from the chute. She led the field all the way up the backstretch, until Tom Cromwell headed her, and then she dropped back beaten. Rondo set out to overtake the leader on the turn from the backstretch, but Belmar was trailing, as he usually does, until the end. Hastings joined the two leaders on the turn to the stretch, but when the field was straightened out Belmar came from behind and joined issue. He fought it out with Hastings all the way down the stretch, and so close were the two horses that a Roman rider could have ridden the pair with a foot on each back.

Belmar repeatedly bumped Hastings, which, under the racing rules, is distinctly a foul, and even then won only by a nose in a sharp drive. Taral immediately claimed foul, but after some deliberation the claim was refused.

The Dash Stakes, which brought together a number of defeated Futurity starters, was won by Alice Farley, a fifty-to-one shot, who was brought from Detroit especially for this race. Plaudit, who was the favorite of the Western men for the Futurity, was second. Jockey Walker, the rider of Harvey in this race, was suspended for two racing days for insubordination at the post.

Fine Steeplechasing.

One of the best races of the day, and by far the best of its kind this season, was the handicap steeplechase. There were only three starters, and after the first mile had been negotiated this number was practically reduced to two, but it was a steeplechase such as has not been seen since steeplechasing was in its halcyon days at Jerome Park and Cedarhurst. It gave the latter-day followers of racing an opportunity to see the sport that was so thoroughly enjoyed a few years ago, and it called forth genuine enthusiasm. After the first circuit of the course had been made, pushing and driving, Scarlet ran like a team, taking the jumps and water courses in unison, and then running into the straight turf field together. It was nip and tuck once they were on the flat, with both jockeys whipping and spurring. The drive to the wire resulted in a victory for Royal Scarlet by a short head, the other starter, Decapod, being beaten off.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Purse of $600, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs straight. Time—1:02.

1—Gala Day, J. J. McCafferty's ch. c., by Rayon d'Or-Glory, 115 pounds, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(McCafferty)
2—Hairpin, P. J. Dwyer's b. c., 115, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Sims)
3—Blue Cook, James R. Keene's blk. c., 115, 5 to 1.....(Sloane)

Wasteful, 115, 7 to 1, (Hennessy;) Sir Garvain, 115, 7 to 2, (Clayton;) Nigger Baby, 115, 30 to 1, (Sherrer;) Long Acre, 115, 20 to 1, (McHeyoels;) Hindoonet, 115, 10 to 1, (Williams;) First Fruit, 115, 15 to 1, (Hewett;) Julius Caesar, 115, 12 to 1, (Littlefield;) His Majesty, 145, 20 to 1, (Taral;) Gen. Maceo, 115, 15 to 1, (Walker;) Harry Crawford, 115, 20 to 1, (Doggett,) and Artist Love, 112, 40 to 1, (Perkins,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a head; the same distance between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $600, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:55 1-5.

1—Manassas, L. S. & W. P. Thompson's ch. g., by Potomac-Elvira, 3 years, 88 pounds, 3 to 1 and even money.....(Clawson)
2—Souffle, J. M. Murphy's b. m., 4, 106, 3 to 1 and even money.....(Sherrer)
3—Joe Miller, J. E. Seagram's br. g., 6, 103, 7 to 2.....(Sloane)

James Monroe, 103, 4 to 1, (Hewett,) and Skate, 108, 5 to 1, (Martin,) also ran, and finished as named.

Won easily by a length; eight lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Dash Stakes, for two-year-olds, of $2,000, of which $350 to second and $150 to third. Five furlongs, straight. Time—1:01.

1—Alice Farley, James O. Gray's ch. f., by Spendthrift-Margery, 101 pounds, 30 to 1 and 10 to 1.....(Maher)
2—Plaudit, J. E. Madden's b. c., 115, 2 to 1.....(Williams)
3—San Venado, E. J. Baldwin's br. c., 104, 10 to 1.....(H. Martin)

Uriel, 110, 6 to 5, (Sloane;) Kenmore Queen, 110, 20 to 1, (Perkins;) Handpress, 110, 15 to 1, (Sims;) Swango, 110, 5 to 1, (W. Martin;) Harvey, 110, 15 to 1, (Walker;) Lydian, 107, 3 to 1, (Thorpe;) Gypcelver, 104, 20 to 1, (Wilhite,) and Sagacity, 107, 12 to 1, (Clawson,) also ran, and finished in the order named.

Won easily by three lengths; two lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Ocean Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, of $1,500, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile. Time—1:41.

1—Belmar, G. E. Smith's g. h., by Belvidere-Adele, 5 years, 121 pounds, 9 to 2 and 7 to 5.....(Sloane)
2—Hastings, August Belmont's br. h., 4, 123, 9 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Taral)
3—Rondo, Bromley & Co.'s b. h., 4, 100½, 7 to 1.....(H. Martin)

Tom Cromwell, 108, 4 to 1, (Sims;) Havoc, 118, 4 to 1, (W. Martin;) St. Nicholas II., 85, 40 to 1, (Clawson,) and Cassette, 96, 30 to 1, (Powers,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; a length and a half between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for all ages. Purse of $700, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:16.

1—Billali, W. C. Daly's br. g., by Rayon d'Or-She, 3 years, 104 pounds, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Sloane)
2—Tripping, J. R. Keene's ch. f., 3, 114, 7 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(H. Martin)
3—Leedsville, D. Gideon's b. c., 3, 112, 5 to 1.....(Clayton)

Rodermond, 126, 8 to 1, (W. Martin;) Brandywine, 114½, 6 to 1, (Taral,;) Storm King, 122, 8 to 1, (Porter;) Hurry Up, 102, 20 to 1, (Wilhite,) and Chum, 107, 8 to 1, (Hamilton,) also ran, and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; a head between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward. Purse of $500, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Short steeplechase course. Time—4:25.

1—Royal Scarlet, F. R. & T. Hitchcock's ch. g., by Duke of Magenta-Picture, 4 years, 155 pounds, 7 to 10 and out.....(English)
2—Plushing, G. H. Sherrer's ch. g., 6, 152, 7 to 2 and 7 to 10.....(Dunlap)
3—Decapod, James W. Colt's b. h., aged, 143, 3 to 1.....(Mara)

Jockeys May Ride Again.

Jockey Penn, who was indefinitely suspended from riding after the Stewards of the Brighton Beach Racing Association had decided that he alone was responsible for the in-and-out running of Hayman & Frank's colt Demagogue, has been restored to good standing by the Stewards of The Jockey Club. Jockey Neumyer, who rode Marshall in a race at Brighton Beach, in which men who have spent many years on the turf declared that the horse was pulled, has also been partially restored. He, too, was suspended until his case could be further investigated, but apparently the convincing proofs of dishonesty which were expected were not forthcoming. Neumyer will be allowed to ride pending further investigation, but judging from the present whitewashing aspect of the case the matter will be allowed to drop out of sight quietly.

Saratoga Horse Show Prizes.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 28.—This was the closing day of the Saratoga open-air horse show. The attendance was large. The prize winners were: Best pair shown before victoria or cabriolette, J. F. Baudouine, New York, first; W. H. Clark, New York, second; L. V. Bell, New York, third. Best single standard, Class A: L. V. Bell, New York, second. Jumpers, Mrs. S. S. Howland, New York, first. Four-in-hands, J. F. Baudouine, New York, first.

SOME THINGS WE SEE EVERY DAY.

To an observant person the constantly recurring scenes of life present an object lesson worthy of the highest consideration.

Such a person profits by the mishaps to his less fortunate brothers and guards against their pitfalls in his own pathway.

The results of excess and extravagance, as demonstrated by example, are avoided, and the creature contemplates, with greater reverence, the wondrous works of the Creator.

All are liable to accident. We are beset by dangers on all sides.

It may come to us while bicycling, rowing, driving, golfing, or in the pursuit of other athletic recreations.

On the street, in our homes, or places of business, we may meet with injury.

Now here is where the observant person shows his ability to grasp a situation.

He knows there is **nothing** he can procure to allay his pains, heal his wounds, remove all effects of violent exercise and cure the bites of insects, chafing, sunburn, itching or burning skin, like the remedy of his fathers, **POND'S EXTRACT**, the family remedy for all pain.

Cheapness does not imply **merit**, and it always **pays** to get the **best**.

Be observant! Do not allow unscrupulous dealers to sell you something else, under any pretense.

They are only consulting **their own pecuniary welfare, not yours.**

Look for our name on every label and wrapper.

POND'S EXTRACT CO., New York and London.

RACING IN HARNESS.

At Readville, Mass.

2:20 Pace; purse, $1,000. (Concluded.)

W. H. G., b. g., by Marseillaise, dam Latonia, (McCarthy)	7	1	7	6	1 1
Lady Golden, ch. m., (Gillies)	1	2	1	2	2 2
Jane, br. m., (Leasel)	8	2	12	3	3 3
Star Wilkes, r. g., (Durland)

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLERS

Larger List of Competent Men for Race Track Officials Is Demanded.

MANY "RINGERS" THIS YEAR

Bicycle Baggage Question in New Jersey—Manager Bridgman Returns and Talks—Canadian Wheelmen Angry with the International Association—An Unsanctioned Race.

Racing men of the New York district have recently had their attention forcibly directed to the necessity of a larger corps of competent track officials to see that amateur racing is kept on a respectable footing. Especially in the novice events "ringers" have put in appearances, pocketed their booty, and fled before those in charge of the track had discovered the offense or had time to take action. Recently the State Racing Board was able to nail two cases, which, although the two were probably not the most flagrant offenders of the section, will be disciplined severely.

Probably the only, at least the best, way of guarding against such inroads on the purity of amateur racing is to have a force of men, of sound judgment and well acquainted with the riders of the district, so large that all demands may be supplied. Ordinarily not more than two or three meetings are held on the same day, and then the present local officials are able to watch satisfactorily. But at many seasons of the year, especially on holidays, almost every city and town which makes pretensions of being more than a country village has a meeting or racing event of some kind, and these are the occasions which afford the "ringers" their chance. A list of men should be at hand large enough to meet all demands, and care should be taken that the men are not only prominent wheelmen, which seems to be the sole requisite at present, but that they give proof they are acquainted with the racers and are up to date in the matter of suspensions and transfers.

The Bicycle Baggage Question.

A test case in New Jersey on the question, "Is a bicycle baggage, and can a railroad company be compelled to make good its loss under the rule which prevails on the railroad regarding ordinary baggage?" narrowly missed the courts of the State recently. It arose over the action of Erie Railroad officials, who refused to make good the value of a wheel intrusted to their care and lost in passage.

George Hughes of Paterson, N. J., put his bicycle, with his name and destination attached on a tag, which was Paterson, in a baggage car of an Erie Railroad train. At Paterson he went to the baggage car, and the wheel could not be found. The baggage master regretted the loss of Mr. Hughes's property, but informed him that the company was not responsible if some one had taken it from the car. Mr. Hughes carried his complaint to other officials and met with the same response. Mr. Hughes then told them he would sue the company. He at once put his case in the hands of the New Jersey State Division, League of American Wheelmen, and they made ready to test the position taken by the Erie Road. But the question was fated to remain unsettled for the nonce, as the railroad officials at the seventh hour found the wheel and returned it to its owner, with apologies.

Speaking of the case, a member of the law department of the railroad mentioned the holding of a St. Louis court that a bicycle, when not packed, tied, or crated, did not constitute baggage which a common carrier was obliged to receive and transport without other charge than that included in the price of the passenger's ticket. Charles Ackerman, one of the League Consuls, is quoted on the matter as follows:

"When I put a trunk in the care of the railroad to be transported as personal baggage, the company, on presentation of the duplicate check, must return me my property. If it has been lost while in the custody of the company, the company is liable in damages for its loss, under the law relating to the transportation of baggage. The bicycle has been declared to be baggage, and, therefore, there is no difference between that and a trunk. So far as I know, this is the first case of the kind, and the courts should be asked to declare what the meaning of the law is. To our mind, the law is clear enough."

Manager Bridgman Talks.

According to M. L. Bridgman, manager of a large cycle making concern of this city, who recently returned from a tour in Europe, the chainless wheel is the chief topic of discussion among cycle manufacturers on the other side as it is in America. Mr. Bridgman accompanied Col. Pope and A. G. Spalding on the trip, and was with them most of the time. He admitted they had looked over patents, but he would not say what was the significance of their visit. There has been considerable talk about a movement among the holders of chainless cycle patents of forming a trust, or mutual protective association, and some have thought they found allusion to this in a recent speech made by Mr. Bridgman at a dinner given in his honor, at which he said: "I think that next season will be largely experimental for the chainless wheel, and that some time will elapse before it entirely supplants the chain wheel. In the first place, owing to the greater expense of production, the price will stand in the way of universal use for a time. As soon, however, as the manufacturers have reimbursed themselves for the extra expenditure for the new plant necessary the prices will be reduced, and then the chainless bicycle will reign supreme. Next season, I think, the chainless wheel will be the wheel of the classes rather than the masses."

In his opinion, the English wheels are about four years behind the American makes. But the British public is well satisfied with them, and the shrewdest makers with an eye to their own profit are content to let well enough alone and save the expense of alteration.

I. C. A. Secession Talk.

The Canadian Wheelmen's Association worked hard to have the next international championships run in Canada, and they are now very sore because the International Cyclists' Association has given the meeting to Vienna. From this much talk has followed to the effect that, with the assistance of the League of American Wheelmen, they will give Europe a lesson or even that both associations will withdraw from the International Association. Secretary H. B. Donly of the Canadian Association is quoted as follows on the controversy:

"Both the L. A. W. and C. W. A. have reasons in plenty for withdrawing from the I. C. A. in the unfair treatment they have received at the hands of the European unions. We have no sympathy with people who take their dishes and go home upon every fancied oversight, but there comes a time when one's dignity rebels at continued doses, and it is plain that the Europeans consider that 'international' means only 'Europe.' It is time their illusion was dispelled and they were taught that from a bicycle standpoint the continent of America is of some importance, and that if the I. C. A. is ever to get recognition as a real power in the cycling world America must be consulted to a greater extent than in the past."

L. A. W. Tourist's Exemptions.

Many inquiries have been received at the State Division Headquarters of the League of American Wheelmen regarding exemptions to which members crossing the border to Canada are entitled. The Custom House memorandum covering the matter follows: 'Tourists, bona fide members of the League of American Wheelmen, who come into Canada with their bicycles (not new) may be entitled to delivery thereof without making a deposit, if they will produce and leave with the Collector or other officer of customs at the place and time of entrance the certificate or ticket of membership for the present year in said league and shall fill up and sign, in triplicate, a Collector's Permission, (Form C 6,) on the fact of which shall be written a full description of the bicycle, stating the maker's name; the name or style, and number of bicycle, and whether it is a man's, woman's, or boy's; the retail value of the bicycle, the full name and address of tourist, with the number of the certificate or ticket of membership; the date within which, and the port where the bicycle will be re-exported. One copy of the Collector's permission shall be given to the tourist, so that in case the bicycle is exported at a port other than the port of entry, such copy shall be delivered up to the Collector or other officer of customs at the port of exit, who shall indorse thereon a certificate that such bicycle has been delivered to him to be remanifested out of Canada, or that the same has been actually exported therefrom, and then forward said permission and certificate to the Collector of Customs at the port where the same was issued. In case said bicycle is exported within the specified time and the evidence thereof is furnished in manner aforesaid, to the Collector of Customs at the port of entrance, he shall transmit to the tourist's address, by mail, the certificate or ticket of membership so lodged with him; but in case such bicycle is not exported within the specified time or the evidence of such exportation is not furnished to the Collector of Customs at the port of entrance within fifteen days thereafter, the Collector shall forward, without delay, to this department, one copy of the Collector's permission (Form C 6), together with the certificate or ticket of membership of the tourist lodged with him. Wheels may be sent through by express in bond, provided they be entered by the tourist at Canadian customs.

Bruin and the Bloomer Girls.

A horse ran away in Dutchess County, New York, the other day and scared a tame bear nearly to death, says The Cycling Gazette, under the caption "An Unsanctioned Race." The frightened bear ran as he never ran before, and the horse came tearing down the road after him unable to stop, but crazier than even with terror than bruin himself. Then came the crisis in which the bear's little remaining courage oozed out at his claw points. Just ahead without warning he was confronted by five bicycle girls in bloomers. Over a stone wall he rolled, yelling like mad and laming himself in all four legs. Anybody who has ever seen a girl knows what they did. All yelled and most of them fainted. One tried to climb a tree and tore an expensive costume hopelessly and continuously. The wheels whose tires were not punctured on a barb wire fence were utterly wrecked by the maddened horse, which also demolished a hundred-and-fifty-dollar buggy. The horse is dead. Now there is war between owners of chattels and fathers of girls in Dutchess County over mutual obligations and reciprocal recoupments. If the owner of the dead horse will pay $40 for one limp, yellow bear, the proprietor of the latter will desist from his present intention to "cutta de man."

Cycling Chaperons.

Sundry ancient maidens of Albion's isle have banded together in a society called the "Cycling Chaperon Association," for the purpose of providing proper escorts for young English wheelwomen. If the wheelwomen of England are like their American sisters they frequently ride at considerable speed, and the scope of the spinsters' usefulness must be exceedingly limited. Ladies of uncertain age have not given indications of speed on the few occasions when critics have seen them pursue a horse car or flee from a mouse. If the young wheelwoman conforms her pace to that of the cycling chaperon, chances are her escort would be so much disgusted that the ride would not be repeated. But, mayhap, the spinsters pursue a course of rigorous training that enables them to ride faster than a walk.

ACTIVITY AMONG THE CLUBS.

Preparations for the Many Events of the Coming Holiday.

Race meets and road races galore are listed for next Saturday and Monday, far more than the usual holiday number. Local interest centres in the big two-day National Circuit meet of the Quill Club Wheelmen, to be held at Manhattan Beach on Sept. 4 and 6. The programme which has been arranged for the two days insures the spectators some of the greatest racing that has been seen at the beach, as all the fast amateurs and professionals will be in attendance to compete for the prizes. The feature of the meet will be the Quill $2,000 handicap at two miles, which is the largest purse ever offered for a race of the kind.

On the first day the heats and semi-finals of the big handicap will be run, together with a third-mile dash for professionals, and a mile open, half-mile handicap, and the team pursuit race for the amateurs. The final of the big handicap and the mile open and half-mile handicap will attract the professionals on Labor Day, while the "purses" will contest in a quarter-mile dash, one-mile handicap, and five-mile metropolitan championship.

Bald, Gardiner, the two Shocks, Titus, Bradstreet, O'Brien, Wells, Sutphen, Muller, Smith, Lee, Eaton, and Aker are among the professionals whose entries have already been received, while the amateur list includes Roome, who will fight hard for the metropolitan championship, which he has already won twice; Reith, the pride of Harlem; Ertz, the one-mile National champion, and many other "pures." Although entries have closed for the races, it has been announced that late entries will be received up to to-morrow night.

The officials who have charge of the meet will be: Referee—Albert Mott, Chairman League of American Wheelmen Racing Board. Judges—A. D. Wait, member National Racing Board, Cohoes; John Barnett, President Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island; G. A. Needham, Kings County Wheelmen; P. A. Brock, Jersey City. Timers—W. S. Pilling, New York State Division League of American Wheelmen; C. J. Obermayer, South Brooklyn Wheelmen; Harry Hall, Kings County Wheelmen; W. H. Nash, South Brooklyn Wheelmen. Scorers—R. W. Dye, Logan Wheelmen; Adolph Stahl, Greenwich Wheelmen; Thomas Roe, Harlem Wheelmen. Umpires—J. E. Mace, Kings County Wheelmen; Fred Hildebrandt, New York County Wheelmen; Charles S. Holley, Brooklyn. Starter—A. D. Peck, Boston. Clerks of Course—Walter W. Wilson, New York State Racing Board, Buffalo; T. Frank Borland, Brooklyn Bicycle Club. Marshal—Charles White, Bowling Green Wheelmen. Announcer—Fred Burns, Quill Club Wheelmen.

The Century Wheelmen.

The regular club runs of the Century Wheelmen to-day will be: First Division—New Brunswick, N. J., starting from clubhouse, 146 West Seventy-first Street, at 8 A. M. Second Division—Tottenville, S. I., starting from same place at 9 A. M. Third Division—New Dorp, starting at 2 P. M. Returning from New Brunswick at 2 P. M., Tottenville at 3:30 P. M., New Dorp 4:30 P. M.

The club outing of the Century Wheelmen, scheduled for Long Island Sept. 4, 5, and 6, has been called off, in order that the club may take part in the reception to the large party of Philadelphians which is expected to visit this city on the occasion of the inter-State excursion from Philadelphia to Coney Island on Sunday, Sept. 5, under the auspices of the League Cycle Club of that city.

The competition among the members of the Century Wheelmen for the three Gibb medals, (gold, silver, and bronze,) for best attendance on club runs during the season of 1897 is becoming interesting. Several of the members have not missed a run since the competition started, while a number have missed only one run each.

With the Manhattans.

The Triumph Wheelmen, after a close contest with the Century Wheelmen, won the silver trophy offered by the Manhattan Bicycle Club for the greatest number of survivors on the double century run of July 10-11, and the single century of July 24. At the presentation which took place at the clubhouse of the Triumph Wheelmen, on West One Hundred and Fourth Street, an entertaining programme was carried out. President McCormick of the Manhattan, whose members were present in goodly numbers, made the presentation, and the Captain of the successful club acknowledged its receipt in fitting words.

The Manhattan Bicycle Club has been having a series of impromptu club runs on Sundays. A recent run took them to Schraalenberg, N. J., where the riders were entertained by the family of John W. Foster, Jr., who is the New Jersey State Centurion of the Century Road Club of America, besides being a member of the Manhattans.

Lexingtons and Xaviers.

Entry blanks are out for the century run of the Lexington Wheelmen for Oct. 10. Starting from the West Forty-second Street Ferry, the route takes in New Brunswick and returns to finish at St. George, Staten Island. A slow division starts at 6 A. M. and the fast section leaves at 8 o'clock. Entrance fee is $1.

Ladies who wish to join a wheeling club are invited to make written application for membership to Miss Schaefery, 52 Lexington Avenue, who will consider the same.

The members of the Xavier Wheelmen will hold a ladies' run on the second Sunday in September. The members of the Xavier, Greenwich, and Triumph Wheelmen contemplate a joint run some Sunday in September. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Finn and Byrnes of the Xaviers, Neill and Stahl of the Greenwich, and Long and Hayner of the Triumphs, are now at work arranging for this run.

Wideawake Brooklyn Clubs.

The Indian Bicycle Club has decided to take part in the parade to be held at Mount Vernon on Labor Day. The club won the prize offered by the Greater New York Wheelmen for the best representation at the latter's picnic a week ago Saturday night. The racing team will not take part in any more races this season. The following men are entered in the pool tournament, which will take place in two weeks: Koch, Peyser, H. Bachrach, Bernstein, Hauser, Klein, Herbst, Lustig, Sonnenstrahl, Hamburger, Beard, Lewis, Schwab, Strasburger, Gambert, and Hart. Gold, silver, and bronze medals will be offered in this tournament.

The Bushwick Wheelmen will move into their new clubhouse, Bushwick Avenue and Harmon Street, on October 1. Six years ago last July the club was organized in a small woodshed in the rear of this house. The leaders in the mileage contest of the club are: Carl Berger, 2,038; C. Segna, 2,718; A. F. Richter, 1,524; B. Anchell, 1,032.

The Paramount Wheelmen of Brooklyn will hold an entertainment at the clubhouse on September 1. A stage has been erected on the club lawn, on Fifty-sixth Street, on which the performance will take place. A reception will follow.

The Nassau Wheelmen of Brooklyn will appoint a committee Tuesday night to make arrangements for the inspection of the new clubhouse, at which Lieut. Gov. Woodruff will make an address. A number of the racing men of the club will compete in the races on Labor Day of the Patchogue Wheelmen, the Ramblers of Bridgeport, and also at Asbury Park.

The meeting of the Associated Cycling Clubs of the Eastern District of Brooklyn has been postponed until Sept. 21. All clubs in the Eastern District are invited to send representatives with credentials to secure a copy of the by-laws.

Wheelmen of the Columbia Club of South Brooklyn have organized a cycle annex to be known as the Columbian Wheelmen of South Brooklyn. Officers were elected as follows: Captain—A. S. Nichols; Lieutenant—W. L. Slater; Chairman of Wheeling Committee—H. Kraft. For the benefit of the new department, the club has fitted its basement with racks, baths, and lockers.

L. A. W. Membership Games.

The League is approaching the 100,000 membership mark with big strides. Last week's report gives the total membership as 97,525. The gains and totals of the States are: New York, 527; total, 25,351. Pennsylvania, 243; total, 23,074. Massachusetts, 92; total, 11,633. New Jersey, 60; total, 6,350. Illinois, 280; total, 3,084. Ohio, 27; total, 2,883. Wisconsin, 32; total, 2,473. Connecticut, 12; total, 1,946. Missouri, 1; total, 1,676; Michigan, 25; total, 1,952. Maryland, 45; total 1,745. North Carolina, 2; total, 687. Rhode Island, 38; total, 1,540. Total gain for the week, 787.

MR. DEPEW ON HIS WHEEL.

The New York Central's President an Enthusiastic Bicyclist.

Chauncey M. Depew has passed out of the elementary school of bicycle instruction at Newport and is now an enthusiastic member of the "go-it-alone" class. He rode three miles without assistance a few days ago. "I am getting along very nicely with my wheel," he remarked during his visit to this city last week. "The chief drawback in my case is that my practice is broken in upon so frequently. I no sooner get used to my wheel than I am obliged to leave it and come to New York to attend to business. By the time that I get back to my wheeling, I have lost the knack of manipulating the machine and must learn all over again. Perhaps I may bring my bike to town and keep up the exercise here in the early morning.

"I am convinced that bicycling is an excellent thing, and mean to stick to it. It is not difficult to learn how to manage a wheel, and with proper care danger from falling is reduced to a minimum. Practice, of course, is necessary to become an adept. I have had no hard falls thus far."

Mr. Depew rides in the regulation bicycle garb, with long stocks, knee trousers, negligee shirt, and cap, all of dark color.

VISITING ENGLISH CRICKETERS.

Some Facts About the Men Who Are Coming Here Next Month and About Their Play.

It has become quite a regular thing for a foreign cricket team to visit this country in the Autumn. Last year it was the Australian eleven; the year before a team representing the combined universities of Oxford and Cambridge came over, and in 1894 Lord Hawke brought his famous team here.

P. F. Warner of Middlesex has agreed to lead the visitors this year, and he has gathered a team which should be able to hold its own with the strongest elevens here.

A cable dispatch from Mr. Warner last week gave the following as his team: P. F. Warner and R. S. Lucas of Middlesex. G. L. Jessop of Cambridge University and Gloucestershire, F. G. Bull of Essex, G. R. Barnwell of Oxford University and Lancashire, W. McG. Hemmingway of Gloucestershire, W. J. V. Weigall of Kent, G. Brann of Essex, H. D. G. Leveson-Gower and H. B. Chinnery of Surrey, and C. E. Cobb of Monmouthshire.

This is a strong batting team, being without any "tail end," while all the players excel in something. It is particularly strong in bowling, and in this department there is variety, slow, medium, and fast.

P. F. Warner is a batsman of considerable ability and a fine fielder. He is twenty-four years of age and was graduated from Oxford last year. He now plays regularly on the Middlesex eleven. He usually starts the innings, and his defensive powers have frequently helped to break down the attack of the strongest bowlers. G. L. Jessop was new to cricketing circles last year. This year his hard hitting has been the sensation of the season, and his style is said to be even more attractive than that of Prince Ranjitsinhji. He holds the record for the fastest 100 ever made in first-class cricket, his 101 against Yorkshire having been made in 40 minutes. He is also a fast bowler of considerable ability. F. G. Bull is likely to prove the chief trundler of the team. He is a slow bowler, with perfect command of the ball, exercises judgment, and gets on an amount of break which deceives the eye of the most experienced batsman. His work for Essex this year has been mainly instrumental in the advancement of his county to first place in the championship race. In addition to his qualifications as a bowler he is also a batsman of ability.

W. McG. Hemingway is a hard-hitting batsman of the free-scoring type. He was with the team which represented Cambridge here in 1895. He is considered to be the best fielder in England, and his work at cover point for Gloucestershire has produced the downfall of many a batsman who thought to steal short runs in his territory. He has been in training in this country, as he formed one of Lord Hawke's eleven. He is a scientific batsman, with an attractive style, who scores rapidly from all kinds of bowling. H. G. D. Leveson-Gower was a Captain of Oxford University, where last year he easily headed the batting averages with a total of 42 runs per innings. This year he has been one of the most successful batsmen on the powerful Surrey team.

H. B. Chinnery has done exceptionally good work for Surrey this year. He is most reliable as a batsman, and is a slow bowler of considerable promise, getting on plenty of spin and commanding a good length. G. R. Bardswell, this year's Captain of Oxford, is another of the men who have visited this country before. He is a good all-around player, being a vigorous batsman and a fast bowler of considerable ability. He is a member of the Lancashire eleven. G. J. V. Welgall is an old Cantab, who now represents Kent. He is a hard hitter and fast scorer, and the Philadelphians will recognize in him an old friend, for against their team this year in England he ran up a score of 138, not out.

G. Brann of Sussex is probably the best known man on the team, as for a long time his name figured with that of W. G. Grace as the compiler of two hundreds in one match. This year he has batted in the most reliable form for Sussex, and was among the first six players who reached 1,000 runs. The last man on the team is C. E. Cobb of Monmouthshire. He is a wicket keeper with a reputation, and it is said that for his work in that department of the game he is worth his place on a first-class team. He is not prominent as a batsman, and last year when he played for Buchinghamshire his average was only 14.

The team is due to arrive in this city on the American liner St. Paul on Sept. 10, and is scheduled to play in Philadelphia on the following Friday and Saturday, Sept. 17 and 18. The Metropolitan District Cricket League is endeavoring to have the first game played here. The tour is under the management of the Associated Cricket Clubs of Philadelphia, and the proposition has been made to have the visitors open their tour with a game at Staten Island on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, Sept. 13, 14, and 15. Negotiations are now pending between the league here and the Philadelphians, and there is every expectation that it will be played. The visitors are likely to play four games in Philadelphia; three of these will be against representative teams of the Gentlemen of Philadelphia, to take place on the grounds of the Belmont, Germantown, and Merion Clubs, while the fourth will be a two days' match against a team comprising twenty-two young players under twenty-one years of age.

No further arrangements have been made, but it is believed that games will also be played in Baltimore and Toronto.

ST. ANDREW'S ON NEW LINKS

The Pioneer Golf Club Takes Formal Possession of Its Extensive Grounds at Mt. Hope.

PLEASED WITH THE COURSE

Has a Total Length of Over Five Thousand Yards, and the Greens Are Magnificent—Coming Events at Lenox and Saratoga Which Will Attract Many Golfers.

In local circles the most interesting golf event last week was the formal opening of the new St. Andrew's eighteen-hole course, on the club's fine 160-acre farm at Mount Hope, Westchester County. For over a year this new course has been talked about and looked forward to with pleasurable interest by all enthusiastic St. Andrew's golfers, and now that it has become a reality, it must, in justice, be said that the committee in charge of this arduous piece of work has done far better than the majority of the club members expected. It was a revelation to those acquainted with the rough nature of the ground last Spring to see the degree of perfection and smoothness to which the links have now been brought.

Any club in the country would be proud to own these new St. Andrew's links, and they fully justify the confident assertions of the more enthusiastic members that in time they will be the finest inland golf links in America. Their circuit is about 5,000 yards, containing the complete eighteen holes, so St. Andrew's can now claim one of the few eighteen-hole courses in existence, which, indeed, she ought to have as the pioneer golf club in the United States, the only wonder being why the club was not where it is now two or three years ago.

Greens One Hundred Feet Square

The greens are marvels of beauty, and only a thorough golfer can appreciate the amount of hard labor necessary to bring them to their present beautiful condition. They are all 100 feet square, being the only course in the country where all the greens are of that area. Most of our golf greens are 60 feet square, and many only 40. When it is stated that one green cost in the neighborhood of $900, some idea may be obtained of the cost and time necessary to make a first-class golf course. Through the wide, level meadow 3,000 yards of ditch for draining purposes have been dug. Tons of rock have been picked up, as the hilly part of the ground was full of stones; the little brook winding in and out through the meadow has been banked up, and serves as an admirable water hazard for the holes in that part of the course. Two or three rustic bridges, adding extra picturesqueness to the links, have been thrown across it at approaches to the different greens.

The second half of the course is over hilly country, where it is necessary to send the ball well up in order to reach the green, and one very sporty drive goes right over an old apple orchard. Temporary dirt tees are now being used, but it is the intention to use turf ones entirely by and by. The greens are somewhat heavy yet for fine and accurate putting, but all these little difficulties will be obviated in time.

The New Clubhouse.

One wing of the handsome clubhouse which will come in the future has been finished, and will be ready for use in two weeks. The architect is R. H. Robertson, an old St. Andrew's and Shinnecock golfer, and nothing necessary to a golfer's convenience has been omitted. That part of the clubhouse now finished contains the lockers and dressing and dining rooms. It is admirably situated, overlooking more than half of the links, and is a vast improvement over the old farmhouse occupied as club quarters for the last three years. Meanwhile the members are making their domicile in the quaint old Revolutionary house on the premises, an odd little house, with enormous fireplaces, low ceilings, massive rafters, the big heads of old-fashioned hand-made nails sticking out here and there in the boards, and clusters of box hedge around the doorstep. The house is over 100 hundred years old, and looks as though it were good for another century.

The formal opening of the course took place last Wednesday, when the August monthly handicap tournament was held. Twenty-two players finished in Classes A and B, but not enough Class C golfers turned out to make a match. It is somewhat of a surprise that at so important an event as this in the club history more members did not appear, for with a membership of 300 the percentage was small for the opening day. President John Reid, who has watched over the destinies of the club ever since it was organized eight years ago in Yonkers, was one of the most enthusiastic competitors, and was highly pleased with the golfing excellence of the links.

"This is what you call golf here," said another member. "It is one of the most golfy courses I ever played over, and is bound to be one of our finest American links."

There will be several special events on the links on Labor Day.

Lenox and Stockbridge Events.

Two interesting out-of-town golf events which have just been announced are the annual open events at Lenox and Stockbridge. Lenox comes first, during the week of Sept. 20, and Stockbridge will follow the week after, so that golfers who enter the former will find it easy to compete in the latter. The Lenox tournament always attracts a large number of able golfers, and it will pave the way for many social features in that fashionable resort. On the first day, Monday, Sept. 20, the Ladies' Cup, presented by Mme. de Heredia, will be played for, and in the afternoon will come the handicap contest for a handsome cup given by John E. Alexandre. One of the principal trophies will be the President's Cup, given by William D. Sloane, and the contest for the Lenox Cup will occupy four days. This is one of the finest golf trophies ever offered at a club open tournament, and was won last year at its first competition by Arthur H. Fenn, amateur champion of the Palmetto Golf Club.

The Stockbridge event will be the first open tournament given by the club, and will be held from Sept. 27 to 30. The principal trophy will be the Stockbridge Club Cup. The Red Lion Inn has offered a handsome trophy for the open handicap, and there will also be a ladies' cup. The series of weekly handicap events held by the Stockbridge Golf Club have been very successful. The last match resulted in a tie between Miss Lapsley, one of the ablest women golfers, and Wolcott Tuckerman. Other active players in the club are Miss Stevenson, Miss Choate, Miss Canning, H. W. Canning, G. W. Butts, Jr., Joseph H. Choate, Jr., W. R. Tuckerman, P. J. Van Rensselaer, and M. McBurney.

Golf in the Adirondacks.

The Cobble Hill Golf Club of Elizabethtown, in the Adirondacks, has just finished a very successful tournament. A pretty little clubhouse has been built and the course lengthened, so it is now one of the best in that section of the country. Judge Henry A. Gildersleeve is President of the club, and his enthusiasm has contributed largely to the success of the club. Matches have been played with the St. Hubert and other golf teams. The ladies in the club who play a good game are Miss Virginia Gildersleeve, the Misses Granger, Miss E. C. Crane, Miss Swayne, Miss Noble, Miss Hand, Miss Kellogg, Miss Furgerson and Miss Gunton. The Greens Committee consists of Judge Gildersleeve, R. L. Hand, A. C. Bloss and H. M. Brittin.

One of the new golf clubs along the Jersey shore which has met with a very successful Summer season is the Mantoloking Golf Club. It is between Bay Head and Barnegat, and has a nice nine-hole course 1,800 yards in circuit. The Rev. D. L. Schwartz, of Lakewood, is President of the club and has the honor of holding the amateur record at 49 strokes for the nine holes. The other officers are Walter D. Osborne, Vice President; Louis Donner, Secretary; Louis Pennington, Treasurer; W. R. Peters, Captain. James Norton, brother of Willie Norton, the Lakewood professional, laid out the links and has had charge of the greens during the Summer.

162 Miles in Six Hours Awheel.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—A six-hour bicycle race for a gold vase was run at Catford today, and was won by Walters, who covered 162 miles. Stocks, who previously held the trophy, covered 161 miles.

HARNESS RACING GOSSIP

Remarkable Performances of the Candidates for Pacing Record Honors.

THE CHARTER OAK MEETING

Star Pointer and Joe Patchen to Race for a Special Purse of Five Thousand Dollars—New Record for Grace Hastings—Rilma in the 2:10 List.

The performances of the harness racers last week were of a character to sustain and, if anything, increase the popular interest in the sport, and excite the liveliest anticipations regarding the remainder of the season. Especially is this true of the four great pacers upon which have rested the hopes of reaching the two-minute mark this year—Star Pointer, Joe Patchen, John R. Gentry, and Robert J. It was, therefore, with no great surprise that the news was received from Readville, Mass., last evening that Star Pointer had finally reached and excelled the two-minute mark, which had been the ambition of a generation or more of breeders, trainers, and drivers. He paced a mile yesterday afternoon in 1:59¼ with such ease as to indicate that even that is not the limit of his speed.

It is almost safe to say that the record would have been broken a week earlier in the race between Star Pointer and Joe Patchen at Washington Park, Chicago, Aug. 21, but for the stiff wind which the fliers had to breast on the back stretch, and which so retarded their progress as to make record breaking out of the question. In the opening heat the first quarter was covered in 30½ and the second in 29½ seconds, making the time of the half exactly 1 minute. Then the wind spoiled all chances of a new record, compelling the pacers to take 32½ seconds for the third quarter. The last quarter was made in the same time as the second—29½ seconds—making the time for the mile 2:02. The fact that the pacers were able to finish at a 1:58 clip, after the exhausting third quarter against the wind, indicates that under perfect conditions the mile would have been done in 2:00, or possibly in 1:59¾.

Aside from the element of time, the race at Washington Park was a great contest. The conditions provided that the horses should alternate the pole in the three heats, so as to eliminate as far as possible the advantage of the inside position. Joe Patchen drew the pole in the first heat, but in spite of being compelled to travel the outside course, Star Pointer, though a length behind throughout the first three quarters, won the heat by a neck by a magnificent burst of speed on the home stretch. The time of the last quarter was 0:29½, and since Star Pointer went a full length further than Joe Patchen in overcoming the advantage of the latter at the beginning of the quarter, must have covered the distance in about 0:29. The next two heats went to Star Pointer easily in 2:04½ and 2:04, respectively.

Next Saturday the pair will race under the same conditions as in Chicago at Charter Oak Park, Hartford, for a special purse of $5,000, and they will be seen at one or two other meetings before they return West for their race at Indianapolis on Sept. 15.

Mr. Tewksbury's fast pacers, John R. Gentry and Robert J., have been continuing their exhibitions on half-mile tracks. At North Adams, Mass., on Aug. 20, the best that either could do was 2:10, but last Thursday, at the State Fair in Syracuse, they made a far better showing. They were driven against the world's record for half-mile tracks—2:04¾, made by Joe Patchen last year at Combination Park, Boston—and though they did not quite reach it, when they lowered the State record of 2:07¼ for that style of track, also held by Joe Patchen. John R. Gentry first paced a mile in 2:06¼, and then Robert J. was brought out and further reduced the record to 2:05¾, covering the first half in 1:03½. This was the first evidence of his old form shown this season by Robert J., the holder of the record of 2:00½, and his admirers think it restores him to this year's list of possible record breakers.

Fast Work at Readville.

While the record candidates attracted a large share of popular interest, the week was marked by other important events. Among these was the victory of Grace Hastings in the 2:11 trot at Readville. After losing the first two heats on Wednesday, which were won by Athanio and Baron Rogers in 2:11¼ and 2:11¼, respectively, the Dutchess County mare went in on Thursday and captured first money in straight heats, her time being 2:08, 2:09¼, and 2:11¼. The time of the third heat lowers her previous record of 2:08½, established this season, and marks another period in the somewhat remarkable career of this trotter, now nine years old, and whose best record as a six-year-old was 2:24. It seems to indicate that the limit of her speed has not yet been reached, and places her among the most formidable campaigners in the fast open classes.

On the same day that Grace Hastings made her new record the Readville track developed the latest addition to the 2:10 trotting list in Rilma, a bay mare, by King Wilkes, dam Jaconet, by Pilot Mambrino. She took the third heat in the Massachusetts Stake of $5,000, for 2:15 trotters, in exactly 2:10. Her performance increases this season's additions to the 2:10 list to seven, and the total number to sixty. Rilma belongs entirely to the present season, having started but two races before. On Sept. 12 last she took second money in the 2:33 class at Dallas, Texas, the time of the fastest heat being 2:20½, and on Nov. 14, at Dickinson, Texas, she finished second in the free-for-all, in which one heat was trotted in 2:18. This year she won the Merchants and Manufacturers' Stake at Detroit, and has since taken first money in fast company in several races.

A heavy track on Tuesday, the opening day at Readville, marred the 2:08 pacing race, in which Guinette, Heir-at-Law, Planet, and Bumps were expected to furnish a memorable contest. The race went over until Wednesday, after four heats had been paced, each horse having taken one. Bumps won the first in 2:07¼, Planet the second in 2:04½, Heir-at-Law the third in 2:07¾, and Guinette the fourth in 2:07½. On Wednesday Guinette, the favorite, won the fifth and sixth heats in 2:06¼ and 2:06¾. Geers and Starr were fined $100 each for laying up Heir-at-Law and Planet in the fifth heat.

The special race at Goshen on Thursday for a stake of $7,500 between the crack three-year-olds China Silk (2:16¼) and Jupe, (2:13¾,) the former owned by Marcus Daly, and the latter by D. A. Snell of New Bedford, was something of a disappointment. China Silk was the favorite at 100 to 40, and won easily in straight heats in 2:19, 2:17, and 2:19. On the same day at Goshen the black mare Bush broke the race record for three heats on a half-mile track, her time being 2:11½, 2:12, 2:13.

The Charter Oak Meeting.

The reopening of the gates of Charter Oak Park at Hartford, famous for many of the most brilliant performances in the history of harness racing, will be an event of primal importance. The first meeting held there in several years will open to-morrow and continue until Saturday, an interesting programme of six full days of racing having been provided by the management. The special features will include the race on Saturday between Star Pointer and Joe Patchen for a purse of $5,000, and daily exhibitions by the driverless mare Marion Mills (2:04¾).

The entry lists in the open classes are unusually full, and a week of high-class sport is in prospect. The events for each day are as follows:

Monday—2:09 pace, 2:24 trot, two-year-old trot.

Tuesday—2:12 trot, 2:30 pace, three-year-old trot.

Wednesday—2:14 trot, 2:30 trot, 2:07 pace.

Thursday—2:14 pace, 2:18 trot, 2:10 trot.

Friday—2:11 pace, 2:21 trot, free-for-all trot.

Saturday—2:16 trot, Patchen-Pointer match race, 2:20 pace.

One of the best races of the season should be furnished by the contestants in the free-for-all trot on Friday. The entry list includes Beuzetta and Fantasy, together with Bouncer, Grace Hastings, Oakland Baron, and Rilma, all in the front racing rank among this year's campaigners.

Harness Racing Notes.

C. H. Chandler's three-year-old colt Prince Direct, by Director, dam Alberta, by Dalghetty, who won two prizes at the Long Branch Horse Show, is giving evidence of much speed, and it is the intention of his owner to enter him in several races next year.

The management of the Pennsylvania State Fair, which will be held this year at Johnstown, offers $6,000 in purses for nineteen trotting and pacing events. The dates of the meeting are Sept. 6 to 11, inclusive.

At Cleveland, on Aug. 21, the bay mare Elloree, by Axtell, one of this season's recruits in the 2:10 list, who is owned by Calvary Morris of Cleveland, made a world's record of 2:13 to a four-wheeled road wagon. Elloree's next start will be at Terre Haute in September, her owner having decided not to enter her on the Eastern tracks.

At Woodbridge, N. J., Aug. 21, the track record for teams was lowered to 2:41¼ by the chestnut geldings Golddust and Red Willow.

Cresceus, (2:11¼,) the phenomenal three-year-old trotter, owned by G. H. Ketcham of Toledo, Ohio, won the third heat of the 2:20 trot at Syracuse on Aug. 19, in 2:17¼, establishing a new race record for three-year-olds over a half-mile track.

The roan mare Margaret, by Eagle Bird, dam Maggie F., winner in the 2:14 class for trotters at the Glens Falls meeting in straight heats, her time in the third heat being 2:13¾, has been purchased by N. Hubinger of Connecticut, at a reported price of $3,000.

FLEETWOOD PARK RACES.

Programme of Grand Circuit Meeting Which Opens Labor Day.

The Directors of the Driving Club of New York held a meting yesterday afternoon at the office of Secretary Luke A. Burke, and adopted a programme for the Grand Circuit meeting, which will open on Labor Day, and continue five days. It was decided to offer special purses for three open classes, for which entries will close Sept. 1. These classes are: 2:11 pace, purse $1,000; 2:07 pace, purse $1,500; 2:16 trot, purse $1,000. The entries in the regular classes, of which there are eleven on the programme of the meeting, closed several weeks ago. The lists are large and representative of the best lines of trotting and pacing blood.

An attractive programme is offered for the opening day. The first event scheduled is the 2:09 pace, purse $2,000, in which there are twenty-three entries, including Red Silk, Pearl Onward, Planet, Bumps, and other well-known horses. The 2:15 class for the Manhattan purse of $4,000, the second race on the card, has twenty-eight entries. The day's programme concludes with the 2:50 trot, purse $2,000, for which there are forty nominations. The large number of entries in each class insures a big field of starters. As a special attraction for Labor Day, the driverless pacing mare Marion Mills will give an exhibition and atempt to beat her own record of 2:04¾.

The programme for the other days of the meeting is as follows:

Tuesday—2:24 trot, purse $3,000; 3:00 pace, purse $1,000; 2:40 trot, (three-year-olds,) purse $2,000.

Wednesday—2:17 trot, purse $3,000; 2:11 pace, open, purse $

NEWS OF THE OLD WORLD

The Duke and Duchess of York Receive a Hearty Welcome at Killarney.

VOTE FOR AUTONOMY IN CRETE

The Queen, Prince, and Princess of Wales Send Messages of Condolence to Mrs. Ogden Goelet—Gen. Miles in Berlin.

DUBLIN, Aug. 28.—The fears that the warm welcome accorded the Duke and Duchess of York in this city would not be repeated in the southern counties, where the opposition to the Government is most bitter, were dispelled to-day, when their Royal Highnesses finished their visit to the Irish capital and proceeded by special train 200 miles to Killarney. A driving rainstorm prevailed during the greater part of the journey, which resembled more than anything else the campaigning of a Presidential candidate. Stops were made in several towns, in each of which arches had been erected, and the party was received by cheering crowds, while bands played and white-clothed children presented the Duke and Duchess with flowers.

The royal party were escorted to the King's Bridge Station, in Dublin, by a detachment of soldiers. Their arrival here was awaited by 500 representatives of the military and the various professions and trades, who had gathered to bid them farewell.

Extraordinary precautions had been taken to insure the safety of the royal pair. Their train was manned by detectives and was searched by the police as it entered each district, and all the bridges along the route were guarded by constables.

No stop was made at Mallow, County Cork, where the Prince of Wales was hooted on his last visit to Ireland, and where thousands had assembled and watched the train in sullen silence as it passed through at top speed.

At Killarney immense crowds had gathered, and the royal visitors were given an enthusiastic greeting. They were presented by the town officials with an address of welcome, to which the Duke responded with a speech returning his thanks for their reception. They then received the Earl of Kenmare, whose guests they will be at Killarney House, the Earl's seat, during their stay in the district.

Earl Cadogan, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in a speech delivered at the Irish textile exhibition here this evening, thanked the people for their treatment of the Duke and Duchess of York during their visit. Their Royal Highnesses, he said, had informed him that they had visited many towns in England and Scotland, but declared that nowhere had they been so generously welcomed as at Dublin.

CRETANS VOTE FOR AUTONOMY.

Sixty Members in the Assembly Favor It—Twelve Others with the President Withdraw.

CANDIA, Island of Crete, Aug. 28.—A stormy scene occurred in the Cretan Assembly when that body met this week to consider the question of the acceptance of the scheme of autonomy for the island. Sixty members voted in favor of the immediate acceptance of the scheme and twelve opposed it. When the result of the voting was made known, the delegates who opposed the scheme, including the President of the Assembly, withdrew from the Chamber.

A unanimous demand was made that the Turkish troops withdraw from Thessaly at once.

DUEL EXPECTED IN GREECE.

M. Levidis Taunts M. Grivas About the Fleet's Conduct at Prevesa.

ATHENS, Aug. 28.—It is expected that a duel will result from a recent encounter in the lobby of the Chamber of Deputies between M. Levidis, formerly Minister of Marine, and M. Grivas, Chief of Staff of the Greek fleet. M. Levidis taunted M. Grivas regarding the conduct of the fleet before Prevesa, whereupon the latter struck M. Levidis, who, it is believed, will challenge his assailant.

MUCH DISTRESS IN ATHENS.

Duke of Westminster Appeals for Funds for the Refugees.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The Duke of Westminster has issued an appeal to the British public for funds to be used for the relief of the distress which prevails in Athens among the refugees from Thessaly and Crete, whose name is "the victims of the dilatoriness of European diplomacy." He declares that there are 50,000 fugitives depending upon charity in Athens.

PRINCE BISMARCK TALKS.

He Condemns the British in South Africa and Admires the Pope.

ROME, Aug. 28.—The Tribuna publishes an interview with Prince Bismarck in which the ex-Chancellor declares that the British Government is acting foolishly in South Africa, forgetting the lesson taught it by the Dutch in the Transvaal. He thinks, however, that the Government of the Cape should be British rather than Dutch.

Prince Bismarck expressed admiration for the endeavors made by the Pope to solve the social question, adding: "Formerly the social question could be solved by the police, but now it requires the military."

PRODUCT OF AMERICAN SCHOOLS.

Charge of Nouri Bey Against the Missions in Armenia.

BERLIN, Aug. 28.—The Lokal Anzeiger prints an interview with Mehmed Nouri Bey of the Turkish Foreign Office at Constantinople, during which he is quoted as saying:

"The Armenian revolutionists in Turkey are all pupils and protégés of the American Mission Schools at Marsovan, Bitlis, Erzeroum, and Van. The activity of these schools," the Bey is said to have added, "is the curse of Turkey and Armenia alike."

British Cruiser Stops a Filibuster.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 28.—The British cruiser Intrepid arrived at Port Royal yesterday and reports having intercepted on Wednesday, near Fortune Island, a filibustering vessel. The cruiser also boarded several steamers. After coaling, the Intrepid will go to Inagua, one of the Bahama Islands, to stop other filibuster expeditions.

Greece Unable to Make Reply.

ATHENS, Aug. 28.—The Government has replied to the request of the powers for a statement of the revenue it will be able to assign as a guarantee for an indemnity loan, that since the amount of the indemnity has not been fixed, it is unable to give an answer.

STRIKE IN CENTRAL ITALY.

Agricultural Laborers Wounded by the Troops at Bieti.

ROME, Aug. 28.—The discontent existing among agricultural laborers in Central Italy has caused a second great strike for higher wages.

To-day 800 strikers made an attack upon the police at Bieti, a town forty-two miles from Rome, and it was found necessary to call out the military, who were ordered to fire upon the mob, which they did, wounding several of the strikers.

Bolivian Invasion of Peru.

LIMA, Peru, via Galveston, Texas, Aug. 28.—The report that Col. Pando, with a force of Bolivians, has invaded the Peruvian province of Sandia proves, upon investigation, to be correct. The number of Col. Pando's followers is considerably exaggerated, however. It is probable that the incident will be diplomatically arranged.

Gairloch's Crew All Saved.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Later advices in regard to the British steamer Gairloch, from Aberdeen, before reported wrecked five miles north of Cape St. Vincent, and with eight of her crew drowned, are to the effect that no lives were lost.

FRANCO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

British and German Comments Concerning President Faure's Visit—Louis Napoleon as a Pretender.

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LONDON, Aug. 28.—The accomplishment of the Franco-Russian alliance, which some of the Conservative newspapers are inclined to deny, expostulating that the Czar's words could be applied to any friendly nation, is, however, accepted by the majority as an undoubted fact. This is recognized deliriously in France, sneeringly in Austria, uncomfortably in Germany, and here in London they are slowly awakening to the underlying meaning of the alliance as it is understood on the Continent.

France is delighted for three reasons. Reasonably or unreasonably, the alliance is accepted as foreshadowing the retrocession of Alsace-Loraine, which Russia would be glad to assist in as a snub to Germany. Second, the alliance upsets Germany's desire to bring about united Continental action against Great Britain. Third, the alliance largely shifts the control of Europe back to France.

The popular opinion of London, which rejoices at the alliance as being entirely directed against Germany, is well voiced by The Saturday Review, which says:

"The Emperor of Germany has received a rebuff which he will bitterly resent. There is no doubt the formal alliance of France and Russia makes it henceforth impossible for him to be that arbiter of the destinies of Europe which he aspires to become. The dual alliance is at least as powerful as the triple alliance was formerly. It is no longer a dream. German hegemony vanished and with it the dreams of the abasement of England."

In France one curious result of President Faure's visit to Russia has been the creation of Prince Louis Napoleon as a new pretender. The French newspapers are all convinced that there was a political motive in his refusal to accept the Legion of Honor decoration at the hands of President Faure, although the Prince distinctly said that his refusal was based on the fact that he had received from Napoleon III., while still in the cradle, the Grand Cordon of that order.

BERLIN, Aug. 28.—The visit of President Faure to Russia has been very calmly commented upon in Berlin, though there is a distinct undercurrent of uneasiness, which tends to show that the newspapers do not believe what they are printing on the subject. The opinion is expressed, however, that the Czar has again made it plain to France that Russia cannot be dragged into following a policy of "revanche," and that the conviction becomes all the time more widespread, that the industriously pressed in every quarter, that France will relinquish the idea of revenge upon Germany and the reconquest of Alsace-Lorraine, and will gradually become more friendly to Germany. Doubtless, however, the wish in this case is father to the thought.

THE FRANCO-RUSSIAN TREATY.

Concluded in the Alexandra Palace—M. Faure Added a Clause at the Czar's Dictation.

PARIS, Aug. 28.—The Gaulois publishes details of the signing of the treaty between France and Russia, which it declares to be a formal offensive and defensive agreement. The treaty, the paper says, was concluded in the Emperor's study in the Alexandra Palace at Peterhof on Wednesday last.

President Faure, the Czar, M. Hanotaux, the French Foreign Minister, and Count Muravieff, the Russian Foreign Minister, were present. The instrument had been finished, but it was decided to add a clause which would unmistakably insure the peace of the world.

President Faure wrote this clause at the Czar's dictation, and all then signed the document. After which the Czar presented the pen with which the signatures had been affixed to President Faure as a souvenir.

MR. GOELET'S BODY COMING.

COWES, Isle of Wight, Aug. 28.—Mrs. Ogden Goelet has received messages of condolence from Queen Victoria, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and many other persons in Great Britain on the death of her husband.

The Mayflower, on board of which Mr. Goelet died, will sail for New York about the middle of next week with the body of the deceased.

NEW CABINET IN URUGUAY.

MONTEVIDEO, Aug. 28.—A new Ministry has been formed to take the place of that dismissed by Señor José Cuestas, President of the Senate, who assumed the Presidency of the Republic of Uruguay ad interim after the assassination of President Borda. The new Cabinet is as follows:

Minister of War, Gen. Perez, (reappointed.)

Minister of Finance, Señor Campistegin.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Señor Ferreira.

Minister of the Interior, Señor Macacchen.

Minister of Agriculture, Señor Parela.

The new Ministry is generally favorably received.

It is stated that peace will probably be concluded between the Government and the revolutionists in a short time. Important economies have been promised by the Government.

MARQUIS CONYNGHAM DEAD.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The Marquis of Conyngham who sat in the House of Lords as Baron Minster, is dead.

He was the fourth of his family to bear the title of Marquis. His father was George Henry Conyngham, a well-known Lieutenant Colonel in the First Life Guards. Henry Francis was a well-known figure in Paris and London society, a clubman, and something of a judge of pictures and sculptures. He lived in a handsome establishment in Kent, besides supporting fashionable bachelor chambers in London. He had something of a reputation as a student of the art of war, although his experience was confined to a Lieutenancy in the Rifle Brigade. He was forty years of age. He enjoyed the honorary title of Vice Admiral of the Coast of the Province of Ulster. His younger brother, Lord Francis Conyngham, of Parliamentary fame, will succeed to the title.

PLOT AGAINST THE KAISER.

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BERLIN, Aug. 28.—The investigation into the recent derailment of the Hamburg-Berlin express near Celle, which led to loss of life and the destruction of considerable property, has yielded sensational results. The Berlin detectives have ascertained that the accident was due to a criminal plot in which at least five persons, evidently foreigners, were concerned. Dynamite cartridges were placed near the tracks and lighted fuses were attached to them.

The political police of Berlin have further learned that five Anarchists, evidently the same persons, left Paris for Germany a week before together, and they were seen at Celle the night before the accident. They made inquiries in broken German regarding Emperor William's trip over that road, but did not obtain correct information. It is now believed the plot was an attempt upon the Emperor's life.

Reprimand for British Officers.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The courts-martial held in consequence of the collision on the night of Aug. 10 between the twin-screw torpedo-boat destroyer Thrasher and the second-class twin-screw cruiser Phaeton have resulted in the dismissal of Gunner Marsten of the Thrasher from that ship and in a reprimand to Capt. Kirby and Lieut. Graham for want of care in navigating the vessel.

Two Killed Near Pittsfield, Mass.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Aug. 28.—Arthur Shepardson and James Bronley, each aged eighteen, were killed by the cars on the Boston and Albany Railroad, a short distance west of the Pittsfield station, tonight. While walking home on the track they stepped out of the way of a freight train and were struck by an eastbound passenger train. Francis Staniol, a companion, had a narrow escape.

TARIFF HELPS SPRECKELS.

Ten Per Cent. Discriminating Clause Gives His Ships a Monopoly of Hawaiian Trade.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 28.—Within ten days the stock of the Oceanic Steamship Company has risen from $20 to $36 per share. It is generally agreed that the present attitude of the Pacific Steamship Company in its still unsuccessful fight for Hawaiian charters for some of its big ships is partly responsible for the big advance in the quotations of Oceanic stock, but the chief cause is the 10 per cent. discriminating clause in the newly adopted Tariff bill which, if enforced, will give the Oceanic Steamship Company a monopoly of trade between Honolulu and this port.

If the Pacific Steamship Company fails to secure a Hawaiian register of its China steamships, the Spreckels line will have a practical monopoly of the Hawaiian trade, even without the annexation of the islands.

TARIFF PROVOKES ILL WILL.

Senator Gray Says It Irritates Nations that Are Otherwise Friendly to the United States.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Senator Cullom of Illinois, Mrs. Cullom, their daughter, Mrs. Ridgely, and Senator Gray of Delaware, and the latter's family have been traveling in England this month. The Grays sail for home Tuesday next from Southampton on the New York. The Culloms have gone to the Continent. Both Senators declare there is a surprising lack of interest in American questions in Great Britain, except in the case of the tariff.

Senator Gray, referring to the tariff, remarked: "It is most mortifying to Americans traveling abroad to find that we have erected a barrier against trade with foreign countries which provokes the ill will of nations which would otherwise be most friendly."

Senator Cullom said:

"I have heard no expressions of opposition on the part of the British to the annexation of Hawaii. They realize that American rights there are paramount; but there is some jealousy because the United States sees fit to increase its territory."

DUTIES NOT COLLECTED.

Complaint of Alleged Lax Enforcement of the Baggage Tariff.

The Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade is up in arms protesting against the very lax manner in which the law levying customs duties on passengers' wardrobes and other property that exceeds $100 in value is enforced.

A committee from the board said yesterday: "We fought to get the law enacted for the purpose of benefiting American merchants, manufacturers, and also workingmen, and to keep in the country the enormous amounts of money that annually went to European tradesmen. Why should not the law be rigidly enforced?

"Here, for instance, is the steamer Lucania that came in yesterday with 700 saloon and second-class passengers, and only $4,000 duty was collected from them. That is an absurdly low figure. Why, the lowest amount that should have been collected, if their baggage had been properly searched and appraised, is $10,000.

"A gentleman who recently came over said that his baggage had not been examined, and that he had not asked any favors of the Inspectors either. People come in by every steamer and say much the same thing. Their trunks are merely opened and then closed again with hardly any attempt at examination of the contents.

"We understand that this laxness of Custom House Inspectors is prevalent not only in New York, but also in the other ports of the United States, and that in Boston the enforcement of the law is a perfect farce."

Tariff Test Cases to be Heard.

A representative variety of cases have been prepared by New York importers to test the validity of the Treasury Department's ruling regarding the retroactive effect of the new tariff law. Importers of silks, woolens, crockery, hardware, paints, and drugs have submitted protests which will be investigated by the Board of United States General Appraisers at a special hearing to-morrow morning. It is expected that the full Board of General Appraisers will give this matter attention, including President T. S. Sharretts, George C. Tichenor, George H. Sharpe, H. M. Somerville, Charles H. Ham, James A. Jewell, F. N. Shurtleff, J. B. Wilkinson, Jr., and Wm. F. Lunt. The hearing will be held at 125 Bleecker Street, and will commence at 10:30 o'clock A. M. The decisions reached in the matter of these representative protests will affect about 500 cases that have arisen at the several ports of entry throughout the country.

AZCARRAGA'S FALL EXPECTED.

Gen. Weyler Will Not Remain in Cuba in Any Event if the Liberals Get in Power.

HAVANA, via Key West, Fla., Aug. 28.—No one here believes that Gen. Azcarraga, the Spanish Premier, will remain permanently at the head of the Government. It is thought that the Liberals will come into power, in which case Capt. Gen. Weyler will not remain in Cuba, even though the Liberals request him to do so.

It is learned that the editorial article for printing which the Diario de la Marina was fined $125 was of a character tending to excite the army against contractors and business men who speculate in war material and thereby accumulate fortunes, while the Spanish soldiers are shedding their blood and the Treasury is being exhausted in the defense of their country.

The scarcity of cattle is increasing daily, and in order to comply with Gen. Weyler's edict to keep up the supply, the slaughter houses are obliged to kill cows and oxen. The authorities are about to take steps to prevent the killing of cows and oxen, which are necessary for supplying milk and for agricultural labor, and the importation of dressed meats is being urged.

The ravages of disease among the troops throughout the island continues, and the hospitals are filled to their utmost capacity. The number of sick in the island is reported to be 37,000. Various forms of disease are prevalent among the insurgents in the Santiago de Cuba district.

Only light skirmishing has occurred recently in the island. The troops have been ordered to gather all the cattle possible in order to cut off the insurgent meat supply.

PREMIER CANOVAS CRITICISED.

Senor Delmazo Says the Cuban Question Was Badly Managed.

PARIS, Aug. 28.—Señor Delmazo, formerly Civil Governor of Havana, in an interview printed in the Figaro this morning, is quoted as saying:

"The Cuban question was badly managed by Señor Canovas. The Liberals would not refuse any just claims the United States might make. Gens. Campos, Dominguez, Blanco, or Azcarraga are most fitted to succeed Gen. Weyler and bring the latter's unfortunate operations to an end."

NEW WARSHIPS FOR SPAIN.

MADRID, Aug. 28.—The Government is arranging a fresh credit, with the view of strengthening the navy. The navigation tax will be the security for the loan.

The Spanish Government will immediately construct one large ironclad and six cruisers of from 6,000 to 7,000 tons, to form the nucleus of three squadrons.

FATAL HURRICANE IN CHICAGO.

Woman Killed and Eleven Persons Injured at a Picnic in Laurelwood Park.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—A hurricane struck the picnic grove at Laurelwood Park this evening, demolishing the dancing pavilion, in which several hundred persons had taken refuge from the storm.

Mrs. Kate Brown, Chicago, was struck by a falling scantling and killed. Eleven persons were injured, as follows: Irene Malady, Sadie Otis, Nellie Crow, Mrs. Kittie Barry, Francis Hageman, Frank Kline, Little Foler, J. Scofield, Patrick Carney, M. B. Nash, and Mrs. Kate Tierney, all of Chicago. None of the injured will die.

The Laurelwood Park picnic grounds were crowded with 3,500 members of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union when the storm arose. A mad rush was made for the railway train. About 300 of the picnickers gathered in the dancing pavilion. A gust of wind tore off the roof and threw the timbers helter-skelter among the crowd. The storm demolished several outbuildings and barns in the vicinity, but the property loss was not heavy.

THE STEAMER PORTLAND IN

Treasure Ship Bearing $2,000,000 of Klondike Gold Reaches Port Angeles, Washington.

LETTERS FROM THE KLONDIKE

Discouraging Outlook for Miners in Alaska—Trail to Clackman Covered with Dead and Injured Horses—Pirates Said to Exist.

PORT ANGELES, Washington, Aug. 28.—The steamer Portland, bearing $2,000,000 worth of Klondike gold, arrived here at 7 o'clock to-night.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 28.—A letter from John Frank, who left Victoria on July 18 for Dawson with fifty-four head of cattle and fifteen horses, has just been received. It is dated Clackman, twenty-five miles up Chikat River. He writes:

"We are still at it night and day, and barring unforeseen accidents or misadventures will get through in about thirty-five days. There are now about 3,000 people here, and at a low estimate 900 tons of provisions. It will take 1,000 boats to carry the accumulations over the lakes. The day we got up to the first mountain we found the trail blocked for two miles. One half the distance was covered with horses, mules, and burros, all down, some with broken legs, others smashed ribs. All had something the matter with them. On both sides of the trail as far as the eye could reach were dead horses. Some had slid over cliffs down 200 or 300 feet. Supplies are strung all along the trail for miles, wet and spoiling. No one not a practical miner or woodsman has a chance to get in."

Charles Phillips writes home as follows: "People are turning back every day, selling their outfits. I sold to-day $150 for a horse and 3 cents a pound for hay."

"In one day we cut 170 logs, which will make 10,000 feet of lumber for our boats," writes E. W. Wilson from Lake Bennett. "Then we made horses of ourselves and carried the logs to the banks of the river and dumped them in. That was two days' work. It took two days more to pack the logs to the sawmill. It is a very rough and swift stream, full of cañons and falls. The least step amiss and one is in Davy Jones's locker. Coming over the trail yesterday I saw hundreds of heartbroken men packing loads on their backs. The trail is in a fearful condition—almost knee deep in mud."

"The fears that have been freely expressed as to the safety of vessels laden with treasure, as the Portland will be on her southbound trip, are not without reasonable foundation. There are pirates in the waters of Queen Charlotte Sound, who, according to James Dean, who has just returned from there, would not hesitate to enrich themselves in any manner.

"Masset village has suffered during the Summer from the raids of these rovers of the sea, and tales of smuggling, cattle lifting, and robbery of the most flagrant description are plentiful. It seems that these bands make their headquarters in inaccessible places on Prince Edward's Island, and descend at irregular intervals upon the unprotected Indian settlements and sweep everything before them."

GLOOMY LETTERS FROM SKAGUAY.

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington, Aug. 28.—Andrew Wassom, banker and ex-Collector of Customs, who left here with a party of seven for the Klondike, has written to his wife from Skaguay as follows:

"There are about 3,000 men and 15 horses here, making up the most forlorn lot of individuals I ever saw. About half of them have given up and the other half either curse or cry. Taking it all together, I have never seen such a condition of affairs. At Dyea there are nearly as many as there are here, and I am told they are in the same condition.

"God only knows what will become of those headed this way, for none but those that have horses will get through. I do not believe that one in a hundred will get there. Many have started out, but just as many have returned footsore and disheartened."

TWO NEWARK TRAVELERS RETURN.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 28.—Assistant Prosecutor Lewis Hood and Moses Plut spent their vacation this year in Alaska. They did not hunt for gold, but took the trip for pleasure and have just returned.

Mr. Plut said to-day that the first evidences of gold excitement were at Seattle, Washington, where the streets were filled with men and baggage waiting to get steamers to take them to Alaska. At Port Townsend, Washington, they took the steamer for the north. Mr. Plut said that as the journey northward continued heavy overcoats and Winter underwear were substituted for the light material they had been wearing. At Fort Wrangel the first stop in Alaska, they were beginning to sell building lots, although the place was unheard of before the gold craze. From that place they journeyed to Sitka, Juneau, Dyea and Skaguay. He said that there were 200 men on the steamer on which he traveled bound for the mountains, which was 1,000 miles from Seattle, or three days from Skaguay. He said he was of the opinion that there are yet great fields of undiscovered gold in the frozen north.

FOR A BOARD WALK AT SKAGUAY.

TACOMA, Washington, Aug. 28.—Private letters bring information that a private company formed at Juneau has shipped lumber, and will build a one thousand-feet walk at Skaguay, doing away with lighters and a large portion of the excessive freight now charged miners coming up from the beach.

Baronson & Chilcott, who purchased and sent the steamers Anderson and W. K. Merwin to the Yukon, are preparing to build two boats for the Yukon River trade. They will have a speed of 17 knots per hour, will draw but three feet of water, and will carry 200 passengers and 200 tons of freight. It is expected the first will be ready May 1. They will operate in connection with the freight barges towed from the sound to the mouth of the Yukon.

For a Railway from the Stick River.

SEATTLE, Washington, Aug. 28.—Duncan McKinnon, a leading merchant of Fort Wrangell, Alaska, is in the city, and says that there is a strong likelihood that a railroad will be pushed through from Telegraph Creek at the head of navigation on the Stick River to Lake Teslin River. The Dunsmuris of Victoria, and San Francisco, and some English capitalists, are said to be behind the scheme.

A Gunboat for Alaska.

VALLEJO, Cal., Aug. 28.—The gunboat Wheeling, which leaves Mare Island Sept. 10, has been ordered to Alaska for duty.

BIG LUMBER CONTRACT LET.

DULUTH, Aug. 28.—The biggest lumbering contract that has ever been let in Minnesota has just been closed by Halvoorsen Richards & Co. of Minneapolis, with the Shevlin Carpenter Company of Minneapolis, one of the largest companies of its kind in the Northwest. Halvoorsen Richards & Co. are to log 300,000,000 feet near Deer River, Minn.

The contract is to run for ten years, and to do this it is necessary for the contractors to build, equip, and operate a logging road, to do which several hundred men will be employed. The carrying out of the contract will necessitate the hiring of several hundred more, to whom will be given almost steady employment for the length of time the contract is to run.

Already the camping outfit of Halvoorsen Richards & Co. is at Fosston, and work will be started immediately. Of course, the work on the real estate will be rushed, and after it is finished it will become a regular one, as the building of a line to Fosston has been talked of for years. This contract passes all former contracts by several thousand feet.

Tried to Kill Her Daughters.

FLINT, Mich., Aug. 28.—This afternoon, while in a demented condition, Mrs. William Z. Hutchinson of this city chloroformed her five-year-old daughter and shot Iva May, her fifteen-year-old daughter. The younger died four hours later. The elder girl, who was shot in the mouth, the breast, and the hip, will probably recover.

TOO MUCH DUST IN TEAS

Government Regulations to Purify It Stir Up Opposition of Some Importers.

COMPLAINT AS TO TESTS

Board of Tea Experts Says the Law and Rules Governing Tests Are Not Too Severe, and They Will Not Be Modified.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Howell has received a reply from Thomas J. Phelan of the Board of Tea Experts to an inquiry which was sent to Mr. Phelan a week ago, based upon representations made by Representative Wilson of New York, who came here on behalf of some of his Kings County constituents.

The grievance of the merchants for whom Mr. Wilson appeared was that the tests applied by the experts to acertain the quality of teas are not well considered, and that they operate to classify as containing more than 10 per cent. of dust the best teas of India and Ceylon. Mr. Wilson endeavored to show Secretary Howell that the No. 16 sieve prescribed by the regulations would condemn some of the India and Ceylon teas, while it would not exclude some very inferior teas that would easily stand the sieve test.

Mr. Wilson expressed the opinion that the law was not intended to keep out the qualities of tea to which he referred as fit to be passed as good, and the Assistant Secretary was of the same opinion, but he considered it proper to refer the matter to the board constituted under the law of March 2, 1897. This board consists of expert tea men in the ports of New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and San Francisco, selected for their experience and reputation as judges of the qualities of all commercial teas. The regulations suggested by them and approved by Secretary Gage made a circular of six pages in addition to the recitation of the law, and the standards selected by the experts to guide the Government samplers included India and Ceylon teas. Regulations also provided for test of teas by infusion as well as by sieve, and teas which might pass the sieve test might be rejected upon the test applying hot water. The Treasury Department is inclined to rely upon the judgment of the experts in selecting standards, but it is conceived to be possible that some needle teas have been tested and have increased the apparent percentage of dust beyond the 10 per cent. permitted to India and Ceylon teas.

Percentage of Dust Allowed.

In making the regulations the experts added an explanatory note, saying that, "had the Board of Tea Experts omitted to regulate the quantity of dust to be allowed, the result would have been that all the poor dust excluded under the standard would come to us packed into the tea, as has frequently happened in former years, and therefore the general condition of the tea as imported would be worse than ever. For that reason it was considered essential to limit the amount of dust to 4 per cent. for Japan teas as exhibited by a sieve of 30 mesh and 31 wire. This is a very liberal allowance of dust, because after a test of several packages through the machine sieve we found that none showed over 3 per cent. of dust siftings, therefore an allowance of 4 per cent. was considered by the board a very generous one, and that anything in excess of this would be extremely objectionable. We have known the natives to go so far as to pack teas with 25 per cent. of dust, rendering them very trashy and almost unfit for use."

Under the law and the regulations all tea dust is to be condemned. Teas contain more or less dust, but it is not always added to the tea to increase bulk or weight. The experts believe that the regulation subjecting tea to the sieves will correct the tendency to stuff the boxes with unlawful substances. Where an excess of dust is found beyond the 10 per cent., it is to be sifted out of the tea and the dust destroyed or exported being taken precaution to see that the exportation is in fact made.

A very audacious or very innocent request was recently received at the department from an importer who had brought in some teas overcharged with dust, and the removal of which from the boxes was likely to reduce considerably the weight and value of the tea. The request preferred was that the dust might be retained by the importer after it had been separated from the tea. Compliance with such a request would suggest the willingness of the Government to go to the trouble of separating the unlawful excess of dust from the tea merely to turn it over to be again mingled with the tea when it was once more in the possession of the importer. The request was declined.

Regulations Well.

Mr. Phelan's report upon the complaints of Representative Wilson does not recommend any change in the regulations adopted by the Treasury to exclude spurious or undesirable teas. They are working very well, he says, in the estimation of importers who handle teas that would never have challenged the attention of the lawmakers, but they are distressing those importers who have been able, until the law and regulations were provided, to dispose of much dust and trash.

He admits that there is a difference of opinion between the tea experts and the men who are protesting against the sieve test. As the regulations were not made until all the conditions of the trade had been investigated, it is considered not remarkable that an effort should be made practically to repeal the law by relaxing the regulations so as to let in teas that ought to be excluded.

There is no recommendation for modification of the regulations. Attention is directed to the fact that the objections so far received do not appear to be supported by the names of leading houses in the tea trade. Mr. Wilson spoke for some of his constituents, but their names could not be obtained at the Treasury.

Another memorandum of objections forwarded by the Vice President to the Treasury carries no name except that of a man who appears to be an advertising agent and not a tea importer. This communication says that there is not 1 per cent. of dust in the India and Ceylon teas, and that the best part of the tea is that part which will pass through the sieve and be condemned He says that there are several hundred thousand pounds of tea held in New York as "rejected" and that an immediate change of regulations should be made to let them in.

While the Treasury Department is unwilling that any injustice should be done to importers of sound teas, the probability is that instead of changing the regulations because there have been a few hardships arising from their application, the judgment of the experts who made the regulations will be sustained until the regulations have had a longer trial.

CHILD WAITS FOR MOTHER.

Golden Haired, Five Years Old, and Is at Police Headquarters.

"Why doesn't mamma come for me?" continually asks a pretty little fair-haired girl of five years of Matron Travers of Police Headquarters. "She will be along soon," replies the matron to these questions, as she smooths the crisp curls of the little girl and tries to assuage the infantile grief on the non-arrival of her parents.

Ever since Friday night the child has been at Police Headquarters, and has been constantly on the outlook for her parents. She was found at 10:30 o'clock crying at Mount Morris Park by Park Policeman Shady. She at first said her name was Katie Nicoll, and afterward said it was Katie Doherty.

She said to Matron Travers last night: "That big policeman (meaning Shady) is real mean. If he had took me to that corner drug store I would founded my way home. But he wouldn't took me to the corner drug store. I used to go errands on the corner drug store for mamma, and mamma said I was real smart."

In answer to a question as to where she was when she became lost, she said: "Mamma and George and Lucy and me called on aunty, and they all went home first. When they was all gone aunty said I could go. I tried to find the corner drug store, and couldn't find it at all. I went into the park and got losted. Oh, dear, I wish mamma would come."

Run Down on the Cycle Path.

Henry Rohrs, a wheelman, of 207 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, was run down by a buggy crossing the cycle path shortly after midnight last night, and had his skull fractured.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William Hinchman.

William Hinchman, an old Ninth Warder and a veteran of the war, died suddenly yesterday of apoplexy, at his home, 20 Grove Street. With Commander George D. Knight and Senior Vice Commander John T. Hall of Gen. McClellan Post, No. 552, G. A. R., he had but just returned from Buffalo, where they represented their post at the Grand Army Encampment. Mr. Hinchman was telling his daughter his experiences when he died.

Mr. Hinchman was born at Hyde Park, Dutchess County, N. Y., about sixty-two years ago, and came to New York when fourteen years old. Nine years later he was appointed on the old municipal police. When the war broke out he enlisted in the Fifth Harvey Zouaves. He lost an arm at the battle of Yellow Tavern, on the Weldon Railroad, and was discharged from the service. Since then he has conducted a grocery store

Mr. Hinchman was an active Republican, and was a member of the Republican Association of his Assembly district, of the Lincoln Club, and an honorary member of the Ninth Ward Pioneers. Two sons and one daughter survive him.

John F. Rathbone.

John F. Rathbone, one of the best-known newspaper men in Eastern Connecticut, died in Cornwall-on-the-Hudson yesterday. He had been at one time connected with The Sun of this city, and had also been City Editor of The Evening Telegram. At the time of his death he was on the staff of a Norwich weekly paper. Mr. Rathbone had been at a sanitarium at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson for about five weeks, under treatment for Bright's disease. He was forty-seven years old. Two sisters, one of whom is the wife of ex-Congressman Joseph C. Hendrix of Brooklyn, N. Y., survive him.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. EMELINE BROWN PHILLIPS, aged eighty-two, wife of Charles Phillips, a prominent Saratogian, died suddenly yesterday. They were married at Coleraine, Mass., in 1836.

J. B. TUCKERMAN, Superintendent of the water works in Gloversville, N. Y., died yesterday afternoon, aged forty-seven years. He was Brigadier General commanding the First Brigade, Department of New York, Patriarchs Militant, I. O. O. F.

Dr. J. J. BROWN died from paralysis in Sheboygan, Wis. He served in the rebellion with exceptional credit, and since then has given his attention largely to scientific work, in one branch of which, conchology, he has won a world-wide reputation.

ANDREW JACKSON EVANS, aged sixty-five years, died yesterday in San Antonio, Texas. He was United States Attorney for the Western District of Texas under Presidents Grant, Garfield, Arthur, and Hayes, and the most famous prosecutor in Texas.

Mrs. FLORIDO E. WILKINSON, a well-known newspaper women, was found dead in bed at her home in Toledo, Ohio, yesterday. Death was due to congestion of the brain. Mrs. Wilkinson went to Toledo from Baltimore. She was the author of several books.

Mrs. L. N. SCOTT, wife of the manager of theatres in St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Duluth, and generally well known by theatrical people throughout the country, died yesterday at her home in St. Paul. Mrs. Scott had been her husband's chief assistant in his business for nearly twenty years.

WILLIS B. HOPSON, a newspaper man, brother of Superintendent Hopson of the Berkshire Division of the Consolidated Road, died at the New Haven Hospital yesterday from rheumatism of the heart, aged forty-six years. He was twice married and lived with his second wife and his mother at Branford, Conn.

JAMES CONOLLY, formerly of New York, died at his home in Eatontown, N. J., yesterday. Mr. Conolly was born in Ireland, and came to this city to settle in business. He retired about twenty years ago, and has lived with his family at Eatontown for a long while. Mr. Conolly's wife has been dead many years. He leaves a son, James L. Conolly, and a daughter, Miss M. L. Conolly, both of Eatontown.

A VETERAN'S DOUBLE LIFE.

Left His Wife in the War and Married Afterward in Indiana.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Aug. 28.—The dual life of a once prominent farmer of Cass County was revealed by a suit just filed in the Circuit Court to quiet the title to a farm. In 1865 Anna E. Woodling, the daughter of David Woodling, a rich land owner of this county, married William Marshall, a young man who had but recently been discharged from the army.

Nothing was known of Marshall, and he studiously avoided any reference to his past history. He was industrious, and with the assistance of Woodling purchased a small farm. Fortune smiled upon him, and he became rich. About ten years ago Marshall was killed by a premature discharge of a blast, leaving to his wife and seven children real and personal property valued at $50,000 and a $10,000 life insurance policy.

A year ago the widow applied for a pension, but when the applicant reached the department it was found that another woman, Mrs. Marshall of Pittsburg, had applied for a pension as the widow of Marshall. The matter was placed in the hands of a special agent of the department, who found upon investigation that the Pittsburg woman was the lawful wife of the dead veteran. At the beginning of the war he joined a Pennsylvania regiment, leaving his wife and two children at Pittsburg, and, as he never returned, she came to the conclusion that he had been killed in battle, and, after a year of waiting, applied for a pension. The result of the investigation by the pension agent having been made known to her, she now brings suit to prove her title to the property left by her husband.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Chicago Roads Have Declared War on Commissioners.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—The Chicago roads doing business in South Dakota have declared war on the Railroad Commissioners of that State. The Commissioners, in executing a law passed by the Legislature last Winter, have ordered a reduction in the tariffs of all lines in the State. The Omaha, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern, Sioux City and Northern, and a portion of the Great Northern system have been termed Class A roads by the commission; the Northwestern and a portion of the Great Northern, Class B; the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri River, Class C, and the Burlington and Missouri, Class D.

The reduced tariffs for class A roads are about 20 per cent. lower than the present tariffs. The rates for class B roads are 25 per cent. above the rates for class A; class C roads 40 per cent. above class A, and class D 50 per cent. above class A. The railroads have secured an injunction against the proposed rates until Sept. 6, when the case will be argued before Judge Garland at Sioux Falls.

New Pacific Line from Portland.

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 28.—An agreement has been signed by Vice President Mohler of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company and George B. Dodwell, of Dodwell,

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Herald Square Transaction Gives Additional Interest to a Week of General Good Dealing.

BOULEVARD CORNERS SOLD

New Mechanics' Lien Law—Latest Sales—Dull Week Ahead at Auction—Mortgages Filed.

The publication of the details of a transaction which in the amount of property involved is the largest that has been closed in several months has added much interest to the dealings of the last few days. Judging from reports of what the two properties in Mr. Van Ingen's trade have been held at, a rather variable standard, to be sure, the valuations of the two parcels in the deal may be regarded as satisfactory. What Mr. Van Ingen intends to do with the property which he has just acquired cannot be learned, but, as one who has been in close touch with him in many of his transactions remarked: "It is certain that he will not maintain a mud-hole and a pond very long." It is in this that the most far-reaching effects of the purchase will lie. Whatever kind of structure Mr. Van Ingen erects, whether a two-story "tax payer" or a handsome business or office building, the improvement of what has been one of the most unsightly corners in the city will enhance values not only of adjoining property, but throughout the neighborhood.

After a cessation of two or three weeks there has come a revival of the dealing in improved property on the upper west side. The plots at the southwest corner of the Boulevard and Ninety-first Street, 100.8 by 100; at the southwest corner of the Boulevard and Ninety-second Street, 100.8 by 100, and at the southwest corner of the Boulevard and Ninety-fourth Street, 100.8 by 100, have been sold to builders, and their improvement may be expected in the near future. This dealing on the upper west side has been one of the most noticeable features of the Summer market, which is rendered the more significant by the three purchases referred to above. With the purchasers in a majority of these cases builders, and in many instances the proposed improvements already begun, much weight is certainly detracted from the "over-building" talk so current in certain quarters.

The owner of the Ninety-first Street corner is Francis M. Jencks, who purchased the plot from Mrs. Mary A. King something over a year ago, together with the rest of the block bounded by the Boulevard, West End Avenue, Ninetieth and Ninety-first Streets. Mrs. King paid $109,000 for the block at auction in 1882, while the reported price at the time of Mr. Jencks's purchase was in the neighborhood of $400,000. The Ninety-second Street corner, together with several adjoining lots, is the property of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, while the owner of the Ninety-fourth Street plot is Charles T. Barney.

Aside from the Van Ingen trade and the Boulevard dealings, the sales of the last few days have been of an ordinary character, not numerous, but still sufficient to round out one of the best of recent weeks.

The new mechanic's lien law goes into effect on Wednesday. Substantially a codification of all the laws relating to liens, the new act contains, in addition, an amendment to the old lien law. This provides that "a contract for the sale of land with a building loan must be filed with the County Clerk within ten days after its execution. If not so filed, the interest of each party to the contract in the real property affected thereby is subject to the lien and claim of a person who shall file a notice of lien under this chapter." The operation of this will best prove whether or not it is efficient, but it is the opinion of competent judges that greater protection will be afforded the dealer in building materials than was possible under the former statute, and this, too, without injustice to the builder or owner.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

W. B. Taylor & Sons have sold to H. D. Winans & May the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 22 West Fiftieth Street, 24 by 60 by 100, Columbia College leasehold.

Charles Seligman has purchased the three-story and basement brick dwelling 716 East Fifth Street, 22.6 by 96.6.

Francis D. Roberts has sold for Morris Steinhardt to H. D. Bayne, for $30,000, the plot at the northwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Amsterdam Avenue, running through to Hamilton Place, 25 by 113. The buyer will erect a five-story brick and stone apartment house on the plot at a cost of $38,000.

Conrad Tisch has sold to Robertson & Grant for improvement a plot 50 by 100 on the west side of Eagle Avenue, 97 feet north of Westchester Avenue.

The Auction Rooms.

Those parcels which gave promise of producing some competition in the salesroom were knocked down almost without an exception to the plaintiffs. Adjournments were also frequent, and what had looked like an unusually attractive schedule turned out little better than many of its predecessors during the Summer.

After last week's long list of offerings, those for this week foreshadow a relapse in the auction business, which, it is to be hoped, is only temporary. Eleven foreclosures, five of them adjourned from previous dates, and one voluntary sale, are not calculated to attract crowds, the auctioneers or cause any commotion among operators or investors. The only parcel among the lot that is above the ordinary run comprises the eight five-story brick flats to be offered to-morrow, occupying the block front on the west side of First Avenue, between Ninety-fifth and Ninety-sixth Streets.

There were recorded last week 214 mortgages for $5,802,878, of which 67, for $4,296,-020, were at 5 per cent.; 119, for $902,358, were at more, and 28, for $604,500, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 206 mortgages, for $1,892,561, of which 77, for $971,835, were at 6 per cent.; 101, for $491,666, were at more, and 12, for $429,000, were at less. Of the totals for the week just ended, $3,500,000 represents a single mortgage given by the Central Union Gas Company to the Central Trust Company.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, AUG. 30.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Charles E. Lydecker, referee, 219 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, north side, 237.11 feet east of First Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,121.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Gilbert M. Speir, referee, 245 East Fiftieth Street, north side, 141 feet west of Second Avenue, 16 by 100.5, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,884.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Louis B. Van Gausbeek, referee, 1,841 to 1,855 First Avenue, west side, block front between Ninety-fifth and Ninety-sixth Streets, 201 by 140, eight five-story brick tenements, with stores on avenue and vacant at rear. Due on judgment, $11,590; subject to other mortgages for $104,000.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Selah B. Strong, referee, 456 West Fortieth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, three-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $2,528; subject to another mortgage for $10,000.

TUESDAY, AUG. 31.—By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 101 to 105 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 75 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 50 by 99.11, three three-story brick and stone dwellings; 115 and 117 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 191.8 feet west of Lenox Avenue, two three-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, $1,007.

By August Kleinau, Sheriff's sale, 835 (formerly 833) East One Hundred and Seventieth Street, north side, between Fulton and Franklin Avenues, being part of Lot 79 on map of Village of Morrisania, 50 by 100, two-story frame dwelling and vacant, all title and interest of Mary A. Nolan on May 11, 1897.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1.—By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, John B. Pine, referee, 18 West Ninetieth Street, south side, 263 feet west of Central Park West, 21 by 108.8, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,327.

At 50 Liberty Street, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 600 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 216.6 feet east of Alexander Avenue, three-story frame dwelling, 40 by 100.

THURSDAY, Sept. 2.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Elliott Sandford, referee, 203 and 205 West Ninety-eighth Street, north side, 84.2 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 52.7 by 145 by 20.10 by 140.3, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $9,195; subject to other mortgages for $48,-000.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, George C. Austin, referee, Valentine Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, 150 by 250, two-story frame dwelling and two-story frame stable and vacant. Due on judgment, $3,949.

FRIDAY, Sept. 3.—By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Benjamin E. Hall, referee, 1,974 Seventh Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 26 by 100, five-story brick flats, with stores. Due on judgment, $15,691; subject to other mortgages for $43,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 35 and 37 East Twentieth Street, for an eight-story brick business building, with stores and lofts, 49.7 by 92; Knickerbocker Improvement Company, Robert Riggs, President, owner; George Keister of 140 West Thirty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $150,000.

One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, north side, 395 feet west of Fifth Avenue, for five five-story brick flats, 20 by 80; Arthur Gorsch of 1,444 Third Avenue, owner; W. O. Tait of 1,238 Madison Avenue, architect; cost, $75,000.

Nos. 106 and 108 West Fiftieth Street, for a four-story brick stable, 30 by 90; Park & Tilford, owners; C. L. W. Eidlitz of 1,123 Broadway, architect; cost, $25,000.

St. Lawrence Avenue, west side, 200 feet north of Mansion Street, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 19 by 41; Clara Hall of 1,260 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, owner; H. E. Hall, architect; cost, $3,300.

Alterations.

Nos. 43 and 45 West Forty-second Street, to a four-story brick clubhouse, 84 by 100.5; Louise M. Gerry of 261 Broadway, owner; the Harmonie Club, lessees; Herts, Tallant & Newton of 481 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $40,000.

Boulevard, Columbus Avenue, Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth Streets, to a three-story brick and stone armory, 225 by 227.9; city, owner; William A. Cable of 1,183 Broadway, architect; cost, $6,500.

Macomb's Dam Road, west side, 28 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, to a two-story brick and stone hotel; Manhattan Real Estate and Building Association, owner; H. N. Westervelt of 192 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

Harmonie Clubhouse Alterations.

Plans were filed yesterday with the Building Department for a three-story stone addition to the clubhouse of the Harmonie Club, 43 and 45 West Forty-second Street, to be erected on the easterly side of the present structure on a lot 20 by 100.5. The estimated cost is $40,000, which sum also includes a few minor alterations. The building is owned by the club, and the ground on which it stands by Louisa M. Gerry.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, Aug. 28.

BROADWAY, 2,345, 25x05.4x25x93.7; Dennis O'Connor and wife to Joseph L. Stanton $14,500

KOSSUTH AV, n e s, Lot 120, map of South Washingtonville; George P. Langdon and wife to Marcellus B. Willcox... 1

KOSSUTH AV, s w corner of Matilda St, 50x100; George P. Langdon and wife to Marcellus B. Willcox..... 1

LOT 328, map of Hunt estate; Frederick Garrison and wife to Ellen S. Lowen and another 1

LOTS 206 and 207, map of Hunt estate; Frederick Garrison and wife to Ellen S. Lowen and another 1

MATILDA ST, s e s, Lot 38, map of South Washingtonville; George P. Langdon and wife to Marcellus B. Willcox..... 1

MARIAN ST, e s s, Lot 91, map of South Washingtonville; George P. Langdon and wife to Marcellus B. Willcox..... 1

MARIAN ST, n w s, Lot 114, map of South Washingtonville; George P. Langdon and wife to Marcellus B. Willcox... 1

MARIAN ST, n w s, Lot 115, map of South Washingtonville; George P. Langdon and wife to Marcellus B. Willcox... 1

SCHUYLER, or 153d, St, s s, 250.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x100; Robert H. Jones and wife to the New York Building-Loan Banking Company 1

WILL18 AV, 151, w s, 25 ft s of 135th St, 25x81.6; Edmond Dwyer to John H. Hahn 100

8TH AV, n w corner of 153d St, 99.11x100; John W. Haaren to Hugo F. Hoefler 1

55TH ST., s s, 82 ft e of 2d Av, 18x80; Albert Pflug and wife to Antonia Brajnich 100

60TH ST, s s, 206 ft w of 1st Av, 20x100.5; J. D. R. Baldwin, referee, to John C. Eidt..... 3,500

154TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Joseph Henning and wife to George Kellermann and wife..... 4,200

161ST ST, s s, 350 ft e of 10th Av, 25x88.4 x25.4x88.11; Shepherd & Knapp, as executor, to Mary Hart..... 1

Recorded Leases.

HUSON, Robert, to Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Company; 110th St, s s, 300 ft w of 3d Av, 75x100.11x33.4x61.11x 154.5, 10 years..... 3,000

WIRTH, Louis, to William A. Stoutenburgh; 169 St. Ann's Av, store &c., 5 years..... 360 to 1,200

ZETRIN, Jacob, to the Bohemian American Israelites' Congregation; 336 East 74th St, 3 years..... 660

Recorded Mortgages.

CONNELLAN, Mary A., to New York Building-Loan Banking Company; 148 West 96th St, installments $9,240

DREYER, Margaret and Henry H., to Augusta Hyatt; e s of Fort Washington Av, 125 ft n from intersection of new road 60 feet wide, &c., 3 years..... 10,000

EDEN, John H, to Ann E. Alling; e s of Webster Av, 275 ft s of Scribner St, 250x73.6, 3 years 4,000

GOODMAN, Urry, and wife to Emilie J. Murray; s s of Henry St, 29.9 ft e of Clinton St, 5 months 6,000

HEIDT, Louisa, to Jorgen F. and Ellenor O. Mortensen; s s of 133d St, 432.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 750

KELLERMANN, George and Mary C., to Joseph and Mary Henning; n s of 154th St, 300 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 4 years.. 3,000

KLOSE, Gustave, and wife to Amelie Hennings; s s of 171st St, 124 ft w of Fordham, or North 3d, Av, 3 years..... 500

MACDONNELL, Allan G., to Charles D. Shimer; Lot 100 and west one-half of Lot 50, amended map of Bronxwood Park, (two mortgages,) 2 and 3 years.. 1,850

McKEOWN, Mary L., to Antonio Orlando; 75 Mulberry St, 18.26 part, 4 years..... 3,200

NAARDEN, Charles, to Thomas J. McCahill, executor, &c.; 171 East 122d St, 1 year 12,000

RUDD, Althea Land Janet, to American Surety Company, New York; n s of 114th St, 94.4 ft e of Riverside Drive, or Av; also n e corner of 114th St and Riverside Drive; Riverside Drive, n s, 51.1 ft n of 114th St, collateral security..... ..

STEGMAYER, Charles, and others to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; n s of 55th St, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years. 19,000

STUDWELL, Mary O., to the City Real Estate Company; 122d St, n e corner of 8th Av, 1 year 3,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

HENRY, Mary A., to Mathew M. Henry.. $6,000

ROSENTHAL, Charles M., individually and as executor, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States... 10,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BRYANT ST, e s, 128 ft n of Freeman St, 25x100; John Lanzer against Mathias Speth, owner; George J. Schneider, contractor $273

FORD ST, n s, 125 ft w of Webster Av, 50x100; Ernest Kuss against T. H. Bopp, owner; Lyman A. Soule, contractor..... 100

19TH ST, 137 West; Edward B. Chestersmith against Robert Lipold, owner; A. L. Benson, contractor..... 260

19TH ST, 137 West; Thomas M. Muiry against A. E. Benson, contractor..... 250

Orders under Chapter 915, Laws of 1896.

FOX ST., at intersection of 167th and 169th Sts, 95x45x irregular; Nylin & Johnson on W. Metzsenthin to August Kirchner.

165TH ST, s s, 130.11 ft e of Brook Av, 25x100; Pauline Larsen on German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company to Ronalds & Co..... 500

Lis Pendens.

1ST AV, 1,567; Eleventh Ward Bank against Samuel Sonneberg and others, (action to set aside deed;) attorney, G. S. P. Stillman.

2D ST, w s, 92 ft s of 20th Av, 23x102.6, East Chester; Mary M. Hopkinson against Francis X. Hein and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. B. Kelly.

T. A. Jones of Peekskill Arrested.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Thomas A. Jones, ex-Secretary of a local council of the Order of Chosen Friends, was arrested here a week ago charged with grand larceny in the sum of $90, said to have been appropriated when he was an officer of the Order of Chosen Friends. Jones was released on $500 bail for examination next Tuesday. His brother-in-law, Dr. George H. Peters, went on his bond. Dr. Peters was formerly Treasurer in the council, Order of Chosen Friends. Both are prominent men of the town.

Mrs. Thomas H. Mallon Dead.

BUFFALO, Aug. 28.—Mrs. Thomas H. Mallon, wife of Capt. Mallon of the Forty-second Regiment, New York Volunteers, died in this city to-day after a short illness. Her body has been forwarded to Brooklyn for burial.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 1 Northern	$1.05½
Corn, No. 3 mixed	.35½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.23¾
Cotton, middling	8 1-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07
Butter, State, finest creamery	.19
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.65
Lard, prime	5.20
Molasses, O. K., prime	26.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.06¼
Tallow, prime	.03¾
Pork, mess	9.50
Beef, family	9.50
Beef hams	27.50
Sugar, granulated	.05
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	11.75
Lead	4.05
Copper, lake ingot	11.20

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—Flour quiet; Winter patents, $5@$5.30; straights, $4.10@$5; Spring specials, $8.25; Spring patents, $5.20@$5.50; bakers', $4.20@$4.30; No. 2 Spring wheat, 92½@93½c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 87@89c; straights, $4.80@$5.20; No. 2 red, 92½@93¼c; No. 2 corn, 29½c; No. 2 yellow, 29½c; No. 2 oats, 18¾c; No. 2 white, free on board, 22@22½c; No. 3 white, free on board, 20¼@22c; No. 2 rye, 40½c; No. 2 barley, nominal; No. 3, free on board, 33@36c; No. 4, free on board, 27@29c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.00¼@$1.03; prime timothy seed, $2.30; mess pork, per bbl, $8.75@$8.90; lard, per 100 lb, $4.77½; short ribs sides, (loose,) $5.50@$5.80; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5¼@5½c; short clear sides, (boxed,) 5⅞@6c; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.22; sugars, cutloaf, $5.84; granulated, $5.21.

COTTON.

The feature of the Liverpool cotton market cables at hand when this market opened was the exceptional smallness of spot sales—3,000 bales. At the same time futures were reported to have closed at a loss of ½-64@1-64d, and private cables stated that the English cotton trade was bearish on the expectation of a large crop and consequently lower prices. This market this morning opened steady, with August 13 points higher, September 1 point lower, October unchanged, and other months 3@5 points higher. The subsequent course of the market was exceedingly irregular.

Spot was quiet at unchanged prices; middling uplands, 8 1-16c; middling gulf, 8 5-16c.

The Chronicle's weekly weather report states that the cotton in Texas has been considerably improved by the recent rains, out that in a number of districts more moisture is needed; elsewhere the conditions have been fairly favorable, but from sections of Alabama and a few localities in Arkansas and Florida there are complaints of shedding, rust, and worms.

The statistical position is as follows, according to The Chronicle's calculation:

	This Week.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Visible supply	1,035,623	1,094,286	1,319,861
American	803,420	851,086	1,044,661
Crop in sight	8,474,402	8,425,916	7,165,573
In sight during week	48,487	34,949	32,718

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	8.12	8.15	8.10	8.13@8.15
September	7.30	7.35	7.27	7.27@7.28
October	6.99	7.02	6.96	6.93@6.94
November	6.83	6.85	6.79	6.79@6.80
December	6.84	6.85	6.79	6.79@6.80
January	6.87	6.89	6.82	6.82@6.83
February	6.92	6.92	6.92	6.85@6.87
March	6.95	6.95	6.89	6.89@6.90
April	6.99	6.99	6.99	6.92@6.94
May	7.02	7.02	6.97	6.95@6.97

Middling quotations at Southern points were: Wilmington, 8c; Charleston, 7c; Savannah, 7¾c; Galveston and Mobile, 7¼c; Houston and New Orleans, 7 3-16c; Augusta, 7½c; Memphis, 7 7-16c; Louisville, 7¾c; St. Louis, 7 11-16c; Norfolk, 8c; Baltimore, 8½c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 28.—Middling uplands, 4 5-32d. Futures opened steady, 1-64d decline; closed steady, ½ to 1 point net decline; January-February, 3.41½ sellers; February-March, 3.45 sellers; March-April, 3.45½ buyers; April-May, 3.46½ sellers; May-June, 3.47½ sellers; August, 4.03 buyers; August-September, 3.63 sellers; September-October, 3.55½ sellers; October-November, 3.48@3.49; November-December, 3.45½ sellers; December-January, 3.44½ sellers.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES

Wheat.	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	.98	99⅛	97¼	97½
October	.97¼	97¼	95⅜	95¾
December	.94¾	95⅝	93⅞	94⅛
Corn—				
September	.35⅝	35⅝	34⅞	34⅞
October	.35⅞	35⅞	35⅜	35⅜
December	.37½	37⅝	36¾	36⅞
Oats—				
September	..	..	..	23¾

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—				
September	.93	94½	91	92½
December	.90½	90¾	88½	90
May	.92¼	92⅝	90⅜	91⅞
Corn—				
September	.30	30¼	29¼	29½
December	.32½	32½	31⅜	31⅝
May	.35½	35⅝	34½	34¾
Oats—				
September	.19	19	18⅜	18⅝
December	.20⅜	20⅜	19⅞	19⅞
May	.23	23⅛	22⅝	22⅞

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

Speculation was smaller than for several weeks. Tendency was downward. The close was a fraction above the low point and ¾c under last night, but was followed on the curb by another advance, which lifted the price to 94¾c, the 1 o'clock close being that figure, bid on December. Receipts for the week at all points are about half a million bushels in excess of last week. Kansas City was expecting a thousand cars on Monday. In the Northwest, however, stocks have shown considerable decrease this week, giving rise to estimates of possibly half a million reduction in the visible. Export trade was light, shippers takenonly 48,000 bushels. Quotations, free on board, afloat, were as follows: No. 2 red, $1.00¾ first half September; $1.00½ last half September; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.00¾ October; No. 1 Northern New York, $1.00½ October; No. 2 hard, 98¾c first half September.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 28.—August, 99c; September, 88¼c; December, 87c; on track, No. 1 hard, old, 100½; new, 92¼c; No. 1 Northern, 99½c; new, 91¼c.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—Close: August, 93c; September, 92¼c; December, 90c; December, (old,) 88¾c; May, 91⅞c.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 28.—Wheat—No. 2 white and No. 2 red, September, 94c; December, 92c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 28.—No. 1 Northern, 94c; No. 2 Spring, 90c; December, 84c.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 28.—No. 1 hard, 102; No. 2 Northern, 102.

Corn.

Final prices were half a cent lower than on Friday night. On the curb December ralfied from 36¾c to 36⅞c, leaving off at 1 o'clock at 36⅜c. The export trade was light, consisting of 80,000 bushels. No. 2 quoted 35½c, elevator, and 36½c delivered.

Oats.

No. 2 quoted 23¾c; No. 3, 23c; No. 2 white, 25@25½c; No. 3 white, 24¼@24¼c; track mixed, 23½@25c; track white, 24@30c.

Flour.

Spring patents, $5.40@$5.85; Winter straights, $5@$5.10; Winter patents, $5.35@$5.60; Spring clears, $4.40@$4.60; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.65@$4; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.40@$3.60.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 28.—Flour—First patents, $5.30@$5.55; second patents, $5.15@$5.25; first clears, $4.30@$4.50; second clears, $3.30@$3.50.

Miscellaneous.

Rye—No. 1 Western, 54c, and No. 2, 53c, both cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo. Barley, 31c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo. Rye flour, $3.25@$3.60. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $2@$2.20. Bag Meal—Fine white, 85@90c; fine yellow, 85c; coarse, 71@74c. Feed—Firm; 40, 60, and 80 lb Winter, in bulk, 65@70c; Spring, in bulk, 57½@65c; 100 lb middling, bulk, 70@75c; rye feed, 60@65c; city feed, 65@70c; hominy chop, 65@67½c; oil meal, $23.25; screenings, 30@35c, in bulk.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Old mess, $9.25@$9.75; new mess, $10@$10.50; family, $10.50@$11; short clear, $10@$12. BEEF—Mess, $7.50@$8.50; family, $9@$10; packet, $8.50@$9.50; extra India mess, $13@$14.50. BEEF HAMS, $27.50. FRESH MEATS—Hogs—Bacon, 6c; 180 lb, 6¼c; 160 lb, 6¼c; 140 lb, 6⅜c; 120 lb, 6½c; pigs, 6¾c. CUTMEATS—Smoked bellies, 8½c; 10 lb, 8c; 12 lb, 7¼c; 14 lb, 7¼c bid; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 7¼c bid; pickled shoulders, 5@5¼c; pickled hams, 8½@8⅝c; Western green, 16 lb, 7c; Chicago S. P., 16 lb, 7½c. TALLOW—3½@4c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5½c bid; lard stearine, 6c asked. LARD—$5.20; city lard, $4.75; South America, $6; Continent, $5.45; compound city, 4½@4⅝c; Western, 4⅝@4¾c; Brazil, kegs, 7.10c.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—Close: Pork—August and September, $8.75; October, $8.82½; December, $8.90; January, $9.87½. Lard—August and September, $4.77½; October, $4.82½; December, $4.90; January, $5.05. Ribs—August and September, $5.60@$5.62½; October, $5.57½; December, $5.02½; January, $5.05.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 28.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 60s; prime mess, 50s. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 48s 9d; prime mess, medium Western, 46s 3d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 38s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 32s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 31s; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 31s; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 30s; short clear middles, heavy, 45 to 50 lb, 29s; clear bellies, 12 to 14 lb, 37s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 29s 6d. Lard—Spot, 25s. Cheese—American finest, white and colored, 45s. Tallow—Prime city, 18s.

COFFEE.

The coffee market, after opening barely steady at a decline of 5@10 points, ruled a shade better in the face of enormous further receipts at Rio and Santos, footing up 76,-000 bags. There was little or no disposition to sell coffee for short account, and the total sales for the session reached only 12,500 bags, with the market finally steady at unchanged prices to a net decline of 10 points. The market for spot Brazilian coffee was quiet at nominally unchanged prices: No. 7 Rio, 7c for invoice lots and 7¼c for jobbing lots. No sales reported.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	...	...	...	6.25@6.40
September	6.40	6.40	6.35	6.35@6.40
October	...	...	...	6.40@6.45
November	...	...	...	6.45@6.55
December	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.75@6.80
January	...	...	...	6.85@6.90
February	...	...	...	6.90@7.00
March	7.10	7.10	7.05	7.05@7.10
April	...	...	...	7.10@7.15
May	7.10	7.20	7.10	7.15@7.20
June	...	...	...	7.20@7.25
July	...	...	...	7.25@7.30

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos, good average, 8$500; Hamburg opened ¼ pfennig lower; closed unchanged to ¼ pfennig lower. Havre opened ¼f lower; closed at opening prices; sales, 7,000 bags. January, 44.50; February, 44.75; March, 45.00; April, 45.25; May, 45.50; June, 45.50; July, 45.75; August, 43.25; September, 43.50; October, 43.75; November, 44.00; December, 44.25. Rio—No. 7, 8$050.

SUGAR.

Prices were 3¾c for 96° test centrifugal, 3¼c for 89° test muscovado, and 3c for 89° test molasses sugar. London was dearer for beet. Refined sugar was firm and active, with prices unchanged. Nearly all grades were oversold.

OILS.

Prime crude nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, 17c; prime Summer yellow, 26@26¼c; off-Summer yellow, 25@25¼c; butter grades, 30@32c; prime white, 28@29c; prime Winter yellow, 33c; linseed, American, raw, 41@42c; American boiled, 42@43c; Calcutta, raw, 53@54c.

WOOL.

The Wool Exchange quotes carpet, East India, and filling wools as follows:

CARPET—Aleppo, 12c; Angora, 12@12½c; Bagdad, black, 16@19c; Bagdad, fawns, 19@20c; Bagdad, whites, 20@21c; Bokhara, colors, 12½@13c; Bokhara, white, 13½@14c; camel's hair, Russian, 13@13½c; China, ordinary, 11@12c; China, combing, 14@15c; Cordova, 13c; Donskoi, Autumns, 13@14c; Donskoi, combing, 20@22c; Donskoi, colors, 14@15c; Donskoi, lambs', 13@14c.

EAST INDIA AND ASIATIC—East India, choice, 12@14c; East India, low, 10@12c; Georgian B. O., 16@17c; Georgian B., 14@16c; Georgian B. S., 13@15c; Kandahar, 21c; Karadi, choice, 17@18c; Karadi, ordinary, 14@16c; Joria and Vicaneer, 22c; Khorassan, colors, 12@13c; Khorassan, white, 17@18c; mohair, Turkish, 40@42c; Mossul, washed, 17@18c; Mossul, unwashed, 13c; Oporto, 19c; Salonica, 12@13c; Scotch, 13@14c; Valparaiso, 12@14c.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The wool market during the week was quiet and very little doing. The arrivals to date for the first series, which will open Sept. 28, are as follows: New South Wales, 11,755 bales; Queensland, 24,079; Victoria, 22,109; South Australia, 2,194; West Australia, 967; Tasmania, 948; New Zealand, 45,084; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 29,247, making a total of 136,383 bales, including 38,000 forwarded direct.

The imports for the week aggregated 10,-527 bales, including New South Wales, 4,294; Melbourne, 534; South Australia, 63; New Zealand, 1,044; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 2,054; Falkland Islands, 1,086; Hamburg, 276; Bushire, 568; Singapore, 493, and sundries, 115.

A sale of sheepskins will be held Sept. 2.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar—Regulars, $1.85@$1.90; oil, bbls, $3.62½; pitch, $1.85; spirits turpentine, regulars and machine, 26@26½c; common to good strained, $1.45@$1.50; E, $1.60; F, $1.65; G, $1.70; H, $1.80; I, $1.85; K, $1.95; M, $2; N, $2.15@$2.20; WG, $2.30; WW, $2.65@$2.70.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 28.—Spirits turpentine, 26@26¼c. Resin, $1.15@$1.20. Crude turpentine, $1,30, $1.80, and $1.90. Tar firm; $1.10.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 28.—Turpentine, 26⅞c. Resin unchanged.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 28.—Turpentine, 25½c.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Dressed beef at 7@8¼c per lb for poor to prime city dressed native sides; no change in cattle.

CALVES—Veals, $5@$7 per 100 lb; grassers and buttermilks, $3.50@$4; dressed calves firm at Friday's quotations.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Inferior to good sheep sold at $2.75@$3.65 per 100 lb; common to choice lambs, $4.50@$5.75, with "culls" at $3.75@$4.25; dressed mutton, 5@7c per lb; dressed lambs, 7@9c.

HOGS—$5@$5.30 per 100 lb.

FAITHLESS SUITOR ARRESTED.

Cuer Said to Have Wooed Mrs. Maurer, Got Her Bankbook, and Decamped.

It is a year now since death separated Mrs. Madeleine Maurer and her husband, and for a year her home has been drear and desolate. Mrs. Maurer has had that a century's experience of life, and she looked forward mournfully to the years that were to come. Then one day Jacques Cuer, a cook, twenty-seven years old, of Hoboken, crossed the threshold of her home, at 167 West Twenty-eighth Street, and life seemed no longer the blank her fancy had painted it.

Sweetly Mrs. Maurer smiled on the young cook. Sweetly the smiles were returned, and when Cuer discovered that the widow had a bank account his face wore a continual smile in her presence.

Cuer was an ardent wooer, and three weeks ago the engagement was announced. Cuer suggested that he have some money to purchase festive attire suitable for a wedding, and Mrs. Maurer turned over to him her bankbook and told him to help himself. With the bankbook she gave Jacques a deed to a cemetery lot where were buried the body of her husband and child. Concluding that under the changed conditions the marriage would not be a complete success, Cuer took the money and the deed and hid in Hoboken.

The attractions of New York were too much for him to resist with money in his pocket, and last night Mrs. Maurer saw him on West Twenty-eighth Street, and caused his arrest for obtaining money under false pretenses. She tried to assault him in the West Thirtieth Street Police Station and was restrained with difficulty.

KILLED IN A FLOUR MIXER.

Peter Daggett Met Death in a Cracker Factory.

Peter Daggett, thirty years old, a cracker mixer in the factory of J. Larrabee, at 427 West Fifteenth Street, met an untimely and tragic death in the factory yesterday morning by being crushed in the cracker mixer.

Daggett lived on Spring Street. He was one of the first men at the factory in the morning. Part of his duties were to do with the big iron cracker mixer on the third floor. It is a vat of iron, which will hold about three barrels of flour. This quantity was put into the vat, and then mixed up with water to make cracker dough. Taking up nearly the whole of the bottom of the vat is a large wheel or propeller, with a number of flanges, for mixing the dough. This whirls around at a high rate of speed.

The usual quantity of flour had been thrown into the vat at 8 o'clock. Daggett was the only workman in the room at that time. A shriek was heard, and every workman in the building who heard it rushed to the third floor. What had happened was surmised, and the machinery was stopped and Daggett's body was taken out.

First Victim of Dunker's Jealousy.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—Arthur Storey, who, with his wife, was shot last night by Henry C. Dunker, a barber, who had boarded with them for a number of years, and who was jealous of Mrs. Storey, died to-day. Mrs. Storey is in a precarious condition, and is not expected to live through the day. A close watch is being kept on Dunker, in order to prevent him from carrying out his threat of making the affair a triple tragedy.

PROSPEROUS NEW ENGLAND

Every State and Every Manufacturing Locality Reports Reviving Business.

ALL MILLS ARE RUNNING

Many Large Factories That Had Been Long Shut Down Are Now Employing 12,600 Hands on Full Time—The People Are Confident.

BOSTON, Aug. 28.—In to-morrow's Journal will appear a rosy story of prosperity, based on reports from correspondents all over New England, and on interviews with commercial travelers who have returned from trips in different sections of the country.

The conditions in New Hampshire are well shown by the report from Manchester. The evidences of prosperity at hand are unmistakable. The Amory corporation, employing 1,500 hands, has resumed work after a two weeks' shut down

Happenings In and About Brooklyn

WORTH'S FOUR ASSISTANTS

Contributors to the Success of the Republican Leader in Kings County.

SHERIFF BUTTLING'S CAREER.

He Studied Politics in a Hard School, and Early Won Control of the Fifth Ward—Work of Palmer, Hanbury, and Deubert.

Jacob Worth of Kings County, who has come to be known as the most successful leader the party has ever had in the county, is never at all backward in attributing a large measure of his success to four men who have stood by him in all his political fights. These men are Sheriff Buttling, Controller George W. Palmer, Harry A. Hanbury, Chairman of the Republican County General Committee, and John G. Deubert of the Twenty-eighth Ward. There are others just as loyal to Worth, but it is to this quartet that the old leader turns when the heavy work for the party is to be done.

Sheriff Buttling is Worth's chief lieutenant. Buttling is perhaps one of the most unique politicians to be found within the confines of the State. He combines the successful qualities of the ward leader to the larger ability of "swinging" delegations and the faculty of thorough organization. This latter is to the big Sheriff a religion. If it were to be asked what brought Buttling to the front the answer would be his intimate knowledge of ward organization. Add to this a strong will, self-reliance, and unusual aggressiveness and there are the chief characteristics of a man who has risen from obscurity to a position where he has become more or less of a factor in political life outside his immediate environments. The Sheriff never went to college, but he possesses a large fund of common sense and native shrewdness.

Buttling's Early Life.

Buttling was born and brought up in the Fifth Ward. He is thirty-seven years old. At the age of eighteen he knew every man, woman, and child throughout the ward, and had already made considerable progress in the study of politics, and he learned his politics in a hard school. There are some parts of the "Bloody Fifth" without reference to that part of the city, but there are also portions that are "tough," and hold out no promise of improvement. The Sheriff says so himself, and he knows. The Fifth has been the battleground for many a sanguinary fight. Old Brooklynites know it as the Navy yard district. Locally it is "Irishtown," and years ago, when it was "Moonshiners' Paradise," the Federal authorities had no end of trouble with it.

Here was the Sheriff self-taught in the art of politics, oftimes giving points to his elders. He became a member of his ward organization seven months before he was entitled to vote. The ward was Democratic when Buttling began his active work down there, and it was a perilous thing for a man to announce himself publicly a Republican. The announcement almost invariably depended upon the prowess of the individual, and brickbats were accounted good arguments. Buttling managed to escape all this. He is large of frame and loud of voice, and his dominancy over the toughs of the day is a matter of Fifth Ward history.

Before two years of his membership in the ward organization were over he had, to a large degree, changed the order of things. So added is his first vote was cast he became President of the organization. He had organized every district of the ward, and the Republicans then could get some show—if they watched the ballot boxes. His work in the ward in 1872 ran the Republican vote from 400 to 1,000. When Buttling ran for Sheriff he was the only Republican who ever carried an election district in the ward. He won four districts, lost three by two votes each, and one by one vote; but at that election the ward gave 1,500 majority for the regular Democratic candidate.

Bound to Poll All the Party's Vote.

Many amusing stories are told of his early career in the ward. During one election he carried on his back a man who was too ill to get up to vote. The distance was several blocks, and just before the polls closed he electrified the crowd by appearing with the fellow. The vote was cast, and amid the cheering of Democrats and Republicans alike, the sick man was carried home again, carefully undressed and put to bed.

During Harrison's first campaign a call was made for volunteers to watch the ballot boxes in the different districts. One was an unusually dangerous district for a Republican to appear in. There was a lack of volunteers, and Buttling said he would go.

"Why, Bill," said an old-time Republican, "you'll get killed. It ain't no place for a young fellow like you."

"Wait and see," was the reply. "I'm going into that district."

On the morning of election day, Buttling arrived early at the polling place. He walked up to a man standing on a chair, tacking up election cards, and stated his business.

"You get out," said the man, and he raised his hammer, as if to strike. Buttling put his foot out, and man and chair struck the floor in a heap.

"Get out," roared Buttling, as the man showed fight. The man got out, the crowd quieted down, and the district which had theretofore given but thirty-five Republican votes all told turned out 146 for Harrison and the ticket. During the count some one suddenly extinguished the lights, and the Democratic watchers made a dash for the boxes. They found Buttling and another Republican holding them down on all fours. The timely arrival of the police saved serious trouble.

The most audacious act of the Sheriff's in the old days his friends tell about was performed during Harrison's second campaign. Six men had registered from a house in York Street. The Democratic leaders declared the registration illegal and threatened to cause the arrest of the men if they tried to vote. They had regularly registered, and it was decided to vote them. On the morning of election Buttling gathered together a number of United States Deputy Marshals, and marched the six men, strongly guarded, to the polls; where they cast their ballots. They were arrested, as a matter of course, but that was the end of the matter.

Making Money as Sheriff.

Buttling's tactics in the County Committee are on a par with his old-time methods. The way he and Worth routed the Willis forces last Spring is still fresh in the minds of many. He has been in the committee for eleven years. He was its President in 1893, and did practically the bulk of the work in the reorganization of the party. Although his enemies in the committee call him "trickster" and "bluffer," they do not hesitate to emulate his methods when opportunity offers.

Buttling is one of the few incumbents of the Sheriff's office who have developed good business traits. He is a careful, economical man, and instead of following the politician's usual methods of spending his income saves and invests his surplus.

"The trouble with most of the Sheriffs," said he on a recent occasion, "is that they make a little money here and then let the place run itself. I look after it, and no one can say that a single account is wrong."

As the fees of the office are worth from $70,000 to $80,000 a year, the Sheriff will retire from the office a comparatively rich man. Before his election he was employed by the stationery manufacturing house of Philip Blake & Co., this city. He now has an interest in the business. He is interested also in the Montauk Theatre Company, is Treasurer of the Southeast Building Company, and has several other enterprises, all acquired since his election as Sheriff.

A wife and three children make Mr. Buttling's home interests not the least part of his daily life. He has seven brothers living in the Fifth Ward, and all devoted to his political welfare. One of his proudest boasts is that the Democrats of the old Fifth concede cheerfully that he has the best political organization the ward ever saw. He is proud because it is the basis of all the ward organizations gotten up by himself and Worth, and is adopted by the followers in the remaining wards of the city.

Mr. Buttling's term expires with the year.

Controller George W. Palmer.

Next to Sheriff Buttling, Controller George W. Palmer is looked upon as Worth's most valuable ally. He was born in Buttling's ward—the Fifth—but during his early boyhood, his father moved over to Greenpoint, now the Seventeenth Ward. Palmer has lived there for nearly forty years. There he grew up and studied ward politics, and there he met Worth, who helped him secure control of the ward organization. Mr. Palmer was elected Controller in 1894, by 25,000 majority. Several years ago he ran for the Assembly and was beaten, although he ran ahead of his ticket. His business is real estate, to which he devotes all the time he can spare from his political and official duties.

Mr. Palmer has for years looked after the real estate owned in the Seventeenth Ward by Alexander E. Orr and Seth Low. He formerly managed the Samuel T. Tilden interests in Greenpoint. Mr. Palmer is a member of the State Committee from the Sixth Congressional District.

Hanbury and Deubert.

Harry Hanbury is the leader in the Eighth Ward. He is about thirty-four years of age and was in politics before he was old enough to vote. He ran for State Senator in 1895, but was beaten by Michael J. Coffey, although he ran away ahead of his ticket. He was selected by "Jake" Worth and Sheriff Buttling last Spring as the best man for Chairman of the committee and was elected, although the opposing faction in the committee tried to make trouble. Hanbury has a machine repair shop in South Brooklyn and employs a number of men.

John G. Deubert is comparatively a newcomer in Brooklyn politics. He is a New Yorker, fifty years old, and was formerly in the Custom House. He resigned to accept the Grand Secretaryship of the I. O. O. F., to which he now devotes all his time outside of politics. He is a member of the General Committee, and hails from the Twenty-eighth Ward, where his word is strong among the machine Republicans. He moved to Brooklyn about twelve years ago, but since that time has made long strides in the good graces of the Republican machine. He is what is known in political parlance as a "growing" politician. His ward is the second largest in the city, and its population is increasing. The Republican leaders expect to see it the banner ward of the city. Last year Gov. Morton appointed Mr. Deubert a Director of the Long Island State Hospital. He also represents the Fifth Congressional District in the State Committee and in his few leisure moments enjoys himself as a member of the Canarsie Yacht Club.

MACKAY'S GREENWOOD TOMB.

It Will Be One of the Finest in the World.

Work on the mausoleum to be erected by John W. Mackay in Greenwood Cemetery is progressing rapidly. It will not be completed until early next year. The plot was purchased in December, 1895, and the work of improvement and building has been in progress ever since that time.

It is said that the mausoleum will be one of the finest in the world. The body of Mr. Mackay's son, who was killed in Paris by being thrown from his horse, will be taken from its present resting place in Greenwood Cemetery and placed in the building. Appropriate dedicatory services will be held upon the completion of the mausoleum.

The Mackay family are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

ACTIVITY IN THE NAVY YARD.

Imperative Washington Orders Make Day and Night Work Necessary.

Imperative orders were received by Commodore Bunce late yesterday afternoon from Washington changing the sailing dates for all the vessels at the navy yard now preparing for sea. The orders include the Annapolis, Cincinnati, Detroit, and the monitor Terror. The Annapolis was to have cleared Sept. 16, but now she must be ready to sail Sept. 2. The Cincinnati's sailing time has been placed ahead from Sept. 16 to Sept. 9, and within forty-eight hours from that time the Detroit and Terror are to have taken on board everything for a cruise aboard, ready to proceed to whatever destination they may be sent.

A great deal of work is yet to be done on the ships in the way of repairs and changes, coaling, and supplies, and Naval Constructor Hibbs considered that the time previously allotted by the department was none too much to do the work properly. Orders were immediately issued by him to the various yard departments to increase the force, and to have their men work night and day up to the time of sailing. The first shift of men began overtime at 5 o'clock last evening.

Good Life Savers at Far Rockaway.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., Aug. 28.—Since last evening the life savers have saved half a dozen people. The two daughters of Robert Donalds of Jersey City went beyond their depth and were rescued by Life Guards Curry and Gallagher. Joseph Martin of Rockaway was caught in a sea puss and sank. Life Guard McEnroe brought him ashore. Robert Calhoun, George Chase, and Martin Dana, all of Brooklyn, swam 100 feet outside the life lines, when Calhoun was seized with cramps. Clare and Dana went to his assistance, and were caught by the current. They were being carried rapidly seaward, when Life Guards Curry and Gallagher rescued them and Calhoun.

Death of James A. Kilburn.

JAMAICA, L. I., Aug. 28.—James A. Kilburn died yesterday in the Odd Fellows' Home. He was one of the charter members of the Jamaica Lodge, and was connected with it for more than fifty-seven years. He was born at Morristown, N. J., in the year 1808s and moved to Jamaica sixty years ago. His wife, while preparing to celebrate their golden wedding, died suddenly, and the husband never fully recovered from the shock. He was a Past Grand Master of the Odd Fellows' Lodge, and was Superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday school.

The Manufacturers' Association.

The manufacturers' Association of Kings and Queens Counties is an organization about to attempt the extension of its association through all the States of the Union. A circular was sent to the members yesterday by the Committee on Industrial Divisions, urging each to secure applications for membership from manufacturers in his line. When the membership from any particular branch of trade becomes such as to warrant the formation of an industrial division one will be organized. Each division may maintain separate organization.

Arverne Expects Relief.

ARVERNE, L. I., Aug. 28.—At the last meeting of the Board of Health of this village a communication was received from the State authorities in reply to resolutions sent to them about Barren Island stenches and the dumping of garbage at sea, and consequently the defilement of the beach. From the tenor of the reply it is believed that the agitation of these matters by the Trustees and health officers will cause an abatement of these nuisances before next Summer.

Delicate Surgical Operation.

William C. Reimer of Williamsburg recently underwent an operation in the Eastern District Hospital for a cancer of the eye. Mr. Reimer was under the influence of anaesthetics for only ten minutes, and the operation was pronounced a success. The delicacy of the operation was heightened by the close proximity of the growth to the brain and optic nerve. The operation was the first of its kind performed in this institution.

Brooklyn Has Musical Burglars.

Brooklyn burglars of a musical turn of mind have added a new terror to burglary. Yesterday morning one of the class broke into Charles Held's music store at 313 Fulton Street, and stole a cornet.

Queens County Grand Jury Drawn.

Sheriff Henry Doht of Queens County has drawn the Grand Jury, which will consider the Guldensuppe murder. The jury will meet on the second Monday in September in the Queens County Court House.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

H Batterman

Broadway, Graham and Flushing Avenues, Brooklyn.

SPECIAL FALL SALE

—OF—

Crockery, China, Glass Ware, Lamps, Silver Plated Ware and Cutlery.

LAMPS.

Vase Lamp, vase and shade decorated to match, complete with large burner, tripod, and wick, 69c.

Vase Lamp, with cast foot, vase and shade decorated to match, complete in every particular, 98c.

Nickel Table Lamp, complete with tripod, ten-inch decorated dome shade, centre-draught burner, regular price, $1.75; special sale price, $1.49.

Gas Lamp, complete with Argand Burner, tripod, chimney, 6 feet of rubber tubing, goose neck, socket, and 10-inch porcelain shade. Special sale price, $1.29.

Banquet Lamp, richly decorated head, base, and globe, lift-out fount, centre-draught burner and cast foot, bright metal trimmings. This lamp stands 32 inches high; $7.50.

Glass Lamp, complete with large burner and chimney, 21c.

Dietz Tubular Lantern, the best lantern made, sold everywhere for 50c. Special sale price, 19c.

Domestic Glass Ware.

Thin Blown Whiskies, per dozen, 30c.; with cut bottom, per dozen, 60c.

Thin Blown Ponies, per dozen, 45c.

Full Blown Table Tumbler, per dozen, 30c.

Full Blown Table Tumbler, with band, per dozen, 36c.

Six-inch Berry Bowl, 10c.

Oil or Vinegar Bottles, 10c.

Sugar Bowls, 5c.

Four-Bottle Castor, 60c.

Individual Desserts, per dozen, 25c.

Jelly Stands, 10c.

Salt or Pepper Shake, gold decoration, 10c.

Large Size Fruit Bowls, 10c.

Bohemian Glass Ware.

Engraved Goblets, per dozen, $2.50.

Engraved Wines, per dozen, 75c.

Engraved Goblets, per dozen, $1.75.

Engraved Clarets, per dozen, $1.50.

Big line of Etched Cordials, Wines, Clarets, Champagnes, Sherries, Cocktails, Whiskies, etc., all at sale prices.

Lemonade Set, seven pieces, 89c.

DINNER SETS, TEA SETS, TOILET SETS.

100 Pieces of English Porcelain, good print decoration, $6.49.

115 Piece Dinner Set, same shape and quality as set advertised above. This set has the soup plates, soup tureen, and extra large platter, $8.50.

130 Pieces of American Porcelain, filled in decoration, heavily gold traced, $15.00.

100 Piece Carlsbad Set, decorated in colors, full service for 12 people, $14.98.

112 Pieces Limoge China, good decoration, $25.00.

56 Piece Carlsbad China Tea Set, decoration is a floral spray in natural colors, $4.49.

56 Piece Limoge China Tea Set, $7.98.

Toilet Set, good undergiaze decoration, $1.69.

Toilet Set, Maddock's porcelain, $4.49.

Toilet Set, Maddock's porcelain, good decoration in colors and gold; twelve large pieces, $6.49.

Toilet Set, twelve pieces, Maddock's goods, beautiful shape and decoration, $7.50.

HOLLOW PLATED WARE

All made by the Best Manufacturers in the Country and Guaranteed by us to give Perfect Satisfaction.

Pickle Castor, Ruby glass in plated stand, with tongs, $1.50.

Breakfast Castor, three bottles in plated stand, sale price, 98c.

Sugar Bowls, Spoon Holders, or Cream Pitchers, heavily plated, sale price, $1.98.

Bread Tray, regular price, $2; sale price, $1.50.

Trays from $1 up, all special values for September sale.

Silver Plated Jardiniere, price was $7; reduced to $2.

Spoon Trays, gold lined, sale price, $1.98.

Condensed Milk Holders, 98c.

Pickle Castor, heavily plated, $1.98.

Cake Basket, good shape, satin finish and bright cut engraving, burnished edge with Rococo border, sale price, $2.75.

Four Piece Set, satin finish, with bright cut engraving, sale price, $3.98.

CUTLERY.

Every Item a Big Bargain and not space enough to Enumerate half we have to offer.

Six Table Knives and Forks, coco-bola handles, worth 60c.; sale price, 39c.

Six Table Knives and Forks, with bolster, nicely finished goods; sale price, 69c.

Six Table Knives and Forks, our regular $1 goods; sale price, 89c.

Six Table Knives and Forks, horn handle, double bolster, extra quality blades, never sold for less than $1.69; sale price, $1.25.

Six Table Knives and Forks, double bolster; sale price, 89c.

Six Table Knives and Forks, double bolster, fine quality, actual value of these goods, $1.50; sale price, 98c.

Six Table Knives and Forks, single bolster, three rivets, bone handle, regular price, $1.20; sale price, 98c.

Six Table Knives and Forks, rubber handle. These goods are manufactured by the H. Russell Cutlery Co., regular price, $3.50; sale price, $2.98.

Six Table Knives and Forks, celluloid handles, J. Russell & Co.'s goods, regular price, $3.25; sale price, $2.75.

Carving Set, 3 pieces, in lined case, horn handles, fancy bolster, made by William Becket, Sheffield, England, regular price, $5; sale price, $3.98.

Carving Set, 3 pieces, in lined box, fancy handles, fancy cap and bolster, swedged blade, made in Sheffield, England, regular price $7.25; sale price, $5.00.

Carving Set, 2 pieces, single bolster, celluloid handle, regular price $1.89; sale price, $1.49.

Carving Set, 3 pieces, horn handle, regular price $1.49; sale price, 98c.

Butcher Knives, 8-inch, worth 35c.; special price, 25c.

SILVER PLATED WARE.

Different Grades of Goods, Each Guaranteed by us to be exactly as Represented.

Tea Spoons, tinned on steel, set of six, 19c.

Table Spoons, tinned on steel, set of six, 38c.

Tea Spoons, plated on steel, set of six, 29c.

Table Spoons, plated on steel, set of six, 58c.

Tea Spoons, silver nickel, one piece of metal, no plate to wear off, set of six, 39c.

Table Spoons, silver nickel, same quality as the tea spoons, set of six, 78c.

Tea Spoons, fancy patterns, Rogers' Plate, set of six, 59c.

Table Spoons, same as above, set of six, $1.18.

Tea Spoons, Tip Pattern, Rogers' Plate, set of six, 59c.

Tea Spoons, Shell Pattern, Rogers' Standard Plate, set of six, 60c.

Half Dozen Plated Knives and Forks, in lined box, special, $1.19.

Tinned Tea Spoons, set of six, 9c.

Tinned Table Spoons, set of six, 18c.

Forks, Rogers' Plate, set of six, $1.18.

Sugar Spoons, gold aluminum, regular price, 50c.; special sale price, 30c.

Sugar Spoons, good pattern and heavy plate, regular price, 45c.; sale price, 35c.

Butter Knife, good pattern and heavy plate, regular price, 50c.; sale price, 35c.

We offer at Special Prices for this September Sale the latest and best Patterns of Plat Ware ever manufactured by the Rogers & Hamilton Co. They put an extra plate on the parts subject to the most wear. There are no better Plated Goods made. Please note that we are not offering old goods, but AT SPECIAL SALE PRICES we are offering you the newest, brightest, and best goods made.

Tea Spoons, set of six, $1.50.

Dessert Spoons, set of six, $2.

Table Forks, set of six, $3.

Table Spoons, set of six, $3.

Berry Spoons, $1.19.

Cold Meat Forks, 69c.

Ice Cream Spoons, 25c.

Orange Spoons, 25c.

Oyster Forks, per dozen, $3.60.

CUT GLASS.

Sugar Shakers, silver-plated top, $2.98.

Salt or Pepper Shakers, silver-plated caps, 12c.

Knife Rests, 25c.

Water Bottles, 98c.

Spoon Holders, $1.50.

Handled Olives, $2.00.

Fruit Bowls, up to $10.00.

A RIPANS TABULE.

Do we know what it is? Why, to be sure! Mama uses them for dyspepsia. Papa swallows one when he thinks he has eaten too much. Jack, that's brother, he takes 'em when he comes home late from the club. Mama gives quarter of one to baby, for wind on its stomach. Grandpa takes two for constipation. We put 'em under our tongues, take a swallow of water, gulp, and down it goes. We take 'em to make our cheeks red.

A new style packet containing TEN RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—FOR FIVE CENTS. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (120 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (TEN TABULES) will be sent for five cents.

Fell Five Stories in an Elevator.

William Tuffe, nineteen years of age, of 122 East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, a laborer, employed on the new building at 506 Broadway, fell five stories in an elevator there yesterday. The car was at the fifth floor and the cable parted. Tuffe was in the car alone. It was shattered, and he was taken out unconscious. His left arm was broken and his right leg badly lacerated. He was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital.

Iroquois Club's New Home.

The Iroquois Club of Williamsburg, a strong Democratic organization formerly known as the Alfred C. Chapin Club, will on Wednesday take possession of their new clubhouse, at South Ninth and Roebling Streets. The property belonged to the late Nathan Bernstein, and is a three-story and basement structure, with a brownstone front. The club has 200 members.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE LINE

For Providence direct, Boston, and all Inland and Seashore Resorts East and North thereof. Steamers Pilgrim and Plymouth. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE

For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston, and all points East. Steamers Maine and New Hampshire. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

NORWICH LINE

For New London, Watch Hill, Block Island, and Eastern Resorts, also Worcester and North of Boston and East. Steamer City of Lowell or City of Worcester leaves Pier 40 (old No.) N. R., next Desbrosses St., week days only, at 6 P. M. Orchestra on each. Rates to BLOCK ISLAND reduced. Connection made week days and Sundays.

FALL RIVER LINE

For Newport, Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland, and Seashore points. Steamers Priscilla and Puritan in commission. Fine orchestra on each. Leave Pier 28 N. R., foot of Murray St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, foot 129th St. Pier.....8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier..... 9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.
Direct connection on the Kingston Pt. Dock with U. & D. trains for Catskill Mountain Points, and for Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. At Catskill with the Catskill Mt. and Otis Eli. Ry. for Cairo and Mt. Resorts.
Railroad connections at Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Hudson, and Albany for points North, East, and West. Special Saratoga trains.
Through tickets sold at Desbrosses St. Pier, West 22d St. Pier, New York Transfer, and other principal ticket offices.

Albany Evening Line

Steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Richfield Springs, Sharon Springs, Thousand Islands, Niagara Falls, Adirondacks, and the West. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.
Steamers Kaaterskill and Catskill leave every week day at 6 P. M. from foot of Christopher St., N. R., connecting at Catskill with mountain trains. Staterooms lighted by electricity. Bicycles carried free. Horses and carriages taken. Send to Pier or to Catskill for descriptive folder.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS from foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M., connect ng with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.
Havel, Tu., Au. 31, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Sept. 21, 10 AM
Saale, Tu., Sept. 7, 10 AM | Kaiser, Tu., Spt. 28, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., Sept. 14, 10 AM | Seale, Tu., Oct. 5, 10 AM
CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Aller, Sat., Sept. 4, 10 AM | Spree, Sat., Sept. 18, 10 AM
Twin Screw Passenger Service.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Barbarossa.....Thursday, Sept. 2, Noon
Karlsruhe.....Thursday, Sept. 9, Noon
Koenigin Luise.....Thursday, Sept. 16, Noon
H. H. Meier.....Thursday, Sept. 23, Noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Kaiser, Sept. 4, 10 AM | Werra, Sept. 18, 10 AM
Ems, Sept. 11, 10 AM | Fulda, Sept. 25, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.
*A. Victoria, Nov. 6, 10 AM | Werra, Nov. 27, 10 AM
†Ka'erW. II., Nov. 13, 10 AM | †Fulda, Dec. 4, 10 AM
*Norm'nia, Nov. 20, 10 AM | *A. Vic'ria, Dec. 11, 10 AM
Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Jan., Feb., and March.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.

Hamburg-American Line.	North German Lloyd.
37 Broadway, N. Y.	Oelrichs & Co., Agents. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
From New York to Plymouth.
(London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.
Columbia, Sept. 2, 9 AM | Normannia, Sept. 23, 9 AM
A. Victoria, Sept. 9, 9 AM | Columbia, Sept. 30, 9 AM
F. Bism'ck, Sept. 16, 10 AM | A. Victoria, Oct. 7, 7 AM
HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin Screw Mail S. S. Pennsylv'a, Sept. 4, 11 AM | Patria, Sept. 11, 7 AM
First cab., $75 up; second class, $40; steerage, $30.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'w'y, New York

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London-Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 1 | ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 22
PARIS.....Sept. 8 | PARIS.....Sept. 29
ST. PAUL.....Sept. 15 | ST. PAUL.....Oct. 6

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing Every Wednesday.
Noordland, Sept. 1, Noon | Kensington, Sept. 15, Noon
Friesland, Sept. 8, Noon | West'nl'd, Sept. 22, Noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

COOK'S TOURS

ROUND THE WORLD.

Having completed the membership of our parties, as previously advertised, we have now arranged for a SUPPLEMENTARY PARTY to leave VANCOUVER on OCT. 11, visiting JAPAN, CHINA, the MALAY ARCHIPELAGO, CEYLON, INDIA, EGYPT, ETC.
SIX MONTHS' TOUR.
Membership limited; early application necessary.
SPECIAL TOUR to EGYPT and PALESTINE leaves September 25.
Programmes and particulars from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1225 Broadway, New York.

FRENCH LINE.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
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THEATRES

This Week's New Bills.

MONDAY, Aug. 30.—Manhattan Theatre, Opening with "What Happened to Jones," comic play in three acts, by George H. Broadhurst.
Fourteenth Street Theatre, Opening for the season with "Shall We Forgive Her," drama by Frank Harvey.
Hoyt's Theatre, Opening for the season with "Never Again."

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1.—Empire Theatre, "Secret Service," by William Gillette.

THURSDAY, Sept. 2.—Weber and Fields's Music Hall. Opening with "The Glad Hand."

SATURDAY, Sept. 4.—Fifth Avenue Theatre, "A Southern Romance," by Leo Dietrichstein and B. B. Valentine.

The Manhattan Theatre, which used to be called the Standard, has been handsomely refitted and redecorated by its new manager, Mr. Woodhull. The electric light has been introduced, and both the heating and ventilating apparatuses are new and modern. The revailing colors in the auditorium are salmon pink and gold. The stage of this theatre is one of the largest and best-equipped in the country. Mr. Woodhull will conduct the theatre on the "combination" plan.

The first play will be "What Happened to Jones," a three-act farce by George H. Broadhurst, acted by a company organized and directed by the author and his brother. The valuable services of Mr. McKee Rankin have been employed in staging the piece.

Mr. Broadhurst seems to have clung to the "unities" in writing his new play. The action all passes in one evening in the house of one Ebenezer Goodly, described as a "professor of anatomy in a prominent Eastern university." The Professor has two daughters, Marjorie, who is betrothed to a very worldly young man, and Minerva; a ward named Cissy, a wife, a maiden sister-in-law of formidable personality, and his household also includes a comic Swedish serving maid, named Helma. When the play begins this happy family is expecting the arrival of the Professor's brother, a missionary Bishop, who has heard much of the virtues of the maiden sister-in-law, and is coming home to view her as a possible helpmeet. How it happens that one Jones, a shockingly disreputable traveling salesman, is mistaken for the Bishop, is Mr. Broadhurst's secret, which will be revealed to the audience to-morrow night.

The cast will include George C. Boniface, Jr., as Jones; George Ober, as the Professor; R. F. Cotton as the Bishop, Mrs. Rankin and Mrs. Eberle as the elderly ladies; Anna Belmont, Kathryn Osterman, and Rose Stuart as the young ladies, and Pearl Andrews as Helma.

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Frank Harvey, one of whose plays filled the bill so well at the Grand Opera House last week, is the author, also, of "Shall We Forgive Her," the domestic drama with which the Fourteenth Street Theatre will be opened to-morrow night. This was originally acted in London two Summers ago at the Adelphi Theatre, and it sets forth the woes of a young woman betrayed by false promises who endeavors to "live down her past." A good man falls in love with her and marries her. She does not inform her husband of her early life, and when he does learn the story, colored and distorted by her enemies into a terrible arraignment, he is shocked beyond measure, and separation follows. The woman has some friends who stand by her loyally in her trouble, the embittered husband is shown that he has been too hasty, and is convinced that he has done injustice to a good woman. Here's a chance for sympathetic tears. Homer F. Emmens has painted the new scenery. The cast will include Edwin Arden, W. H. Elwood, J. J. Farrell, Hannah May Ingham, Madeline Lack, and Kate Ryan.

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The popularity of "Never Again" seems not to have abated. From the Garrick Theatre, early in the Summer, it was taken to Chicago, and immediately after its run there it was brought back to the Garrick, to be transferred last week to the Empire. This week it will serve to open Hoyt's Theatre for the season. Fritz Williams and E. M. Holland retain their original characters.

***

"Secret Service" is now advertised as having "won the favor of royalty" and is therefore expected to draw better than ever. It was rather well-treated by plain Americans before royalty saw it, but that does not matter. It is a very clever play, and its reproduction at the Empire Theatre next Wednesday night will be warmly welcomed. Mr. William Gillette, the author, will, of course, retain the principal rôle of the spy.

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"A Southern Romance," the new play with which the Fifth Avenue Theatre will be reopened next Saturday night, Sept. 4, was written by Leo Dietrichstein, an expert and original character actor," who has tried his hand at play-making before, and B. B. Valentine, author of "The Fitznoodle Papers" and other comic sketches. The scene is laid in one of our Southern States and the subject was taken from a novel by Dora Higby called "In God's Country."

The piece is asserted to be unusual in its motive and situations, abounding in thrilling incidents, and well supplied with humorous relief. The scenic effects are expected to be uncommonly fine. Prominent among the actors will be Katharine Grey, Leo Dietrichstein, Frank Bangs, Frank Burbeck, Emmett Corrigan, and Maud Haslam.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Programmes of the Various Combination Theatres and Music Halls.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—"The Bachelor's Baby," as announced elsewhere, is this week's play.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—Bancroft, the magician, who opened this house for the season last night, continues this week with his interesting performances.

THE STAR THEATRE.—"The Privateer," Harrison Grey Fiske's romantic drama, which thus early in its career has been made the subject of two law suits, is still in the bill.

ACADEMY.—The spectacular play called "Nature" is still on view at this house. The scenic display, ballets, marches, and specialties are really very brilliant and attractive.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.—This is the last week of "One Round of Pleasure." In its reconstructed form the extravaganza has met with approval, and will likely bill a return engagement later in the season.

GARRICK THEATRE.—"The Good Mr. Best" is continued nightly. The songs have been improved and are catchy, and the piece has been shortened to the limits of regular theatre time, and goes with quicker movement and more snap than it did the opening night.

CASINO.—"The Whirl of the Town" continues to do well at this theatre. The one hundred and thirty-first performance, to be given Sept. 25, will terminate the run. "The Whirl" will then give place to Hugh Morton and Gustave Kerker's new extravaganza, "The Belle of New York."

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.—"The Girl from Paris" was revived last night, and began the thirty-third week of its successful run. The company, with the exception of Alexander Clark, who takes the place of Charles Bigelow, is the same as presented the piece before the Summer vacation.

OLYMPIA AUDITORIUM.—The Parry Comic Opera Company and "Very Little Faust" are meeting with success at Mr. Hammerstein's former music hall. The burlesque has many attractive features, and is being improved continually. The ballet called "A Night in Naples" is continued as the afterpiece.

DALY'S THEATRE.—"The Circus Girl" is having continuous success, and packs the theatre nightly. Its revival has been received with such unexpected favor that there is a probability the piece will be continued much longer than originally intended. Preparations are already in progress, however, for the revival of "The Geisha," a new version of which will be given with Virginia Earl and Nancy McIntosh in their former rôles, and James T. Powers as Wun Hi and Julius Steger in the rôle of Lieutenant Fairfax.

OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN.—The exceptionally good bill presented this week includes Cook and Sonora, in their inimitable tramp act; the three Seymours, in acrobatic feats; the four Emperors of Music; Williams and Walker, who have made a hit; Rice and Elmer, Signor Quinto, grand opera singer; Prof. Wormwood's aggregation of exceptionally cleverly trained dogs and monkeys; the Marblesques, Hyatt and Pearl, and the Arnold sisters, clever singers and dancers. The roof garden is always cool and comfortable.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—Notwithstanding that the roof-garden season is drawing to a close, the popular outdoor amusement place of this music hall continues to draw crowds nightly. The bill this week includes the Pantzer brothers, who perform extraordinary feats of head balancing; O'Brien and Havel, Nellie Burt, a comedienne; the Lane sisters, acrobatic dancers; Williams and Adams, the Monte Carlo Millionaires, in a humorous act, in which comedy, singing, and dancing are effectively mingled; Olive, a gun juggler; Reno and Richards, comedy acrobats; Hodges and Lauchmer, grotesque dancers, and a couple of musical clowns, named Bellclair and Glissando.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Clara Morris will make her first appearance at this popular place of amusement to-morrow night, presenting on practically the same stage that she appeared on years ago in "Camille" and "Miss Multon," a sketch by Kenneth Lee, entitled "Blind Justice." Miss Morris will be under the management of Frank L. Goodwin. She will be assisted by her husband, Fred C. Harriott. The good continuous bill includes the perennial biograph, Hayes and Lytton, who will present a travesty of "Ingomar"; Ben Harney, Annabelle, the dancer; Alburtus and Bartram, the Savans, Dryden and Leslie, Swift and Chase, Ott brothers, Willett and Thorne, the Metropolitan Trio, three Fanchonette sisters, Edward J. Boyle, Ida Russell, and a half dozen more.

PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE.—The bill this week is full of novelties, including a farcical sketch called "A Dingley Tariff Baby," by W. H. Fuller, and presented by William Harris, who makes his first appearance in variety. "A Modern Andromeda," a one-act play, will also be presented, and the New York Miniature Comedy Company will appear in a little farce called "Open All Night." Others are Kate Rooney and Frank Harding, the Farrells, Rogers and Ryan, Caswell and Arnold, Lawson and Ward, trick bicyclists; J. W. Bingham, ventriloquist; Pitrot, the great mimic and facial impersonator; Tatali, ring contortionist; Lancaster and Collins, song and dance duo; Maggie Bennett, novelty dancer, and many others.

THE PLEASURE PALACE.—This attractive place of entertainment, in East Fifty-eighth Street, presents a good bill this week, which includes May Howard, Udell and Pearce, eccentric comedians and vocalists; Phil Mills, the comic impersonator; Vincie Kenneth's Saguarina, swordsman and all-around athlete, and ex-Corp. Nelson K. High, champion fencer of the United States Army; Mlle. Ray, a contortion dancer; the Martinez family of Swiss warblers; Barr and Evans, acrobats; Ruth Robinson, May Howard's new company in the farcical and musical extravaganza "The Maid from Paris" and "The Three Lost Brothers," both written by Frederick Solomon, and presented with new scenery and beautiful costumes. The staging of these skits, it is promised, will be equal to anything that has been given thus far in the way of extravaganza at this house.

EDEN MUSEE.—The cinematograph is now a permanent feature at this amusement place. For months a skilled inventor has been working upon models, and a new cinematograph will be placed on exhibition today. It is a wonderful machine, and the vibration is reduced to a minimum, being less than half that of other machines. The light is stronger and the pictures are much clearer. Experts have pronounced it the best machine in the world, and it is an American invention, although the patents have been taken out in all the other countries. Twenty-four new pictures will be shown, twelve at each exhibition. Among them are many taken exclusively for the Musée. One of them shows the Czar of Russia. During the week there will be hourly exhibitions.

MORE THEATRES OPENED.

The Murray Hill and Harlem Opera House Present New Attractions—"The Girl from Paris" Again.

Mr. F. B. Murtha, manager of the handsome Murray Hill Theatre, has formed a stock company this year, one he thinks capable of producing new and good plays and successfully competing for public favor with the traveling "combinations." This company, of which the veteran McKee Rankin, and the interesting young actress who calls herself Nance O'Neil, are the principal members, gave the performance with which the Murray Hill Theatre was opened for the season last night.

The play was a military comedy, ascribed to one Coyne, Fletcher, and called "The Bachelor's Baby," which bore a somewhat closer relationship than mere similarity of plot to "Bootles's Baby," by John Strange Winter, an English story of barrack life which was dramatized and acted at the Madison Square Theatre some years ago with Kate Claxton, Charles A. Stevenson, and Charles Garthorne, a brother of Mr. Kendal, in the cast.

In the present rearrangement of the romance of the infant adopted, for good and even noble reasons, but much to his own discomfort, by an unmarried officer, the scene is shifted to America. Nance O'Neil was very attractive as the Colonel's ward, playing the part of the sweetheart with nice discretion. Jane Holly as Billy Breeze, a harum-scarum frontier girl, was sprightly, and acted her part with snap, and McKee Rankin, Frank L. Ritchie, Thomas Tuther, Charles Crosby, and Ellen Cummins were very acceptable in their respective rôles.

Besides Mr. Rankin and Nance O'Neil, the cast includes Franklyn Ritchie, Jane Holly, J. B. Cooper, Thomas Tuther, Charles H. Crosby, Alice Leonard, Anne Caverly, Ellen Cummins, Lilian Flavin, and others.

Another opening of the season last night was at the Harlem Opera House, where Bancroft, a capable performer of sleight-of-hand feats, and exhibitor of elaborate mechanical tricks, made his first appearance in New York. His entertainment is uncommonly picturesque and diverting, and should serve well to fill out the first week of the new season in Harlem.

"The Girl from Paris" was revived at the Herald Square Theatre last night, opening that house for the season. The piece was presented in much the same manner as last season, the only newcomers in the cast being Alexander Clark, in place of Charles Bigelow, in the rôle of Honeycomb, and Benjamin Howard as Tom Everleigh.

ARRESTED 300 INDIANS.

Young Kiowas Try to Start the Ghost Dance, but an Agent Stops Them.

WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 28.—Capt. Frank Baldwin, agent for the Kiowa and Comanche Indians at Anadarko, Oklahoma, has arrested 300 Kiowas who were engaged in the Ghost Dance, contrary to his orders.

The Kiowas began dancing almost a week ago, and some of the younger and more rebellious braves declared their intention of starting the Ghost Dance.

The older men sought to dissuade them, but to no purpose, and the dancing proceeded. The Ghost Dance is forbidden, because under its excitement the Indians become entirely unmanageable and frequently die from overexertion. Once under full swing, the very ones who had counseled against it throw discretion to the winds and join in the revelry. The Indian Agent stormed and threatened, but no attention was paid to him, and he arrested the whole bunch. They will be tried next month.

FOREIGN THEATRE EVENTS

Mr. Daly's Company Abandons Its Usual London Season of Three Months.

AMERICAN ARTISTS ABROAD

Melba and Calve to Sing in Rome on the Hundredth Anniversary of Donizetti's Birth — Chevalier Scovel at Carlsbad.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The usual London season of three months for the Daly company has been abandoned because of the success of the "Geisha," which will occupy the theatre for another entire year. In its stead Mr. Daly takes the company for its first English provincial tour of a month. The cities of Newcastle, Nottingham, Birmingham, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool, and Manchester will be played, and a two weeks' engagement in a suburban London theatre at Islington. Ten carloads of scenery will be taken for the trip. Among the new members of the company are William Owen, who as Falstaff in the Marlowe-Taber company achieved great success last season; Wilfred Clarke, a brother of Creston Clarke, and Henry Southwick, who has taught dramatic elocution in the Emerson School, at Boston, but never appeared on the stage before this season.

Mme. Patti has arranged for five concerts to be given in the provincial cities next month, and has engaged George Fergussen, the American basso, who is a member of the Carl Rosa Opera Company, to sing in her company.

Mme. Emma Eames-Story has accepted an invitation from Mme. Cosima Wagner, whose guest she has been at Bayreuth, to sing Sieglinde and Eva at the festival of 1898.

Mme. Melba will make a three weeks' concert tour in England next month, and in November will sail for New York to sing with the Damrosch Company.

Harry B. Smith is in London to superintend the rehearsals of his opera, "The Wizard of the Nile," which is to be produced at the Shaftesbury next month.

Advance Plays of a New Season.

The theatrical year of London has reached the lowest level of its ebb tide and the coming fortnight will usher in the advance guards of a new season. There are but half a dozen theatres of the first class whose doors are open this week, but already there is great gossip among the actors who congregate in the cafés of the Strand concerning coming productions, and much wire-pulling to secure desirable assignments. Under the system which prevails in London the manager or the actor enrils a fresh company for each play, casting about for the people who seem to him most capable of meeting the demands of the various rôles. But few of the managers maintain permanent stock companies, and the system, although it may involve a more satisfactory peopling of plays, is an undesirable one from the standpoint of the actors who are condemned to fill the minor parts. Of the plays which are to be seen on these August nights, "The Geisha," "The Circus Girl," "The French Maid," "Secret Service," and La Poupée," all having the virtue of being suited to the weather, have continued without intermission for several weeks.

"The Yeoman of the Guard," after a month's vacation, has been reincarnated at the Savoy.

The revival of "In Town" as a training for its American tour proved sufficiently successful to induce George Edwardes to extend its run for a week longer than was first contemplated. Its successor at the Garrick, "La Perichole," remodeled and staged on a somewhat gorgeous scale, begins to-night.

George Alexander has begun his provincial season by a two weeks' engagement in a suburban theatre, playing "The Prisoner of Zenda," "The Princess and the Butterfly," and "As You Like It," having the young American actress Julie Opp for his first aide.

Wilson Barrett also has reopened the Lyric with "The Sign of the Cross."

Though a majority of the theatres are darkened, Londoners do not starve for amusement, for all of the four hundred music halls, great and small, which the city supports, are under full steam.

Americans in the Music Halls.

The numbers of American performers on the music hall stages are remarkable, but the most popular features on the bills of the Palace and Alhambra are the American biograph, with American views, and the cinematograph, displaying photographs of the jubilee procession.

Despite the abundance of the theatres which strive for the entertainment of Londoners, there are no less than a dozen new ones in process of building to be launched into the stream of competition this Fall. Most of the dozen are erected in the suburbs, the most pretentious being christened the New Grand. Messrs. Hardie and Van Leer, the patrons of melodrama, under whose management "The Two Orphans" won their first popularity, are building a house for their companies, and another theatre is being finished for the exploitation of Cissie Graham.

The differences between the theatrical standards of two continents is most pointedly illustrated by the translation from American to English of Martha Morton's play, "The Sleeping Partner," in which visitors from the United States who happened into the Criterion Theatre are surprised to recognize W. H. Crane's character known in its home as "His Wife's Father." In its transformation for the English stage the original plot and stage business are retained with all their details, but the scene of action is shifted to London, and the characters are made English men and women instead of American. The new version impresses Americans as a production of "Hamlet," with the Dane omitted, for, whereas, the original character was practically made to order for Crane and fitted his personality like a suit of clothes, James Welch that Mrs. Richmond, the plaintiff in the action, brought suit against her. She denies ever having made the statement attributed to her concerning the alleged relationship of Josephine Mansfield to the plaintiff.

SCHILLINGER A SUICIDE.

He Had Been Out of Work Since January—A Laconic Death Message.

The body of Joseph Schillinger, forty-one years old, was found yesterday afternoon in a vacant flat on the first floor of the tenement house at 866 Eighth Avenue by George Schaefer, who was showing a prospective tenant about the premises. An empty two-ounce bottle, labeled "Carbolic acid" was on the floor beside the body. Schillinger had lived with Peter Memey in a flat on the second floor, and since last January had been without employment.

In his coat was found the following letter:

"NEW YORK, Aug. 26, 1897.

"Joseph Schillinger, care of Meyers, 866 Eighth Avenue.

"Age thirty-six. Relative's address, 2,816 Coliseum Street, New Orleans. As we make our beds, so shall we lie. Autopsy unnecessary, as it will hardly be necessary to bother to hold an autopsy over my remains. I hate the idea of my body being mutilated. I trust that my wishes in this respect will be carried out. JOE."

DIED WITH A BROKEN SKULL.

Old Man Removed from a Shanty Under Suspicious Circumstances.

Philip Smith, seventy-one years of age, died at St. Vincent's Hospital yesterday morning with a fractured skull. He was brought into the hospital Friday night from a shanty in the rear of 116 Christopher Street by John A. Shea, an ex-policeman; Thomas Boyle, and William Sullivan, who shared the place with him. They said that he had fallen in the dark and had cut his head.

Two detectives who were detailed on the case yesterday found Shea locked in the shanty and had to threaten to break in the door before he would allow them to enter. There were signs of a struggle within, the lamp was overturned on the floor, and the furniture scattered about. The three men were arrested, as the detectives suspected that Smith had received his wound in a fight.

Sullivan, Shea, and Boyle were arraigned later in the Jefferson Market Court as suspicious characters, and were remanded to await the action of the Coroner.

M'CULLAGH AT WORK.

He Gives Instructions as to Illegal Establishments and Makes Changes Among His Subordinates.

The Inspectors, Police Captains, and precinct commanders appeared before Acting Chief McCullagh yesterday morning for instructions. McCullagh called their attention to the reports to the effect that gambling dens, policy shops, and disorderly houses were flourishing, and ordered them to clean their precincts of such if there were any.

Capt. Adam A. Cross, the new Acting Inspector began his duties at Police Headquarters yesterday. He received a floral horseshoe from the officers and men of the Leonard Street Station. Acting Inspector Cross has charge of the district on the east side, between Fourteenth Street and Ninety-sixth Street. Acting Inspectors Brooks and Harley took charge of their new districts yesterday. The office staffs of three inspection districts have been transferred by the Chief.

Sergt. Adolph Hasslacher, Roundsman William Hogan, and Patrolman Joseph Boyle, who were with McCullagh in the Sixth District, have been detailed on Acting Inspector Cross's staff. Sergt. Boyle, Roundsman Cohen, and Patrolmen Leonhardt, McCarthy, McConnell, and Kesselmark, who were in the Third District, have been transferred to the Fourth District with Acting Inspector Brooks. Sergt. Cruise, Roundsman Russell, and Patrolmen Gassman, Adams, Costigan, and Nugent have been sent to the Sixth District with Acting Inspector Harley. It is expected that the Acting Chief will make some more changes among commanding officers to-day or in the very near future.

THE RICHMOND-KENNY SUIT.

Judge Stover Issues an Order Changing the Venue in the Case to Genesee County.

Justice Stover, in the Supreme Court, yesterday issued an order changing the venue of a suit brought by Mrs. Rosalind C. Richmond against Mrs. Adelaide R. Kenny of Batavia, N. Y., to recover $100,000 for an alleged libel published in The New York Herald, from this county to Genesee County. Mrs. Kenny is a daughter of the late Dean Richmond, and is closely connected with the plaintiff in the case. It was on her motion that the change of venue was granted.

In her affidavit she states that she was in no way responsible for the libel published, and knew nothing of it until she read it in the paper. She alleges that one A. W. Cooley, who claimed to be from Rochester, called at her home in Batavia in May, 1895, and told her that he had facts in his possession proving that she was entitled to a big fortune. He told her of a scheme which covered a period of years dating back to the days before the war, when her father and Commodore Vanderbilt were partners.

Mrs. Kenny states that she told Cooley she did not believe his statements. At that time a contest had been brought over the will of her mother, and Cooley was aware of the litigation. She says that he began to talk about it, and among other things stated that Mrs. Richmond, the plaintiff, was a near relation of Josephine Mansfield, the cause of the Fisk-Stokes tragedy. Mrs. Kenny states that she branded this as untrue and ended the conversation. She heard no more of the matter until the alleged libel was published and the suit was brought against her. She denies ever having made the statement attributed to her concerning the alleged relationship of Josephine Mansfield to the plaintiff.

SCHILLINGER A SUICIDE.

He Had Been Out of Work Since January—A Laconic Death Message.

The body of Joseph Schillinger, forty-one years old, was found yesterday afternoon in a vacant flat on the first floor of the tenement house at 866 Eighth Avenue by George Schaefer, who was showing a prospective tenant about the premises. An empty two-ounce bottle, labeled "Carbolic acid" was on the floor beside the body. Schillinger had lived with Peter Memey in a flat on the second floor, and since last January had been without employment.

In his coat was found the following letter:

"NEW YORK, Aug. 26, 1897.

"Joseph Schillinger, care of Meyers, 866 Eighth Avenue.

"Age thirty-six. Relative's address, 2,816 Coliseum Street, New Orleans. As we make our beds, so shall we lie. Autopsy unnecessary, as it will hardly be necessary to bother to hold an autopsy over my remains. I hate the idea of my body being mutilated. I trust that my wishes in this respect will be carried out. JOE."

DIED WITH A BROKEN SKULL.

Old Man Removed from a Shanty Under Suspicious Circumstances.

Philip Smith, seventy-one years of age, died at St. Vincent's Hospital yesterday morning with a fractured skull. He was brought into the hospital Friday night from a shanty in the rear of 116 Christopher Street by John A. Shea, an ex-policeman; Thomas Boyle, and William Sullivan, who shared the place with him. They said that he had fallen in the dark and had cut his head.

Two detectives who were detailed on the case yesterday found Shea locked in the shanty and had to threaten to break in the door before he would allow them to enter. There were signs of a struggle within, the lamp was overturned on the floor, and the furniture scattered about. The three men were arrested, as the detectives suspected that Smith had received his wound in a fight.

Sullivan, Shea, and Boyle were arraigned later in the Jefferson Market Court as suspicious characters, and were remanded to await the action of the Coroner.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Charles Klein has finished the first act of "The Charlatan," the new comic opera he is writing for De Wolf Hopper. Sousa is writing the music for the piece, which will be produced after this season's run of "El Capitan." It is said that De Wolf Hopper will present the last-named piece in London some time this season.

Wallack's Theatre will be opened for the new season Sept. 13, with "A Coat of Many Colors," by Madeline Lucette Ryley, the cast of which will include Herbert Kelcey, Effie Shannon, W. J. Le Moyne, E. D. Lyons, Bruce McRae, Georgia Busby, and Elsie Wilton. The theatre has been entirely remodeled and redecorated.

Bert Coote has been engaged to play the rôle of Lord Brazenface, the part lately played by his brother, Charles Coote, in "The Wrong Mr. Wright." Mr. Coote joins the company in Boston to-morrow night, appearing in Sidney Rosenfeld's new comedy, "The Man of Ideas," which will be presented later in the season at the Bijou Theatre.

A week from to-morrow night, Sept. 6, is the date now announced for the opening of Mr. Sothern's annual engagement at the Lyceum Theatre, with "Change Alley"; the production of the English musical comedy, "In Town," at the Knickerbocker, with Juliette Nesville, Marie Studholme, and Maud Hobson in the cast; of "The Bachelor's Honeymoon" at Hoyt's, and "The Wrong Mr. Wright" at the Bijou Theatre.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Military men in New York and other States will have their attention centred this week in the seventh annual meeting of the New Jersey State Rifle Association, which begins at Sea Girt to-morrow and continues until Saturday. The best military shots from many States will be present and will compete in both individual and team contests. The targets used in the competitions will be the new figure targets recently adopted by the United States Army, the association, with commendable enterprise, having promptly equipped its range with them as soon as the army officers had decided upon the new targets. While there is a varied programme for the entire week, the principal contests are the President's match for the individual military championship of the United States; the carbine team match, open to teams of five from the army, National Guard, or any foreign Government; the company team match, to be shot for under the same conditions; the regimental team match, open to teams of six from the army, navy, and National Guard; the Wimbledon Cup match, open to all citizens and residents of the United States; the Hilton Trophy match, open to teams of twelve from the army, navy, or National Guard of the United States or from other countries, and the inter-State military match, open to the National Guard of the United States. The two latter are the most celebrated, having been contested for annually for many years under the direction of the National Rifle Association. To make the contests more interesting New York State this year will be represented by a splendid rifle team, which will, however, compete with a considerable handicap, as it will use the Remington 50-calibre rifle against the Springfield rifle, calibre 45, with which every other team will shoot. New York State has not yet secured the Springfield arm from the National Government. Despite this handicap, however, the New Yorkers will undoubtedly give a good account of themselves, but they will fight against great odds, as over the longer ranges the Springfield is a much more accurate gun. Up to date New York, Massachusetts, and the District of Columbia have each won the Hilton Trophy four times. The inter-State championship has been won six times by New York, four times by Pennsylvania, four times by Massachusetts, twice by New Jersey, and twice by Georgia, and once by California, Connecticut, Michigan, and the District of Columbia militia. The following shows the result in both the Hilton Trophy and inter-State matches since the competitions were first begun:

Date of Match.	By Whom Won.	Score. 200 Yds.	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	Aggregate.
Sept. 19, 1878.	New York	345	370	329	1,044
Sept. 18, 1879.	New York	352	369	322	1,043
Sept. 15, 1880.	Div. of Missouri	342	364	317	1,023
Sept. 15, 1881.	New York	314	326	271	911
Sept. 16, 1882.	Pennsylvania	339	351	295	984
Sept. 28, 1883.	Michigan	342	384	340	1,066
Sept. 12, 1884.	Div. Atlantic	344	351	323	1,018
Sept. 21, 1885.	Div. Atlantic	343	343	311	997
Sept. 13, 1886.	Massachusetts	348	361	333	1,044
Sept. 16, 1887.	Massachusetts	362	382	352	1,096
Sept. 15, 1888.	Massachusetts	359	375	346	1,080
Sept. 14, 1889.	Massachusetts	364	361	332	1,057
Sept. 13, 1890.	Dist. of Col'bia	360	365	339	1,064
Sept. 5, 1891.	New York	335	392	338	1,065
Sept. 10, 1892.	Pennsylvania	336	370	330	1,056
Aug. 18, 1893.	Dist. of Col'bia	364	365	329	1,058
Sept. 5, 1894.	Massachusetts	363	381	344	1,088
Sept. 5, 1895.	Dist. of Col'bia	351	381	365	1,097
Sept. 4, 1896.	Dist. of Col'bia	317	360	333	1,010

INTER-STATE MATCH.

Date of Match.	By Whom Won.	Score. 200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Aggregate.
Sept. 30, 1875.	New York	446	418	864
Sept. 20, 1876.	Connecticut	443	386	829
Sept. 19, 1877.	California	468	427	895
Sept. 19, 1878.	New York	483	491	974
Sept. 18, 1879.	New York	491	519	1,010
Sept. 15, 1880.	New Jersey	471	488	959
Sept. 14, 1881.	New York	442	479	921
Sept. 16, 1882.	Pennsylvania	484	505	989
Sept. 23, 1883.	Michigan	486	527	1,013
Sept. 12, 1884.	Pennsylvania	518	527	1,045
Sept. 21, 1885.	Pennsylvania	496	518	1,014
Sept. 18, 1886.	Massachusetts	495	529	1,024
Sept. 16, 1887.	Massachusetts	503	511	1,014
Sept. 15, 1888.	Massachusetts	519	528	1,047
Sept. 14, 1889.	Massachusetts	503	540	1,045
Sept. 13, 1890.	New York	482	504	986
Sept. 5, 1891.	New York	490	536	1,026
Sept. 10, 1892.	Pennsylvania	515	536	1,051
Aug. 18, 1893.	Dist. of Columbia	506	518	1,027
Sept. 4, 1894.	New Jersey	506	538	1,044
Sept. 4, 1895.	Georgia	515	528	1,043
Sept. 4, 1896.	Georgia	517	531	1,048

***

The composition of the team of shots of the National Guard of New York to represent the State at Sea Girt in the Inter-State and Hilton Trophy matches is as follows: Lieut. William J. Underwood, Seventh Regiment, Captain of team; Corp. H. E. Crall, Sergt. W. F. Smith and Lieut. A. G. Todd, Seventh Regiment; Lieut. S. S. Stebbins, Sergt. W. S. Lamb, Sergt. C. M. Smith and Private J. Egan, Twelfth Regiment; Lieut. S. M. Phillips and Sergt. E. W. Goff, Twenty-second Regiment; Capt. F. A. Wells and Surgeon C. D. Napier, Twenty-third Regiment, and Private George Doyle, Seventy-first Regiment. The substitutes are: Ordnance Sergeant L. Corrie and Private W. A. Boyle, Twelfth Regiment, and Captain R. Hoag, Twenty-third Regiment. It is interesting to note that the men who have won the honor of a place on the team are only from the regiments which have persistently fostered rifle shooting at Creedmoor since its beginning. It is also worthy of note that the 16 men comprising the team and substitutes, the Twelfth Regiment furnishes six men—or one-third of the entire team, the Seventh Regiment furnishes four men, the Twenty-third Regiment three men, the Twenty-second Regiment two men and the Seventy-first Regiment one man. The men composing the team won their places after a three days' competition, and were certainly entitled to the honor they won.

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It is not very often that a military rifleman obtains a record of shooting twenty consecutive years on the rifle team of his regiment. Lieut. William J. Underwood, however, of Company H, Seventh Regiment, is one of the few who have this notable record, and his Captain, Charles E. Lydecker, appreciating the fact, gave a very pleasant dinner to the Lieutenant at the Lawyers' Club last Friday, in celebration of the event. Among the guests were Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, Col. Daniel Appleton, Major A. W. Conover, Capt. William H. Palmer, Capt. George W. Rand, Capt. Harry W. Janssen, and Lieut. John B. Holland.

***

Capt. Frederick T. Leigh of the Second Signal Corps has no less than thirty-four members of his command who can read a message of 100 characters sent by wand in three minutes and fifteen seconds, and of these, thirty-one did not make a single error, and three men made only one error each. All members of the corps who can read a test message of 100 characters in three minutes and fifteen seconds without making more than one error qualify as "Very Accurate Signal Men." The following are the names of the members who have won the distinction: R. W. Earle, J. R. Smith, C. T. Fowler, A. T. Willis, V. E. B. Fuller, F. T. Leigh, C. B. Baldwin, J. W. Campbell, L. S. Quimby, H. C. Baldwin, E. Bigelow, Jr., L. W. Coleman, L. B. Hasbrouck, J. T. Mearns, E. S. Corell, G. W. Will, P. A. Brock, William Reed, R. M. Byers, J. G. Sage, Austin Norris, W. B. Leevrich, Robert Kingman, R. H. Walbridge, B. M. Briggs, Jr., B. W. Blauvelt, L. R. Winters, H. D. Atwater, Jr., F. W. Smith, William H. Jarvie, Jr., J. T. Macdonald, A. M. Boucher, D. Malcolm, Jr., and H. S. Congdon.

***

The officers of Capt. Louis Wendel's First Battery have all qualified at Creedmoor with the revolver, making excellent scores. Although General Headquarters some time since armed the enlisted men of the battery with revolvers in place of carbines and sabres, no provision is made for the enlisted men to practice with revolvers at Creedmoor, as should be done. Capt. Wendel, however, has arranged for the men of his command to practice on his grounds at Fort Wendel next Saturday, where a regular course of instruction in shooting will take place. The battery will be formally presented next month with the Flanagan Trophy, which it won in competitive shooting with field pieces at the State Camp, and the battery men are looking forward to the presentation with interest.

***

In the First Naval Battalion Paymaster John G. Agar is to be promoted to a position on the staff of Capt. Miller, and Assistant Paymaster Robert W. Candler is to be appointed Paymaster by Commander Duncan in place of Agar. Lieut. R. P. Foreshew, who commands the First Division, is to go to the Second Battalion, where he was chosen an officer some time since. He is very highly esteemed in the First Battalion.

***

Company G, Sixty-ninth Regiment, has been authorized to hold an election to-morrow night for a First Lieutenant, when it is expected Sergt. Cronin will be unanimously elected.

***

Col. Chauncy of the Eighth Regiment has laid down explicit instructions for the guidance of his officers and men in drills and other duties for the coming drill season, which begins on Oct. 1. In the order the Colonel says: "The importance of the squad and section leaders in the present system of drill cannot be overestimated, and every means possible shall be used to make them realize and assume their responsibilities. All non-commissioned officers should not only thoroughly know the duties of their own grade, but also those of the next highest, which duties they should be frequently called upon to exercise. Squads may be reorganized before the opening of a drill season, but thereafter no change whatever shall be made in their composition; the sizing of a company at any time whatever is absolutely forbidden." The Colonel also announces that the system of physical drill prepared by Lieut. Butts, United States Army, may be substituted for the setting-up exercises. From the commencement of the drill season special attention will be devoted to the squad and section in extended order, the loading and firing, and fire discipline. A part of one drill in each month will be devoted to the duties of sentinels. An innovation upon which the Colonel has determined is that diagrams on proper forms shall be displayed in the respective company rooms, showing the position of every man in the company at formation. These diagrams are to be kept continuously corrected. A regimental recruit class, which will drill twice a week, is to be formed at once, and Lieut. Edward T. Donnelly has been detailed as instructor. Friday is designated as headquarters night. The Colonel in his order issues instructions concerning the assignment of lockers, the forwarding of reports, and many other minute details for the information of his officers and men.

***

Company H, Seventy-first Regiment, Capt. Joyce, has decided upon an afternoon and evening outing, to be held on Saturday, Sept. 11. The steamer Black Bird has been secured, and is to leave Pier 13 North River, at 1 o'clock P. M., and the foot of East Thirty-first Street at 2 o'clock, for Grand View Park, on Long Island Sound. At the park there will be a clambake, athletic sports, &c. Among the events will be a baseball match between a team of non-commissioned officers and a team of privates. The batterles for the former are Corps Lewis and Miller, and for the latter team, Privates Sutton and Hall. Quartermaster-Sergeant McMahon, who weighs 210 pounds, will compete in a bicycle race against Lance Corp. Pendleton, who tips the scales at 320 pounds. There will be a sack and potato race, half-mile run, and some field events.

Company B, Capt. Hazen, has won the handsome "Grant Trophy," offered by Lieut. John Kennedy Tod for the best State figure of merit in volley firing at Creedmoor. Company F, Capt. Wells, stands second, and Company C, Capt. Heindsman, stands third. The room of Company B is to be elaborately fitted up. Antique oak is to enter largely into the

SUMMER RESORTS.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.

1,800 FEET ELEVATION.

THE GREAT HEALTH AND PLEASURE RESORT.

BATH HOUSE, OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1st.

The bathing establishment is one of the finest in the world; it contains the most modern appliances for the treatment of rheumatism, gout, sciatica, and kidney troubles.

AUTUMN SEASON OFFERS ATTRACTIONS UNOBTAINABLE ELSEWHERE.

BI-WEEKLY RUNS OF THE WAIONTHA HUNT CLUB WITH FULL PACK OF HOUNDS. GOLF LINKS, GOOD FISHING AND HUNTING; BEST OF BICYCLING ROADS.

HOTEL EARLINGTON
(OPPOSITE BATH HOUSE.)
OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1ST.
MODERN IN CONSTRUCTION.
CUISINE AND SERVICE THE BEST.
MUSIC AND CONCERTS DAILY.
E. M. EARLE & SON.

ST. JAMES HOTEL
(IN EARLINGTON PARK.)
OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1ST.
BEST OF ACCOMMODATIONS AT MODERATE PRICES.
Guests of this house have all the privileges of the Earlington.
E. M. EARLE & SON.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

9:50 A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station with through Wagner vestibule drawing room cars for

SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, via the Adirondack division of the New York Central Railroad.

6:25 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station, with through Wagner vestibule sleeping cars for SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, via Adirondack division of the N. Y. Central R.R.

LAKE PLACID.

RUISSEAUMONT, T. ED. KRUMBHOLZ. LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Lv. N. Y., G. C. S., 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; Lv. Albany, 7:25 A. M., 10:10 P. M.

WHITE FACE INN, —Lv. N.Y. 7:50 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:45 P.M.; 7:25 A.M., 11:10 P.M.

THE GRAND VIEW, —Lv. N.Y. 7:50 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:30 P.M., 7:10 A.M., 10:55 PM.

AMES COTTAGE —Lv. N.Y. 7:50 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 10:57 P.M., 6:37 A.M., 10:32 P.M.

CASCADEVILLE.

THE CASCADE, —Lv. N.Y., 7:50 A.M., 6:25 P.M.; ar. 8:15 P.M.; 7:55 A.M., 11:40 P.M.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave N. Y. City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 7:05 P. M. and 6:45 A. M.

SUMMER & AUTUMN RESORTS.

For circulars and information about the following hotels, apply to FRED H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square:

The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va.
Hotel Childwold, Lake Massawepie, N. Y.
Hotel St. Charles, Atlantic City, N. J.
Paul Smith's Hotel, St. Regis Lake, N. Y.
The New Mathewson, Narragansett Pier, R. I.
Somerset Inn, Bernardsville, N. J.
Glen Summit Hotel, Glen Summit, Pa.
The Chateaugay, Chateaugay Lake, N. Y.
Hawkhurst, Litchfield, Conn.
Coleman House, Asbury Park, N. J.
Lake Placid House, Lake Placid, N. Y.
The Algonquin, Saranac Lake, N. Y.
The Grand, Mackinac Island, Mich.
Hotel St. Charles, Hunter, N. Y.
The Wentworth, New Castle, N. H.
The Rockingham, Portsmouth, N. H.
United States Hotel, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
Ocean View Hotel, Block Island, R. I.
Mizzen-Top Hotel, Pawling, N. Y.
The Maplewood, Pittsfield, Mass.

Manhattan Beach Hotel
Oriental Hotel
Now Open.
T. F. SILLECK, MANAGER.
See Time Table Excursion Column.
Bicyclists can now ride direct to and have their wheels checked at Manhattan Beach Hotel.

GLEN LAKE HOUSE,
Near Lake George.
Accommodations first-class, rates moderate; all amusements; good bass fishing; scenery unexcelled; resident physician.
F. BIRDSALL, Manager,
Glen Lake, N. Y.

THE KITTATINNY,
DELAWARE WATER GAP P. O.
This favorite Autumn resort will remain open until Nov. Steam heat. Elevator. Rooms en suite, with bath, &c. Send for booklet. W. A. BRODHEAD & SONS.

NEW JERSEY.

ON THE OCEAN FRONT!
Open into September,
MONMOUTH HOUSE
Spring Lake Beach, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By Norwegian girl as chambermaid and sewing; best city reference from last place. Call for two days at 585 West 145th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats, entrées, and desserts; best city reference; no objection to country. M. N., 354 3d Av.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable Protestant woman as cook; good bread maker; no objection to do coarse washing. Please call at 1,926 3d Av., for two days; ring advertiser's bell; no postals.

COOK, &c.—By good, competent cook; will do plain washing in small family; prefers good home to high wages; good references. Cook, Box 94, 856 9th Av.

COOK.—By young girl as excellent cook in private family; understands her business in all branches; best city references. Call Monday at present employer's, 213 West 95th St.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook in private family; best city reference; wages, $35 to $40. M. S., care of Waradelli, 138 East 43d St.

COOK.—By a competent woman in private family; several years' references in the city. 203 West 41st St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker; French; out by day; families; competent in all branches; perfect fitter; best references; terms moderate; experienced; ability. Mme. Mene, 244 West 38th St.

Housekeepers.

DRESSMAKER.—Mme. Amelie, 255 6th Av., corner 17th St., late with Redfern, London; Worth and Doucet, Paris, wishes more customers out by day or at home; costumes from $8; tailor-made suits from $12; riding habits; alterations of furs and imported gowns; trial solicited; charges moderate.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By an American lady, 40, as housekeeper in gentleman's home; city or country; small salary; references exchanged. M. W., 141 Ralph Av., Brooklyn.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress; by the day; accustomed to finest of work; private family; reference; or take washing home. Mrs. Heely, 330 West 38th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class colored laundress; two or three days out; best reference. 133 West 30th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a refined, elderly woman, with many years' experience in the best families of this city, thoroughly competent, as infant's nurse in a private family; five years' reference from last place. Ammond, 130 West 62d St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a reliable young North of Ireland Protestant as experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. 713 Columbus Av., Hetherington.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a first-class waitress or parlormaid; city or country; thoroughly understands her business. R., Box 62, 1,242 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; typewriter; six years' experience; best references. A. B. C., Box 140 Times Office.

TYPEWRITER and STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; salary moderate; best reference. J. A. G., Box 140 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a Swiss man as butler; honest, sober; good worker; excellent references. Joseph, care Wursch, 107 West 26th St.

Coachmen

COACHMAN.—By Englishman lately landed from London; is first-class man with four or tandem; very smart on the box; age, 28; height, 5 feet 9 inches. 959 6th Av.; Price's bell.

COACHMAN.—By a colored coachman; well experienced; will give best reference; seven years with the late Mrs. Gen. Fry, city. William H. Haney, 230 East 70th St.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly experienced English coachman; just arrived from England; good characters; height, 5 feet 8 inches; weight, 10 stones; age, 35. H. B., Box 150 Times Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Saratoga.
The Grand Union

Will remain open until Sept. 15th.
WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors,
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By sober and respectable man; understands care horses and carriages; three years' reference from last employer, who can be seen. G. C., Tuxedo Park, N. Y.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—Highest experience and executive capabilities; no talker, but a pursuer of work and materials; references and work produced; married. Please state particulars to Gardener, in care W. Hatton, Patchogue, L. I.

GARDENER.—By married Scotch gardener; age thirty-six; private place; life experience with fruit, flowers, and all work inside and out; five and a half years' present reference. Thomas Young, 78th St. and 3d Av., Brooklyn.

GARDENER.—Scotch; married; no children; large experience in all branches of gardening; references from prominent parties. Gardener, Box 240, Mount Kisco, N. Y.

GARDENER.—Married; no family; can milk; wife do housework if required. G. Rich, 150 Wayne St., Jersey City.

Second Men.

SECOND or USEFUL MAN.—By a young Englishman; excellent personal references. F. D., Box 327, 1,227 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

FLORIST and GARDENER.—By German on private place; small family; steady; moderate salary; first-class references. Gardener, 684 Steinway Av., Long Island City.

CASHIER, &c.—By a young German; educated; position of trust, or as cashier or collector; bonds furnished. N., 1,318 2d Av.

BY YOUNG MAN, 24, POSITION AT ANYthing. Asplund, 442 West 56th St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

CHAMBERMAIDS, WAITRESSES, COOKS, houseworkers, laundresses, kitchenmaids; private families, hotels; city, country. Long Acre, 466 6th Av.

COOKS, LAUNDRESSES, WAITRESSES, KITCHenmaids, nurses, second men. Mrs. L. Seely, 352 6th Av., near 22d St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

BOOKKEEPER—For Purchase Ledger; must be thoroughly acquainted with Department-Store work. Good salary to right party. Address Office P. O. Box 813, Brooklyn, N. Y.

AGENTS.—Season approaching, arrange to sell Sunlight Gas Lamps; liberal terms; permanent occupation. Sunlight Company, 545 Broadway.

CANVASSERS WANTED TO SOLICIT ADVERtisements for a prominent New York daily newspaper. Address W. S., Box 101 Times Office.

SALESMAN.—By an old-established house, to solicit orders for lithographing, printing, blank books, and stationery; one having an established trade in the Eastern States with banks, insurance companies, and mercantile houses desired. Manufacturing Stationers, Box 151 Times Office.

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

1—65 PARK AV., Cor. 38th St.—Handsome suits of rooms; parlor dining room; reference.

17TH ST., 116 EAST, Adjoining Union Square.—Select house; choice rooms; newly furnished; liberal table, references.

34TH ST., 27 WEST.—Handsome, cool rooms; excellent board; Summer rates; transients accommodated.

45TH ST., 224 WEST, NEAR BROADWAY.—Newly furnished rooms, with board; very desirable. Private baths. Parlor dining room; references.

150 EAST 37TH ST.—Large airy rooms; excellent table; also table board; references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

1—Attractive second floor; bath; suites with private bath; single rooms; board optional; strictly first-class; references. 14 West 33d St.

21ST ST., 47 EAST.—Nicely furnished rooms, with board; table board; terms reasonable; references.

16TH ST., 18 WEST.—Furnished room in well-appointed house; references exchanged.

33D ST., 24 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms, en suite or single; private bath; references.

51ST ST., 331 WEST.—Large room and elegant back parlor, suitable for physician or dentist.

64TH ST., 43 EAST.—Very handsome second floor suite, with dressing rooms; other rooms; breakfast optional; gentlemen; references.

COUNTRY BOARD.

MENDHAM, N. J.
"The Oliver Hall" will make special rates for September, October, and November. For particulars, apply to Mrs. FRANCIS OLIVER.

HOTELS.

HOTEL ST. LORENZ,
72d St. and Lexington Ave., N. Y.
NEW FAMILY APARTMENT HOTEL.
(American plan.)
With every modern convenience.

All Apartments are arranged in suites, with private halls, and are especially adapted to the comfort and convenience of families, at much lower rates than usually prevail in first-class houses.

A visit of inspection will pay before locating for the Winter.

We have furnished apartments at all prices, from parlor, bedroom, and bath, at $50 per month, up to $150 per month for parlor, 5 bedrooms, and bath.

Dining-room on top floor; cuisine of high standard; board $10 per week for adults, children $8.
RICHARD MEARES.

SHERMAN SQUARE HOTEL,
Grand Boulevard and West 71st St.
AMERICAN PLAN.
Finest location in the city; two blocks from Central Park; two blocks from Hudson River; choice furnished rooms, with baths, by the week or month; families have home comforts; no cares; rates reasonable.
WALTER LAWRENCE, Manager.

THE LANGHAM,
5th Av. and 52d St.
Most exclusive family hotel in the city. Choice apartments. Sunny rooms. Cuisine and service second to none. Fifteenth season begins September 20th.
H. C. SHANNON, Manager.

The Park Madison,
25 MADISON AVENUE,
OPPOSITE MADISON SQUARE PARK.
Elegant apartments; beautifully decorated; all modern improvements and conveniences; restaurant, with superior cuisine.
—INSPECTION INVITED.—

EXCURSIONS.

Manhattan Beach.
Trains leave FOOT EAST 34TH ST., Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, and half hourly from 1:10 to 10:10 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 40 CENTS.

Trains leave WHITEHALL ST., Sundays, hourly from 9:10 A. M. to 12:10, 12:40, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:30, 2:50, 3:10, 3:30, 3:50, 4:10, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:10, 6:40, 7:10, 8:10, 9:10 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 45 CENTS.

Rockaway Beach.
Trains leave E. 34TH ST., N. Y. Sundays, 7:00, 8:20, 9:20, 10:10, 10:40, 11:10, 11:40 A. M., 12:10, 12:50, 1:15, 1:40, 2:00, 2:20, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 5:00, 6:00, 6:20, 6:50, 7:15, 7:45, 8:00, 8:30, 8:50, 9:20, 10:15 P. M. Exc. from 34th St., 40c.; from Brooklyn, 30c.; East New York, 25c.

Coney Island.
CULVER ROUTE.
Trains leave foot WHITEHALL ST., via Bay Ridge, Sundays, 9:10, 10:10, 10:40, 11:10, 11:40 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:30, 2:50, 3:10, 3:30, 3:50, 4:10, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:10, 6:40, 7:10, 7:30, 7:50, 8:10, 8:30, 8:50, 9:10, 9:40, 10:10 P. M. Last train leaves Coney Island 11:35 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

Long Beach.
Trains leave foot EAST 34TH ST., N. Y., Sundays, 8:50, 11:00 A. M., 1:20, 3:00, 3:40, 6:20, 7:20, 8:50, 10:20 P. M.

Columbia Navigation and Trading Company.
S. S. City of Columbia (1,900 tons) will depart from the Old Dominion Line pier, 26, North River, Wednesday, Dec. 1st, for
ST. MICHAEL,
connecting with Company's river steamers for
DAWSON CITY.
Fare to Dawson City, including 1,000 pounds of baggage, $650.00 up, according to accommodation. Passengers desiring to meet the ship at San Francisco or Seattle will be provided with transportation by rail to either point at same rate.
The City of Columbia has been selected and purchased from the Old Dominion S. S. Co. by the Columbia Navigation & Trading Co., 69 Wall St., on account of her seaworthy qualities and adaptability to this service.
For passage tickets and further information, apply to the agents,
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB,
31 East Fourteenth St., New York.

NEW YORK CENTRAL
HALF-FARE
LABOR DAY
EXCURSIONS.

New York to Saratoga (Floral Fete) and Return $4.20
New York to Niagara Falls and Return..... $9.25
New York to Clayton (Thousand Islands) and Return $8.25
New York to Adirondack Mountain Resorts, from Remsen to Tupper Lake, inclusive ..... Single Fare for the round trip.

For Excursion Tickets, time tables, train service, space in sleeping or drawing-room cars, and complete information concerning these excursions, apply to the nearest ticket agent of the New York Central in New York City or Brooklyn.

"THE WORLD-FAMOUS PLEASURE GROUNDS."
GLEN ISLAND
A delightful sail on fast ground steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. Unrivaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.
TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE
Cortlandt St. piers 8:45, 9:30, 10:00, 11, 0 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:00, 2:30, 3:30, P. M. So. 5th St. Brooklyn, 9:05, 9:55, 10:30, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 1:05, 2:20, 2:55, 3:30 P. M. East 23d St., 9:20, 10:10, 10:45, 11:45, A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 3:45, 5:15, 6:15, P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND, 11:00 A. M. for 23d St., and Cortlandt St., 11:0 A. M. 12:00 M. 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only. 2:5, 3:30, 6, 7, 7:. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Includes Admission to all Attractions.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY.
EXCURSION
NIAGARA FALLS.
LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.
SATURDAY, SEPT. 4th.
$8.00 FOR THE ROUND TRIP $8.00
Tickets good returning on any train except BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS up to and including Sept. 6.
Trains leave Cortlandt or Desbrosses St. at 8:20 A. M., 7:00, 8:30, and 9:00 P. M.; W. 23d St. (Penn. R. R.) at 7:55 A. M., 6:55, 7:55, and 8:55 P. M.; Brooklyn Annex, foot of Fulton St., at 7:55 A. M., 6:45, 8:15, and 8:45 P. M.
Ticket offices, 355, 113, 261, 273, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn.

COOK'S TOURS.
LABOR DAY.
SPECIAL THREE-DAY TRIPS.

$14.50	THOUSAND ISLANDS,	$14.50
$14.50	NIAGARA FALLS,	$14.50
$13.00	LAKE GEORGE,	$13.00

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS INCLUDED.
Special five day tour to Thousand Islands, St. Lawrence, Montreal, Lakes Champlain and George, Saratoga, etc., $30.00. All expenses.
Particulars from
THOMAS COOK & SON,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, N. Y.

THE LAST OF THE SEASON.
Mauch Chunk, Glen Onoko, and Switchback Excursion,
MONDAY, September 6th,
Lehigh Valley System.
SPECIAL TRAIN, LUNCH CAR ATTACHED.
ROUND TRIP $2.25
Tickets for Switchback can be purchased on the train for fifty cents extra. Trains from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St., 8:20 A. M.; from W. 23d St., Penn. R. R., at 7:55 A. M.; Brooklyn Annex, foot of Fulton St., at 7:55 A. M.
For full particulars and accommodations for parties, apply General Eastern Office, 355 Broadway, New York City.

WEST POINT NEWBURGH, & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY," From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M. " New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 " " New York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 " Returning, due in New York at 5:30 P. M. MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHRIST CHURCH, BOULEVARD, CORNER 71st St., Dr. J. S. Shipman, Rector.—Morning services, 11 o'clock; evening prayer, 5 o'clock. Open all Summer.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., WM. F. BARNARD, Supt.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A WELL-KNOWN MEMBER NEW YORK Stock Exchange, desiring partner, calls attention to card in Financial Advertisements, Page 16.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

INSTRUCTION.

THE WILSON & KELLOGG SCHOOL
No. 622 FIFTH AVE. (near 50th St.)
Prepares for the leading Universities, Science Schools, business. Graduates at present in Columbia, Harvard, Yale, Cornell, Princeton, Williams, Dartmouth, School of Mines, Sheffield Scientific, Princeton Scientific. Instruction broad, exact, earnest. Gymnasium, Athletic Field, Laboratory, Art Room, Hot Lunch. Certificates of Character required. Twenty-first year begins Sept. 20. Departments: Preparatory, $100 to $150. Junior, $200. Middle, $250. Senior, $300.

ACADEMY MOUNT ST. URSULA, BEDFORD Park, N. Y., on the Harlem Railroad, near St. John's College, Fordham, opposite Bronx Park.—This new boarding and day school for young ladies and little girls, in charge of the Ursulines, is equipped with all modern improvements. The surroundings are healthy and attractive. The scholastic year begins on the second Wednesday in September. For terms address the Mother Superior. N. B.—A special class for young ladies who wish to prepare themselves for teaching in primary or grammar schools in the State of New York will be opened in September.

DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE
CENTRAL PARK SOUTH, NEW YORK CITY.
Conducted by the Christian Brothers.
A select school for boys. Military drill.
Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 15.
A limited number of boarders received.
For prospectus address THE DIRECTOR.

WOOD'S SCHOOL,
BUSINESS AND SHORTHAND.
5TH AVENUE AND 125TH STREET.
THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST.
Half a thousand students annually. Come and see.

ATTEND DAHL'S THE MODERN CONSERVATORY and English Training School for rapid advancement and half tuition charged elsewhere. Subjects: Piano, singing, violin, $10 to $20 quarter; stenography, typewriting, complete, $20; reading, spelling, writing, grammar, arithmetic, bookkeeping, $15 quarter. 434 West 23d St.

DE LANCEY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
75 West 85th St.
Sixteenth year begins September 30. Primary, Advanced, and Collegiate Departments. Kindergarten for girls and boys.

DWIGHT SCHOOL, 15 West 43d St.
Near Fifth Av.—Eighteenth year begins September 29. Small classes. Chemical and physical laboratories, Gymnasium. Annual Catalogue on application to Principal ARTHUR WILLIAMS, (Yale.)

THE RUEL SCHOOL.
TWELFTH YEAR BEGINS OCTOBER SIXTH. Primary, Academic, and College Preparatory Courses. Limited number of resident pupils.
MISS ELEANOR BOESE, Principal,
26 East 56th Street.

BERKELEY SCHOOL,
20 West 44th St.
Attention is invited to the unusual advantages for boarding pupils offered by the Oval Cottages. Particulars will be sent upon application to J. CLARK READ, Registrar.

GERLACH ACADEMY,
College Point, L. I.
Military boarding school for boys. School year begins Sept. 13. No Summer vacation.

DELICATE AND BACKWARD BOYS.
Dr. Williamson's School at New London, Conn., for a few boys who require special mental and physical training, will reopen Sept. 10th.

ELOCUTION, PLATFORM, AND PULPIT ORATory. Acting. Thorough, practical instruction. Moderate terms. Engagements procured. Twenty years' experience. Circulars.
GARRETT W. OWENS, 317 West 19th St.

HOME SCHOOL.—Worthing, England; superior educational advantages, with every home comfort; highest references. Address in first instance E. H. KLINGENDER, 88 Wall St., N. Y. City.

THE MISSES WREAKS.
12 EAST 73D STREET.
Thoroughly Graded School for Girls.
Kindergarten under Mrs. F. Schwedler Barnes.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
423 Madison Avenue, N. Y.,
Will reopen Sept. 20. Careful training for boys from eight to eighteen. Until September 16, address for circulars, &c., Cotuit, Mass.

MISS CHISHOLM.
School for Girls, Oct. 5. Primary, Advanced, College-Preparatory Classes, Kindergarten. Resident Pupils. 15 East 65th Street.

INSTRUCTION—MUSICAL.

The National Conservatory of Music of America, 126 and 128 East 17th St., New York, DR. ANTONIN DVORAK, Director. A thorough musical education at nominal cost. The National Conservatory is the only musical institution in this country empowered by the Congress of the United States to confer diplomas, degree of Doctor of Music or other honorary degrees.

Annual Entrance Examinations.

SINGING.—Sept. 15, from 9 to 12 A. M., 2 to 5 P. M., and 8 to 10 P. M. CHORUS, 8 to 10 P. M.
PIANO AND ORGAN.—Sept. 16, 10 to 12 A. M., 2 to 4 P. M.
VIOLIN, VIOLA, 'CELLO, CONTRABASS, HARP.—Sept. 17, 10 to 12 A. M., 2 to 4 P. M.
ORCHESTRA and ALL WIND INSTRUMENTS, 2 to 4 P. M.
CHILDREN'S DAY, Sept. 18.—PIANO and VIOLIN.

NEW YORK COLLEGE OF MUSIC
128-130 EAST 58TH ST.
ALEXANDER LAMBERT.....Director
Opening of 20th Season, September 1st
Systematic instruction in piano, singing, violin, organ, violoncello, harmony, composition, and all branches of music from the BEGINNING to the highest artistic attainment.
ALL LESSONS PRIVATE.
Terms for vocal or instrumental lessons, including the study of Harmony, Sight Singing, (F. Damrosch, instructor,) Ensemble playing, Lectures, Concerts, &c., $15 per quarter upward. Harmony or Sight Singing alone, $5 per quarter.
STUDENTS RECEIVED DAILY.
CATALOGUES SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

INSTRUCTION—LAW SCHOOLS.

N. Y. University Law School Sixty-third year opens Oct. 1st, 1897. DAY CLASSES, (LL. B. after two years.) EVENING CLASSES, (LL. B. after three years.) Daily sessions 3:30 to 6 and 8 to 10 P. M. Tuition $100. GRADUATE CLASSES—Twelve courses; Five required for LL. M.
For circulars address L. J. Tompkins, Registrar, Washington Square, New York City.

INSTRUCTION—BUSINESS COLLEGES.

WALWORTH
BUSINESS AND STENOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE,
108-110 E. 125th St., near Park Av.,
NOW OPEN.
Twenty-seventh Year.
BOOKKEEPING, STENOGRAPHY, TYPEWRITING, PENMANSHIP, BUSINESS ARITHMETIC, LETTER WRITING, &c.,
Taught thoroughly and practically, day and evening, (evening session reopens Sept. 13;) separate ladies' department; students may begin on any day; individual instruction; situations procured for all graduates. Call or write for new, handsome Prospectus.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE
AND
SCHOOL OF STENOGRAPHY
will reopen after the Summer vacation on Wednesday, September 1st, 1897. Individual instruction. Students can enter at any time. Call or send for Prospectus.
S. S. PACKARD, President,
101, 103, 105 East 23d St.

EASTMAN BUSINESS COLLEGE, POUGHkeepsie, N. Y.—New York Business Institute, Bookkeeping, Shorthand, etc., by mail or personally; day or evening. Positions for graduates. Call or write, C. C. GAINES, 81 East 125th St., N. Y.

ALL GRADUATES PLACED.
Metropolitan School of Isaac Pitman SHORTHAND, 156 5th Av. Principles taught in six weeks.

ALL EARN MONEY learning Stenography & Typewriting at Ver-mil-ye's, 816 Broadway, N. Y.

EUROPEAN STUDY AND TRAVEL.

THE MISSES GRINNELL, formerly 22 East 54th St., will leave New York October first, for eight months' residence in France and Germany. They will chaperon young ladies who desire to study. Three months' supplementary travel. Address BROOKLINE, MASS.

TEACHERS.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PROFESSORS, teachers, tutors, governesses supplied to universities, colleges, schools, and families; musical department; modern languages spoken. MIRIAM COYRIERE AGENCY, Book Building, 150 5th Av., corner 20th St.

CONVERSATIONAL FRENCH LESSONS.—By Parisian young lady diplomée; practical method; terms moderate. VIDERE, 138 West 49th St.

INSTRUCTION.

The Siglar School.
Thirty-fifth year begins Sept. 14, 1897.
I suppose my school is unlike any other, and what I say of it in an advertisement is sure to be misunderstood or half-understood. If you have my sort of a boy, you should have my pamphlet.
HENRY W. SIGLAR, Newburg, N. Y.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF
DR. J. SACHS.
SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 West 59th St.
REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 22, 1897.
Thorough preparation for all colleges.
SPECIAL COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
116 West 59th St.
REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 28, 1897.
COMPLETE ORGANIZATION FROM PRIMARY TO ACADEMIC CLASSES.
For New Arrangement of Primary Department see Circular.

Stevens School.
THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,
RIVER STREET,
between 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.,
REOPENS SEPT. 15TH, 1897.
EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION ON THE 13TH AND 14TH OF SEPTEMBER.
Full courses of studies preparatory to Colleges and Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine. The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year or $50 per term. These terms include all the studies.
For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

THE CUTLER SCHOOL,
20 East 50th Street.
THIS SCHOOL REOPENS MONDAY, OCT. 4TH.
Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the School House after September 14th.
Summer address, HOLLISTON, MASS.

IRVING SCHOOL, 54 West 84th St.
L. D. RAY, M. A., PH. D., HEAD MASTER.
A thorough school, with modern equipment, preparatory to college or scientific school.
Primary, Junior, and Senior Departments.
In June, 1897, eighteen members of this school were admitted to Yale, Harvard, Princeton, or Columbia. The book of the eighth year on request.
Work will be resumed Sept. 30th.

Collegiate School.
Boys prepared for College, Scientific School, and for business. Primary department. Well-equipped Gymnasium. Reopens SEPTEMBER 28.
L. C. MYGATT, L. H. D., Head-Master.
241-243 WEST SEVENTY-SEVENTH ST
NEW YORK, 30, 32, 34 EAST 57TH STREET.
THE PEEBLES AND THOMPSON SCHOOL FOR BOARDING AND DAY PUPILS.
Kindergarten, Primary, Preparatory, and Academic Departments.
Separate College-Preparatory Course.
Art Department. Studio in Building.

MANHATTAN COLLEGE,
ON THE HUDSON, NEW YORK CITY.
Conducted by the Brothers of the Christian Schools.
Classical, Scientific,
Pedagogical and Com'l Departments.
44th Session begins Tuesday, Sept. 7.
For particulars address The Director.

BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES
Madison Sq. (25th St. & B'way) N. Y.; 72 Court St., B'klyn; branches in other cities. Best Teachers, best methods, moderate terms. FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH, ITALIAN, LATIN, GREEK. Berlitz books sold. Translations.

THE MISSES MOSES.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, NOS. 647 AND 649 MADISON AV., N. Y. CITY.
Primary (incl. kindergarten,) Intermediate, academic, and college preparatory departments. Special 2-year course for graduates of grammar schools.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE,
45 West 81st Street, Manhattan Square North. Best School site in city. College preparation. Commercial courses. Gymnasium, laboratory, tennis field. School year '97-98 begins September 30th. Illustrated catalogue. N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, Jr., Principal.

A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY, RESIDENT AND well acquainted in Dresden, desires to meet young ladies wishing to go there for music and languages, arranging all business, and acting as chaperon on "mutual terms." References permitted to Mr. Thos. Potts, 1,356 Dean St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Samuel MacBride, Esq., Windsor Av., Belfast, Ireland, for further particulars.

BETTS ACADEMY
Stamford, Conn.
59TH YEAR.
Preparatory School for boys and young men. HOME LIFE and the INDIVIDUAL, the key-notes. Illustrated catalogue on application. WM. J. BETTS, M. A., (Yale,) Principal.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE.
Reopens at 270 West 72d St., cor. West End Av., Wednesday, Sept. 29. Collegiate preparation. Intermediate and primary departments. Optional military drill, gymnasium, hot lunches, playground.
EDWIN FOWLER, A. B., M. D., Principal.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY, FLUSHING, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Young Ladies. For particulars send for prospectus or address Mother Superior.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-ON-HUDson. A boarding and day school for girls. College preparation. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

ST. DAVID'S HALL.—School for gentlemen's sons; home influence, thoroughness; testimonials from Lord Kelvin and leading educators. Rev. W. L. EVANS, M. A., Scarsdale, N. Y.

STUDENTS, EITHER SEX, HAVING REGular grammar school education, easily and thoroughly fitted for college in one year. Address EDUCATOR, Box 203 Times Office.

$155 YEARLY; BOARD AND TUITION, SEMInary; (girls;) $175 military academy; (boys;) Address EPISCOPAL SCHOOLS, Haddonfield, N. J.

Van Norman Institute, (Founded 1857.) 280 West 71st St. Miss Van Norman, Principal; Mrs. V. L. Matthews, Vice Principal.

Mrs. Leopold Weil's School for Girls,
109-111 West 77th Street. Re-opens Sept. 21st.

MANHATTAN TRAINING SCHOOL FOR MASsage, gymnastics, electricity, (incorporated;) 1 gal diploma; best-paying profession. 78 West 46th.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th and 86th Streets, New York.

REV. DR. AND MRS. CHARLES H. GARDner. School for Girls, 607 Fifth Avenue.

5TH AVE. SWIMMING SCHOOL.—Pool 35x60; ladies and gentlemen; every night 4 E. 45th St.

FIFTEEN MILE ROAD RACE.

HACKENSACK, Aug. 28.—The fifteen-mile handicap road race of the Hackensack Wheelmen was held on the Arcola course this afternoon. This race is the first for the handsome silver trophy, valued at $80, presented by Senator W. M. Johnson of Hackensack, a member of the club.

It must be won three times by the same person before becoming his property. There were fifteen starters in yesterdays event. Joseph Kinzley (5 minutes handicap) crossed the tape first, an easy winner. He took the lead at the beginning and was never headed. He will get a gold watch. W. D. Newman was second and Herbert Engel third. Charles Meyer (scratch man) won the first time prize and the diamond cuff buttons. His time was 40:50 4-5; Kinzley's time was 43:03.

The road was not in the best condition, owing to the heavy rain a few days ago. A large crowd witnessed the race, which will be an annual event until the cup is carried away.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Navy.

Acting Boatswain J. J. Rochfort is detached from the Constellation and ordered to the Pensacola Navy Yard Sept. 7.

Lieut. U. R. Harris is ordered to duty as assistant to the equipment officer at Boston Sept. 15.

Commander J. C. Morong is detached from the Mare Island Navy Yard and will wait orders.

Army.

Lieut. Thomas W. Winston, Fifth Artillery, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Northwestern Military Academy, Highland Park, Ill., Sept. 15.

NEWS FOR THE WHEELMEN

Fast Racers of Both Classes Push the Pedals at Waverly Park.

MAJOR TAYLOR A FA

Stern Bros.

Will show on Monday in their

Cloak Departments

Their first importations of

Ladies' Capes, Coats and Blouse Jackets

at

Attractive Prices

West 23d St.

BROOKLYN'S BIG INSTITUTE

Some Facts in the History of This Great School of Arts and Sciences.

EXHIBITS FOR THE PUBLIC

Features for the Coming Year—Lectures, Concerts, Dramatic Readings, and Courses of Instruction by Eminent Men in Different Departments.

The Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences will open its new season on the evening of Sept. 30 under more favorable auspices than during any previous year in its history. A year ago the first section of the Museum Building, on Prospect Hill, was far from completion. Now it is open to the public, and is visited daily by between 500 and 1,000 persons.

In the galleries on the upper floor of the building are valuable collections of paintings, representing the French, English, Dutch, German, Spanish, and Italian schools of art. On the second floor may be found large, beautiful, and valuable collections in geology, mineralogy, sociology, anthropology, zoology, botany, entomology, and other kindred natural sciences. The walls of the four galleries on the first or main floor of the building are hung with portraits of Americans, the largest and most valuable collection of these to be found anywhere outside of the Capitol at Washington.

On this floor are also collections representing the architecture and sculpture of Italy during the Middle Ages, and the history of painting from the fourteenth to the nineteenth century. On the basement floor may be found a large geographical collection, containing some 6,000 maps, charts, works of reference, globes, reliefs, models, and other geographical publications.

Admission Is Free.

The Museum Building is open to the public from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. on week days, and from 2:30 to 5:30 on Sunday afternoons. It is also open on Thursday and Saturday evenings from 7:30 until 10 o'clock. Admission is free to the public at all times except on Mondays and Tuesdays, when a small fee is charged.

The growth of the institute during the past decade has been a source of pride to all the people of Brooklyn. Its endowment funds have been increased from $37,000 to $230,000, its annual income from $4,500 to $77,000, the number of its lectures open to all members from 18 annually to 550, the number of class exercises from 60 to 2,900 annually, and the total number of meetings from 78 in a year to nearly 4,000. With this growth in the educational facilities of the institute there has been an immense increase in the number of its members. Ten years ago there were but eighty-two names enrolled on its books, while to-day there are 4,000. Ten years ago the total attendance at the lectures during the entire year was about 6,900, while the total attendance during last season was upward of 300,000.

The Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences has been an excellent example of growth from small beginnings. It was first organized in 1842. The cornerstone of its first building was laid at the corner of Henry and Cranberry Streets on July 4, 1825, by Gen. Lafayette, in the presence of the President of the United States, John Quincy Adams. The institute soon outgrew its original building, and sold it to the city for a town hall. Its second building was erected in 1835 on Washington and Concord Streets. This building will be remembered by its classic front, with heavy granite pillars. It served as the home of the institute from 1835 to 1890, when that, too, was sold to the city to make room for the extension of the Brooklyn Bridge.

Where Instruction Is Given.

The institute now holds its lectures, concerts, dramatic readings, and courses of instruction in several different buildings—the Academy of Music and the Brooklyn Art Association Building, in Montague Street, and Association Hall and the Young Men's Christian Association Building in Fulton Street. Art classes are conducted in the Ovington Building, at Fulton and Clark Streets. At 201 Montague Street, next door to the Brooklyn Library, the rooms of the photograph department are situated. Lectures are also given in the buildings of the Pratt Institute, Polytechnic Institute, Adelphi College, Packer Institute, Long Island Historical Society, All Souls' Church in the Williamsburg district, and Maxwell House, in Concord Street.

The institute also occupies a large building in Bedford Park, where its library is at present located, and where portions of its collections in botany, zoology, mineralogy, geology, and geography are on exhibition.

During the coming year the lectures, concerts, dramatic readings, and courses of instruction will be given as in recent years in the buildings mentioned. In addition to the lectures heretofore given, branches of the institute will be established during the coming season in the Williamsburg district, the East New York district, the Greenpoint district, and several other sections of the city. It is the purpose of the institute to bring its advantages within the reach of all the people of Brooklyn.

The work mapped out for the coming year is more extensive than any that has heretofore been attempted. The lectures will be by the most distinguished scholars in the country in their several specialties. The scope of the institute may be judged by the fact that there will be over sixty courses of lectures, and that these will be distributed among all the departments of art and science represented in the institute, twenty-six in number.

Catholicity of the Institute.

The catholicity of the institute is further shown by the fact that among its lecturers are representative scholars from Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Princeton, Johns Hopkins, and Wesleyan Universities, from the University of Pennsylvania, the Catholic University of America at Washington, Chicago University, the University of Minnesota, from Cambridge, Oxford, and London Universities in England, from Amherst, Vassar, Trinity, Tufts, Rutgers, Mount Holyoke, and Hamilton Colleges, from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Colgate University, and the University of New York; from Packer Collegiate Institute, Adelphi College, Polytechnic Institute, Pratt Institute, and other higher institutions of Brooklyn.

The lecturers are by no means confined to college professors and instructors. In the list are the names of distinguished men in each of the learned professions, lawyers, physicians, ministers, engineers, electricians, geologists, mineralogists, botanists, and men engaged in research in every department of science. There are also lectures by men of letters, editors, statesmen, and men of affairs. Lectures are also given on art subjects by artists, art instructors, and by directors and curators of art museums. The total number of lectures and class exercises distributed among the foregoing classes of men and women will be upward of 3,500.

Subjects Are of Public Interest.

The institute endeavors to present to the public each year those subjects which are of present and commanding interest. One of the most valuable courses to be given during the coming year will be, for example, by Prof. F. W. Tausig of Harvard University on the currency question. Prof. Tausig is recognized as an authority surpassed by none in this country on monetary and financial history. Several courses of lectures will be given on city government because of the interest excited in the government of cities by the consolidation of New York, Brooklyn, and surrounding towns into one great city.

Among the lectures on municipal government will be Prof. Woodrow Wilson, LL. D., of Princeton University. The revival of interest in arctic exploration will be recognized. The great arctic explorer Dr. Fridtjof Nansen will relate his experiences in the polar ocean at the Academy of Music on the evening of Oct. 30, and will illustrate his lectures by lantern photographs taken in the polar sea.

A series of lectures calculated to interest a large number of people in Brooklyn will be by Prof. Cheyne, D. D., LL. D., L. H. D., of Oxford University, England, Canon of Rochester Cathedral, translator of the post-exile books of the Old Testament, and author of several works on the Old Testament. Canon Cheyne delivered the Bampton lectures in Edinburgh two years ago, and there is probably no man in England who is a better Hebrew scholar than he. He comes to this country to give this course of lectures, and will repeat them at the Lowell Institute in Boston, the Peabody Institute, Yale University, Brown University, University of Pennsylvania, and also in New York.

Dramatic Readings.

The dramatic readings during the coming season will be of a greater variety of interest than heretofore, and among those who have been engaged to read during the season are Sidney Woollett of London, England; George Riddle of Cambridge, Mass.; Mrs. Waldo Richards of Boston, Mrs. Bertha Kunz Baker of New York, Miss Jessie Alexander of Toronto, Mrs. Harriet Otis Dellenbaugh, Miss Mary French Field, Leland Powers, and S. H. Clark of Chicago, Vernon C. Harrington of Lexington, Mass.; Prof. Charles Roberts, Jr., and F. Hopkinson Smith of New York.

The Department of Music, whose membership increased last year from 940 to upward of 1,400, will enter upon the most brilliant year in its history. The Boston Symphony Orchestra, Emil Paur, conductor, will give a series of five Saturday evening philharmonic concerts, and also a series of five popular Friday matinée concerts, in the Academy of Music, beginning in November and ending in March. The department will present concerts by notable artists who are to appear in this country during the year. Moritz Rosenthal will give his first piano recital before the institute on Dec. 1 at the Academy of Music.

Musical Artists.

The greatest of all living violinists, Ysaye, will give a recital, with a pianist assisting, at the Academy of Music, on the evening of Dec. 23. Alexandre Guilmant, the famous organist, will give an organ recital at the New York Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church in January. Among the other artists who will appear during the year are Melba, Barna, Gadsky, David Bispham, Mr. and Mrs. George Henschel, Max Heinrich, Emma Juch, Rafael Joseffy, Frangcon Davies, Lillian Blauvelt, Mme. Bloomfield-Zeisler, Henri Marteau, Alexander Salotti, Constantin Stenberg, William H. Sherwood, Victor Herbert, Maude Powell, Bertha Bucklin, Purdon Robinson, Lotta Mills, Franz Kneisel, Giuseppe Campanari, and Alwin Schroeder.

The following series of concerts will be given in addition to the orchestral concerts: Five song recitals on alternate Wednesday evenings, beginning in October; five chamber concerts on alternate Wednesday evenings, also beginning in October; five piano and violin recitals on alternate Wednesday evenings, beginning in January; a series of five evenings of National songs and ballads on alternate Wednesday evenings, beginning in March; a series of five organ recitals, beginning in April, and an oratorio concert by the Brooklyn Oratorio Club, Walter Henry Hall, conductor.

Chamber Concerts.

Among the organizations that will give chamber concerts are the Kneisel String Quartet of Boston, the Spiering String Quartet of Chicago, the Metropolitan Quartet from the Metropolitan Orchestra, New York; the Arnold Sextet of New York, and the Wood Wind Quartet, with piano under the direction of Mr. Arthur Claassen.

Among the organizations that have been invited to give the evenings of National songs and ballads are the Brooklyn Ladies' Cecilia Society, John Hyatt Brewer, Director; the Arion Maennerchor, Arthur Claassen, conductor; the Prospect Heights Choral Club, H. E. H. Benedict, conductor; the Brooklyn Swedish Choral Club, Ernst Bystrom, conductor, and the English Glee Club, with the Dudley Buck Quartet, Frederick Reddall, director.

At this last series of concerts distinguished Brooklyn artists will be selected as soloists. Henry E. Krehbiel will give his lectures on the programmes of the Boston Symphony Orchestra this season as given, branches of the institute will be established during the coming season in the Williamsburg district, the East New York district, the Greenpoint district, and several other sections of the city. It is the purpose of the institute to bring its advantages within the reach of all the people of Brooklyn.

Annual Prospectus.

The annual prospectus of the institute will be published early in September and will comprise some 125 pages, describing in detail the work of its several departments. During the past year 941 new members were enrolled in the institute, and during the coming season it is expected that over 1,000 residents of Brooklyn will be added to the roll of membership, increasing the number to 5,000 or more.

Applications for membership blanks are coming in rapidly, and already about 100 new members have been enrolled for the coming year. The office of the institute is at 502 Fulton Street, and branch offices are at the museum building, on Prospect Heights, and at the Art Building, on Montague Street.

The most remarkable fact concerning the institute is perhaps that the membership, giving the privileges of attending over 500 lectures, costs but $5 a year after the initiation fee of $5 has been paid. The institute has recently been described in a Boston paper as being equivalent to the Lowell Institute, the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and the Boston Natural History Society combined. Numerically, it is the largest educational institution in the world. No family in Brooklyn can afford to be without a membership in the institute.

Thousands of persons who thought they had Consumption have been cured with Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

Stern Bros.

Monday

Special Sale of
Mess. Fisk, Clark & Flagg's
Celebrated high cost

Ladies' Shirt Waists

Lace Brocades and Dimities, at **$1.45**
Heretofore **$2.85** and **$3.25**

Silk-lined Organdies, at **$2.50**
Reduced from **$5.95**

West 23d St.

ASSESSORS' BOARD REVISED.

Republican Members Predominate—Their Term of Office Is Short.

Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn yesterday appointed Benjamin W. Wilson, Howard Patterson, Frank M. Thorburn, and Clinton De Witt as members of the Board of Assessors. Mr. Wilson succeeds himself. The others take the places of John McNamara, Michael Ryan, and Robert E. L. Howe. The appointees are all Republicans except Mr. De Witt, who is a son of William C. De Witt. The men retired are all Democrats.

The Brooklyn Board of Assessors will hold office only until the new charter goes into effect, but some of them are likely to be appointed Deputy Commissioners of the Department of Taxes and Assessments in the greater city.

Mr. Wilson, who is an Eastern District man, has several times been a member of the board, and was once appointed by a Democrat, Mayor Boody. Mr. Patterson is not very active in politics, but has been known principally as a writer on marine matters. Mr. Thorburn is a commission merchant at 24 State Street, New York, and lives in the Twenty-third Ward. The only Democrat named, Mr. De Witt, is a lawyer.

BRIGHTON BEACH GOING.

Ocean's Ravages Are Destroying the Famous Old Place.

The ravages of the ocean at Brighton Beach have given rise to a dispute between the Brighton Beach Racing Association and the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company, better known as the Smith Street line. Justice Dickey of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday granted a temporary injunction restraining William Engeman and the racing association from building a sand-backed bulkhead along the ocean front at Coney Island adjoining the railroad company's tracks.

In 1890 George H. Engeman deeded to the railroad a strip of land through the centre of his property. Sea Breeze Avenue was afterward laid out, and the Engemans deeded all the land between that street and the sea to the City of Brooklyn for the Coney Island Concourse. The opening of Sea Breeze Avenue left the railroad partly on that street and partly on the Engeman property.

The ocean began to eat away the land, and early in 1896 the Concourse was under water. The sea then reached to the sidewalks and nearly to the tracks. In the Fall the sea tore up the pavement, crossing the track, and began making inroads on the Engeman property. The Ocean Hotel was undermined and had to be moved back 150 feet. By the Spring of 1897 the railroad tracks were almost wholly under water and the sea was making its way toward the race track.

The Engemans then built a bulkhead 200 feet south of the track and began filling it in with sand and gravel. The excavation made in order to get the sand caused a depression of the railroad tracks, leaving them below the water, and the company has now brought proceedings to have the work stopped as injurious to their property.

Lena Has a New Name.

Lena Schwartz, the eleven-year-old Austrian girl, who was found on the Hamburg-American Steamship Line pier at Hoboken last Tuesday, and sent to New York, where she said her aunt lived, was found on the pier again yesterday. She varied her story by saying that her name was Mary Elchorn, and that Lena Schwartz. The police were informed that the girl's aunt lives in Union Hill or Guttenberg, and is well able to care for her. The girl was placed in the care of Poormaster Barck, and an effort will be made to find her aunt.

Escorted to the Town Limits.

August Ritchel, twenty-three years old, of 153 Bergenline Avenue, Union Hill, and Charles Miller, twenty-one years old, of New York Avenue, in the same town, started at 10 o'clock yesterday morning to walk to San Francisco. They said they had been promised $5,000 by a man whose name they refused to disclose if they made the trip within a year and earned enough along the route to feed and clothe themselves while on the way. A delegation of their friends accompanied them as far as the town limits.

Pharmacists Will Picnic.

The annual outing and moonlight excursion of the Alumni Association of the New York College of Pharmacy will be held Wednesday, Sept. 8. The excursion will be to Point View Island, on Long Island Sound. Steamers will leave foot of South Fifth Street, Brooklyn, at 1:15 P. M., and foot of East Thirty-first Street, this city, at 1:30 P. M. Dinner will be served between 5 and 6 o'clock at Point View Island. The association will hold a short business meeting before the start for the election of officers.

Bridge Damaged; Traffic Delayed.

Some time ago the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company built a bridge over the Morris Canal, near Pacific Avenue, Jersey City, for the accommodation of its market freight department. Yesterday Drill Engine 116 jumped the track on the bridge, damaging it so badly that traffic over it was suspended during the day. The accident was caused by the rails spreading.

Bernstein's Cloaks Confiscated.

Joseph E. Bernstein, a well-known Jersey City clothing dealer, who was arrested on the Hamburg-American steamship Columbia Friday afternoon for attempting to smuggle thirty cloaks, was yesterday arraigned before United States Commissioner Edward Russ. It was shown that the cloaks were valued at $600. Mr. Bernstein was bailed in $1,000, and the cloaks were confiscated.

Dr. O'Connor Better.

Dr. John H. O'Connor of 150 West Sixteenth Street, who was run over Friday by a wagon, was reported yesterday at Bellevue Hospital as being considerably better. One of the shafts of the wagon pierced his left leg.

Thomas Conover Drowned.

Thomas Conover, thirty years old, of 156 Seaview Avenue, Jersey City, was drowned yesterday while bathing in Newark Bay. The body was recovered. A widow and three children survive.

Sheriff Pritchard Fatally Wounded.

CLOUDLAND, N. C., Aug. 28.—George K. Pritchard, brother of Senator Pritchard, of this State, who is the Sheriff of Mitchell County, was shot and fatally wounded yesterday while trying to arrest Monroe Garland, a desperado. Pritchard was shot through the lungs and neck.

Stern Bros.

Opening

To-morrow of
Exclusive Novelties in

Foreign Dress Goods

for Early Fall Wear

Tringline Jacquard, Zibiline Fantasie, Poplin Ondeline, Tissue Bayadere, Scotch Plaids

Also New Effects in
French & English Cloths
for Tailor-made Costumes

West 23d St.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON

Monday, August 30th.

We will exhibit our First Fall Importations of exclusive styles in

HIGH-CLASS NOVELTY SILKS,

comprising the choicest and most fashionable weaves from the best foreign manufacturers, together with the newest designs from the leading American looms, many patterns controlled exclusively by us, in unusual large variety of styles and colorings. New and novel effects in Plaids, Checks, Roman and Bayadere Stripes.

We will also exhibit our Early Autumn Importations of Paris Novelties in

BLACK AND COLORED DRESS GOODS,

embracing the largest and most varied collection we have ever shown, in the very latest and most desirable weaves and colors, including:

Carreaux Venetian
Velours Richelieu
Bengaline Faconne Glace
Epingles Barres
Fantasie Siberian
Reps Faconne
Vigogne Raye
Bayadere Glace

Special attention is directed to our very large selection of choice French Fabrics in plain colors, in the newest and most approved shades in:

Cheviots, Zibeline, Popelines,
Armures, Jacquards, Broadcloths,
Camel's Hair, Drap d' ete.

Sixth Avenue, 19th to 20th Street.

SAYS A BURGLAR SHOT HIM

Strange Encounter of Young Guion Barrill with a Man Who Suddenly Vanished.

DETECTIVES DOUBT HIS STORY

Capt. Lonsdale Ridicules It—Watchman in the Apartment House Not Informed Till Nearly an Hour After the Shooting—The Boy Only Slightly Hurt.

The mystery of a vanishing burglar; or who shot Guion Barrill? is the latest problem the Police Department has to solve. Detectives of the Grand Central Station have a theory. It took them only two or three hours to formulate it, and decide that it was the most plausible explanation of the known facts in the case. This theory is that young Barrill shot himself. The night watchman in the house strenuously supports this theory. The boy says he was shot by a burglar, whom he encountered while the latter had his mother's silverware packed up in a tablecloth ready to carry off.

Guion Barrill is eighteen years old, works in M. C. Bouvier's office, at 16 Broad Street, and lives with his mother and uncle, L. S. Guion, in the top flat at 438 Lexington Avenue. He is a slow-spoken but intelligent-looking boy, and this is how he tells of his adventure:

He was awakened shortly before 2 o'clock yesterday morning by a noise in the dining room, which is next to his bedroom, and thought he heard the sound of clinking silverware and some one scratching matches. Jumping out of bed he hunted up an old revolver, which he had owned for four years and which was lying in a bureau drawer. It was loaded only with blank cartridges, but he thought he might frighten with it anybody who had entered the flat unlawfully. He threw open the door and advanced a step into the dining room. The next instant there was a flash, and he felt a stinging sensation in his left arm between the wrist and the elbow.

He was able partially to distinguish a crouching figure right before him, but was so startled by the shot and by his wound that he dropped his useless revolver on the floor, and crying out: "Oh, Uncle Slant, I'm shot!" retreated to his room. There he armed himself with a heavy cane and then again entered the dining room, only to see a dark figure pass quickly before the window on the opposite side of the room and disappear through a door opening upon the back elevator shaft and stairway used by the servants.

Here Guion's mother took up the story. Mrs. Barrill said:

"I heard Guion and his uncle talking and called out to know what was the matter. My son answered that there was a burglar in the flat, and he had been hurt. I hurried out of my room, and found Guion's arm bleeding. We entered the dining room and there was my silverware spread out on the floor in a tablecloth, just ready to be tied up.

"How the burglar got in or how he disappeared so quickly is a question, but for the police to charge that my son shot himself is really absurd. They might as well say that I shot him. He is an only son, and we idolize him. He was not in any trouble, and there could be no motive for him to wound himself.

"I think the burglar was some one who was familiar with the house," added Mrs. Barrill. "Either he had worked here or was directed by some one who had been employed here, and knew that I had silver. But I can't help laughing to think how badly fooled he would have been had he got away with what he had laid out, for it was all electroplate. The only solid piece I kept when I sent away the rest to the safe deposit company was overlooked."

The burglar left nothing in the flat that he brought with him except the bullet which was dug out of the door jamb about seven feet above the floor, showing that it had been fired at an angle of nearly 45 degrees.

Mrs. Barrill said that she had lived in the house for nearly six years, and had never felt any fear of burglars, as there is a watchman stationed in the house, and she had always been in the habit of leaving the kitchen door unlocked. She could scarcely guess how a burglar could have got into the hall unless he entered in the day time and concealed himself. She pointed out the possibility of entering from a big warehouse on Forty-fourth Street, which communicates by a door on the fifth floor with the flat house, but said she had been informed that the door is kept locked. By the roof of the warehouse an acrobatic burglar with a short ladder might make his way to and from the fifth flat, the door of which, it is said, was not locked. That was the only suggestion she could make as to his means of escape.

Guion Barrill and his mother went at once to Dr. J. Emmet Tower of 409 Lexington Avenue, who dressed the former's wound, and then the doctor and a policeman went to the flat. It was not until this time that the watchman, Patrick Comiskey, learned of the shooting. Dr. Tower said last night that there was nothing in the nature of the wound to indicate that it was self-inflicted, and he fully believed a burglar had fired the shot.

The watchman indignantly denied that there was any possibility of a burglar finding his way into the house while he was making his rounds, and asserted his belief that the young man had shot himself. "He had only to touch the elevator button to call me up there to the seventh floor in two minutes, and I could have caught any burglar that there was in the house. There are always four or five men in Forty-fourth Street connected with the branch Post Office there, and I could have surrounded the house, and it would have been impossible for anybody to get away.

"He says there were blank cartridges in that revolver of his. I saw it lying on the table with three ball cartridges in it."

Thomas O'Reilly, son of the proprietor of the warehouse, added his opinion that young Barrill had a mania for firearms and that he had bought a new revolver only three days before.

Detective Raynor and two others of the Seventeenth Precinct force were set to work on the case. He said last night that no jimmy marks could be found on any of the doors, and there was not the slightest evidence to show that any burglar had been in the flat. He believed that the boy had been dreaming of burglars and had shot himself. The powder marks on Barrill's arm, he said, are evidence that the weapon was held in his own hand. His inability to give a description of the man who shot him, and the fact that a servant in the next room was not awakened by the shot, he contended, were other weak points in young Barrill's story. Detective Raynor added that it was only a week since Barrill was out on his roof in the garb of a cowboy, discharging his revolver.

The police admit that Barrill's arm is slightly hurt. Meantime they are trying to find out all they can about his habits and as to what use he had for two revolvers.

Acting Captain Lonsdale of the Grand Central Station issued a statement last night, in which he ridicules the story told by Barrill, and says the latter is undoubtedly in search of notoriety. The Acting Captain and his men made an examination of the premises, he says, and he is satisfied that the events recounted by Barrill were impossible. The burglar, according to Barrill's story, would have had to escape through the office of O'Reilly's storage warehouse, where a watchman and two ferocious dogs are constantly on guard.

MRS. MUGFORD'S DEATH.

Her Relatives Wish to Have the Coroner Investigate the Woman's Mysterious Fate.

Coroner Coombs of Brooklyn has begun an investigation of the death, on Aug. 15, of Mrs. Mamie H. Mugford. Ex-Judge H. W. Leonard of 243 Broadway, New York, acting as counsel for her relatives, requested the investigation on the ground that the relatives believed she had met with foul play. Ex-Judge Leonard will also contest the probate of Mrs. Mugford's will, by the terms of which her estate is left to Arthur Hill of 1,583 Pacific Street, with the exception of a few bequests of $5 each to her brothers and sisters.

Mrs. Mugford died at 1,583 Pacific Street, Brooklyn. Hill rented a room in the same house shortly before Mrs. Mugford was taken ill. The will was made during her illness, and only a short time before her death. Her sister, Miss Emma Anderson of 80 Newtown Avenue, Astoria, hints that her sister was poisoned.

Coroner Coombs said yesterday that he had made a preliminary investigation. He said that the woman had been attended by a reputable physician, Dr. Herbert A. Russell of 520 Decatur Street, and that his investigation had made him feel pretty sure that the suspicions were unfounded, and that Mrs. Mugford had died a natural death. He added that, in order to make sure nothing was wrong, he had directed that a more thorough investigation be made, although he had hardly thought it likely that it would bring out anything which would change his opinion.

Mrs. Mugford's property consisted of real estate amounting in value to $16,000, jewelry worth $1,000, and other personal property. She was well known in Brooklyn through her appearance in several lawsuits. About a year and a half ago she married Henry L. Mugford, a man over seventy years old. She was about forty. They quarreled during their wedding trip, and separated. A number of legal proceedings followed.

Mrs. Mugford held the Putnam Avenue house and kept it barricaded so that her husband could not get in. He stopped the provisions and placed the house in a state of siege. His daughter, Mrs. Hovey, entered into the fight, and finally had Mrs. Mugford ejected. Before leaving the house she defaced or destroyed a considerable amount of furniture, for which Mrs. Hovey afterward had her arrested.

Dr. Russell ridicules the idea of foul play, and says that the cause of death was strangulated hernia. He thinks the whole trouble arises from the fact that the relatives are angry at not getting any share in the estate.

Bequests for Education and Religion.

The will of the late Charles T. Wilder of Wellesley, Mass., contains provisions for public bequests aggregating more than $100,000. To the First Congregational Church of Wellesley Hills, to the American Board of Commission for Foreign Missions, to the American Home Missionary Society, to the American Missionary Association, to Robert College at Constantinople, to the American school for girls at Constantinople, to Colorado College at Colorado Springs; to Whitman College at Walla Walla, and to Tarleton College, at Northfield, $10,000 each is given; to the Mary Hitchcock Hospital, at Hanover, N. H., for the establishment of the Charles T. Wilder free bed, $5,000; to the Kimball Union Academy, at Meriden, N. H., $5,000, and to the Trustees of Amherst College, for the purchase of a section of land for the erection thereon of a new observatory, $15,000.

Daniell & Sons, BROADWAY, EIGHTH NINTH STS.

NOVELTIES FOR AUTUMN.

STRANGERS in the CITY, as well as our own PATRONS, are INVITED to INSPECT our early IMPORTATIONS of

HIGH CLASS NOVELTIES
FOR THE COMING SEASON.

From the Orient to Vantine's.

Among our recent importations is an exceptionally fine lot of eighty-five

PERSIAN CARPETS

in rich colorings.
Suitable for Dining Rooms and Libraries.
Sizes 8x10 foot to 12x15 foot,
50.00 to 125.00.

A. A. VANTINE & CO.
Largest Japanese, Chinese and India House in the world.
877-879 Broadway, N. Y.

DANIEL WEBSTER OWNED IT.

Weehawken Heights Property That Was Sold by Him for $8,500.

John I. Weller, a Hoboken lawyer, in making a search on a piece of property at Mountain Park, Weehawken Heights, yesterday made the interesting discovery that the property was once owned by Daniel Webster.

His residence was given as Westfield, Plymouth County, Mass. The Book of Deeds shows that Mr. Webster sold the property shortly before his death for $8,500.

THE COAL MINERS' STRIKE.

Pittsburg District Operators Are Evicting Miners to Make Room for New Men.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 28.—The first mines in the Pittsburg district to be started in the attempt to break the big coal strike will be those of the Pittsburg and Chicago Gas Coal Company on the Wheeling Division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. All the arrangements have been completed for putting the mines in operation, but the company prefers to have the old men return, and for that reason has decided to defer action for ten days. A sufficient number of men has already been engaged, but there are no accommodations for them at present. The company has taken steps to secure possession of its houses, and to-day all the tenants were served with legal notice to vacate within ten days.

One of the effects of the coal miners' strike in this district appears to be that the West Virginia operators are rapidly supplanting those in this district in the way of contracts for lake shipments. Representatives of the West Virginia firms say their companies have more orders than they can fill, and it is stated that the Watson Company, operating the Montana Mine, in the Fairmont district, has concluded a contract for 200,000 tons of coal for the lake trade, which formerly was supplied from here.

The small coal operators in the Pittsburg district are in revolt against the lake shippers, and threaten to put their mines in operation at the rate demanded by the miners—69 cents—next week, if the miners' officials will allow their men to return to work.

LABOR DAY AT WHEELING.

Demonstration by the Miners and Their Sympathizers.

WHEELING, West Va., Aug. 28.—To-day is Labor Day in Wheeling, and it was made the occasion of a demonstration in favor of the striking coal miners. In the parade the miners were given the head of the column. There were over a thousand of them in line, including representatives from all the mining districts of the Upper Pan-Handle and Eastern Ohio.

There is great destitution among the strikers at Wheeling Creek and Dillonvale. In this city there has been ample relief, but in small places, where nearly all the inhabitants are miners, there is much misery. The output of coal from the Kanawha Valley has been cut to almost nothing by the strike, but in New River there is an increase, nearly all the strikers having gone to work to-day.

Strikers in Control at Hazleton.

HAZLETON, Penn., Aug. 28.—All of Van Wickle's collieries at Beaver Meadow, Colorraine, and Milnesville are idle to-day, and the strikers are in complete control. This morning an engine attempting to remove a big train load of cars from Milnesville was prevented from doing so by the strikers. The English-speaking miners are not in sympathy with the movement and there may be trouble between them and the foreigners.

AMUSEMENTS.

KEITH'S NEW UNION SQ. 25,50c. Noon to 11 P.M.
Event of the Year!
DEBUT IN VAUDEVILLE
OF THE FAMOUS AND GIFTED EMOTIONAL ACTRESS
CLARA MORRIS,
who will appear in a one-act drama,
"BLIND JUSTICE,"
written especially for Miss Morris.
The Great Biograph.
BEN HARNEY, HAYES and LYTTON.
40 OTHER STARS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Props. & Mgrs.
A GLORIOUS SUCCESS.
THE GRANDEST OF ALL SPECTACLES.
"NATURE."
Direction of W. E. De Verna & Benj. Cohen.
BALLETS, MARCHES, CHORUS, AND SPECIALTIES.
THE GRAND
AMAZONIAN MARCH—300 PEOPLE.
EXTRA MATINEE LABOR DAY.
MATS. WED. & SAT., 2. EVE., 8:15.
Seats eight weeks in advance.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
The Bostonians,
IN ROBIN HOOD. Evgs., except Sun., 8:45 P.M.
H. C. Barnabee, W. H. McDonald, Miss Jessie Bartlett Davis, Eugene Cowles, Geo. Frothingham, Miss Hilda Clark, and Wm. E. Philp.
Sousa's Concerts, To-day, 4 and 8 P.M.
Pain's Fireworks, Evgs., except Sun. & Mon.

OLYMPIA
ROOF GARDEN,
GLASS INCLOSED. Fully protected against weather.
Prof. Wormwood's Dog and Monkey Circus, Jilliams and Walker, the Marvelous Seymours, Rice and Elmer, Cook and Sonora, Mme. Vinette's Marblesques, Hyatt and Pearl, Arnold Sisters, Four Emperors of Music, Signor Quinto, and others.

EDEN MUSEE
WORLD IN WAX AND GRAND CONCERTS.
NEW TO-DAY GROUPS
CINEMATOGRAPH
EXHIBITS NEW VIEWS AT 3:30 AND 9 P. M.
Admission 25 Cts. To-Day.

FLOATING ROOF GARDEN
STEAMER GRAND REPUBLIC. FARE, 50c.
To the cooling breezes of the ocean.
EVERY EVENING, including Sunday.
TO-NIGHT, Special Sunday programme.
TO-MORROW EVENING, George Fuller Golden, Barney Reynolds, George Moore, Alexandra Silvio, May Mooney, Vera Lee, Little Armstrong, and Roof Garden Band. Leaves West Twenty-second St., 8:15; Battery Landing, 8:35; Bridge Dock, B'klyn, 8:45. Returning, 11:20.

OLYMPIA AUDITORIUM, 45TH ST. & B'WAY
TO-MORROW NIGHT.
VERY LITTLE FAUST
And MUCH MARGUERITE.

KOSTER & BIAL'S Roof Garden, Admission, 50c.
THE COOLEST AMUSEMENT RESORT IN NEW YORK.
RENO & RICHARDS, LANE SISTERS, HODGES & LAUCHMERE, DE TORRIS, LA GLISSANDO, AND 15 OTHER STAR ACTS.
PROMENADE ORCHESTRA CONCERTS from 7:30 P. M. until midnight.

STAR THEATRE.
Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., also Labor Day.
Second Week of the Great Melodrama,
THE PRIVATEER.
Enthusiastically indorsed as a hit by 15,000 people.
POPULAR PRICES—25c., 50c., 75c.

KNICKERBOCKER EV'GS AT 8:15, SAT. MAT. 2:15.
Klaw and Erlanger's new Version
One Round of Pleasure.
A Masterpiece in Theatrical Achievement.
NEXT WEEK—
GEORGE EDWARDES' LONDON GAIETY CO., —IN— TOWN.
SALE OF SEATS BEGINS THURSDAY.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. B'way and 33d St.
A. H. Woodhull, Mgr. Frank Gerth, Bus. Mgr.
Aug. 30th **MONDAY, AUG. 30,**
Initial production in this city of the original farce,
WHAT HAPPENED TO JONES.
Prices: Lower floor, $1.50; bal., $1.50, $1; fam. cir., 50c

POPS MADISON SQ. ROOF GARDEN LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON. THIS (SUNDAY) EVE. AT 8. Popular Concert By the METROPOLITAN PERMANENT ORCHESTRA. 50—INSTRUMENTALISTS—50 ADMISSION 50c. POPS

CASINO! THE WHIRL OF THE TOWN!
Last 4 Weeks! Ex. Mat. Labor Day, Sept. 6.
Last 24 Nights! 125th Night, Sept. 22.
Last 4 Matinées! "Yacht Night," Sept. 24.
Last Time of "The Whirl of the Town," Sept. 25.
SEPT. 27—First Time of "The Belle of New York."
The Ideal Roof—Sunday Concert To-night. Ad., 50c.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. Manager, Daniel Frohman. Begins 8.
MONDAY, SEPT. 6TH, annual engagement of
E. H. SOTHERN —in a new play, 5 acts.
E. H. SOTHERN —"CHANGE ALLEY."
E. H. SOTHERN —by L. N. Parker & Murray Carson. Box office opens next Tuesday, Aug. 31.

DALY'S "THE CIRCUS GIRL." 12th week. Fresher than ever.
Every Evening at 8:15.
Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2.
Nancy McIntosh, Virginia Earl, James Powers, Cyril Scott, Herbert Gresham, &c.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.
Week of Aug. 30th **BANCROFT.** Magician
Eve. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2.
The Sept. 6th—CAPT. IMPUDENCE.
Grand Opera House, 23d & 8th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Hoyt's "A Black Sheep."

THE TURF.
CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB. SHEEPSHEAD BAY. RACING TO-MORROW.

AMUSEMENTS.

5th AV. THEATRE, B'WAY AND 28TH ST.
EDWIN KNOWLES.....SOLE MANAGER
WILL OPEN SAT. EVE'G, SEPT. 4TH.
with MR. MAX BLEIMAN'S Elaborate Romantic Production, (first time on any stage,) entitled
A SOUTHERN ROMANCE.
Dramatization of Dora Higbee's Novel, "In God's Country."
By B. B. VALENTINE and LEO DIETRICHSTEIN.
SCENERY and PROPERTIES by PHYSIOC.
CAST.
Colonel Wickhoff Ranson.....Frank C. Bangs
Beverley Johnstone.....Emmett Corrigan
Claude Groves.....Frank Burbeck
Bourdin.....Thomas Oberle
Andre.....Leo Dietrichstein
Tom, the Operator.....Herbert E. Bostwick
Jim, the Switchman.....John Rea
Alec, Mose, Gabe (Negro Boys on the Farm).....Thomas Tuce
Lydia Ransom.....Katherine Grey
Emily Wyckhoff from N. Y. City.....Maud Haslam
Mericky.....Emma Brennan
TIME—THE PRESENT DAY.
ACTS I. AND II.—COL. RANSOM'S FARM near L

Sunday
Aug. 29-1897

The New York Times.

Part Two
Pages 11-20

CITY OFFICIALS TO MEET

Mayors and Municipal Councilmen to Assemble at Columbus, Ohio, Next Month.

TO BE A NATIONAL GATHERING

Granting of Public Franchises and Other Important Subjects to be Considered—General Organization to be Formed.

What promises to be the most important event in the municipal history of this country will occur the last week in September, when the Mayors and Councilmen of all the cities of any consequence will meet in National convention at Columbus, Ohio. Municipal reformers throughout the land will be surprised, and should be pleased, to learn that the Mayors and Councilmen have accepted the proposition for a National Convention with an avidity which betokens a meeting of magnitude and good results.

The proposition came originally from New York, having been made by City Government, a publication devoted to the interests of city officials. In a letter sent to Mayors and Aldermen in various sections of the country, the publisher of City Government archly stated that "the existence of the large and very talkative National Municipal League suggested the idea of having municipal questions discussed by the men of actual experience, for the mutual benefit of those concerned." Over 90 per cent. of the officials to whom this letter was addressed responded promptly, and, without a single exception, they enthusiastically indorsed the proposition for a National convention of Mayors and Councilmen. In this way the almost universal sentiment of the Mayors and Aldermen, to the effect that they were not disposed to be outdone in the work of municipal improvement by the "Goo-Goos," found expression.

The movement for a convention, started modestly by City Government, was readily taken up by such prominent officials as Mayor Phelan of San Francisco, Mayor Quincy of Boston, Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn, Mayor Black of Columbus, Mayor Ochs of Chattanooga, Mayor MacVicar of Des Moines, and many others. A general committee, composed of thirty-six Mayors and twenty-four Councilmen, representative of every section of the country, was formed, and it was decided to hold the convention at Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 28 to Oct. 1. Judge John Jeroloman, President of the Board of Aldermen, represents New York City on the committee. During the past week 15,000 circular letters to as many Mayors and Council members have been mailed from New York. The general committee in this circular letter sets forth the objects of the convention as follows:

First—The formation of a National organization of the chief executives and members of Councils of cities in the United States.

Second—The hearing of addresses on important municipal topics by distinguished speakers.

Third—The general discussion of all questions pertaining to the administration of all branches of municipal work by Mayors and Councilmen from all parts of the country.

Fourth—The interchange of ideas and knowledge on municipal problems, such as will result from the experienced city officials coming in contact with each other.

It will be observed that the objects of the convention were designed with a view to bringing about a general discussion of all questions pertaining to municipal administration by those who have had the actual experience in the work—the officials themselves. Such a discussion, bringing out, as it will, an interchange of original ideas and knowledge among men experienced in city government, cannot fail to result beneficially to the taxpayers of the cities which will be represented by their officials at this convention.

The convention will deal with such important topics as the granting of street railway, gas, electric, and other franchises and the control of and revenues derived from corporations enjoying such special franchises; the collection and disposal of garbage, which is a branch of municipal work still in the experimental stage; the relative merits of the various street-paving materials, including cedar block, brick, granite, Medina block, asphalt block, and the different kinds of sheet asphalt; the cleaning of streets, which is still a vexatious problem in many cities; the municipal ownership of lighting plants and the cost of street lighting under the contract system; the municipal management of public water supplies and the necessity for water filtration; fire and police protection; parks and playgrounds; municipal finances, taxation, and special assessments; the regulation of the social and saloon evils, &c. It is not intended to make this a municipal "reform" convention, but a meeting of experienced city officials for the dissemination of facts rather than theories.

Mayor Black of Columbus, the Chairman of the General Committee, has already received letters from several hundred Mayors and Councilmen who promise to be present at the convention, and it is quite likely that the attendance will be upward of a thousand. Among the distinguished citizens who have been invited to address the Mayors and Aldermen at Columbus are Dr. Albert Shaw, editor of The Review of Reviews and an authority on municipal administration; Gov. Hazen S. Pingree of Michigan, whose service as Mayor of Detroit brought forth many innovations; Col. George E. Waring, Jr., New York's famous Street Cleaning Commissioner; Edward M. Grout of Brooklyn and Allen Rinley Olpp of Washington, who take opposite positions on the proposition of municipal ownership of natural monopolies. A number of experts on street paving, garbage disposal, water supply, &c., will be among the speakers.

The Columbus convention will have two important auxiliaries—a meeting of the Controllers and Auditors of all the principal cities and the regular annual meeting of the National Street Lighting Association. Altogether, the gathering at Columbus is designed to accomplish much for the practical improvement of municipal administration.

KAISER WILHELM'S BLACK EYE.

Said to Have Been Caused by a Blow from an Officer.

A German family in this city has received a letter from the fatherland, purporting to give the true story of the so-called accident to Kaiser Wilhelm by which one of his eyes was blackened recently on board a German man of war. The incident was said at the time to have been caused by the dangling of a piece of rope.

The officer in command of the ship on which the Emperor happened to be was a Hanoverian, and the Hanoverians' love of the Hohenzollerns, who appropriated their country after the war of 1870, is not of the highest grade. According to the letter referred to, a Swedish steamer was sailing ahead of the German warship, and the Emperor commanded the officer in charge of the steamer out of the course of the warship.

"We cannot do that on the high seas, your Majesty," replied the officer. "International law gives them the right to be where they are."

"I am the Emperor," cried the Kaiser, smiting his breast in anger, "and I command you to make that steamer get out of the course."

"And I am in command of this ship, and I refuse to do so," replied the officer, also becoming excited.

The next instant the Emperor, says the letter writer, slapped the officer's face. The latter struck the Emperor with his first in the eye. Then, realizing what he had done, and that his life was ruined, the officer jumped overboard and was drowned.

Charged with Embezzlement.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Thomas M. Arrington of North Carolina, for twelve years past an employe of the Post Office Department and until recently in charge of the Washington Division of Post Office Inspectors, was arrested here this afternoon, charged with embezzling Government moneys. An investigation of Arrington's accounts has been in progress for some time, and, it is said, resulted in the discovery of a shortage of about $3,000. He was released on $2,000 bonds. A complete overhauling of the postal inspection system is expected. The Postmaster General, with the Fourth Assistant and the Chief Inspector, now has the matter under special consideration.

PRICES OF COFFEE REDUCED.

Incident in the Fight Between the American Sugar Refining Company and Arbuckle Brothers.

At the office of the American Sugar Refining Company yesterday no one would discuss the cutting of the price of the Lion brand of coffee of the Woolson spice mills of Toledo to 9½ cents, and the meeting of the cut by Arbuckle Brothers on their Arioso brand. These cuts have resulted in a year in reducing the price of other coffees 6½ cents a pound, and the margin between the price of raw and roasted coffee from 6½ to 2½ cents a pound.

At the office of the Arbuckle Brothers it was admitted that there is at 9½ cents a pound profit on neither the Lion nor the Arioso brand.

"But," said the representative of the firm, "the Havemeyers or the American Sugar Refining Company or Herman Sielcken cannot buy cheaper than we can, so the Woolson concern makes no more in the fight than we do. If they think this cutting is going to change the decision of Arbuckle Brothers to go into the sugar refining business they are mistaken. We are going ahead with our refinery. It will be finished, equipped, and operated in conjunction with our coffee business."

NO CASH DEMAND FOR WHEAT.

Prices Generally Lower, with Falling Tendency—Export Business Almost at a Standstill.

The wheat market was dull and without incident yesterday, and resulted in still further lowering quotations. At its close the tendency was toward greater recession. There was no cash demand, the quotation for No. 1 Northern being purely nominal at $1.05½, ⅝ of a cent less than on Friday. Export business was about at a standstill on the Produce Exchange, engagements of only about 60,000 bushels being admitted. Foreign cables were steady, but not stimulating, and speculative trade was weak and without a suggestion of animation.

Conservative traders said the coming week was likely to see both lower and record quotations. Export engagements of more than a quarter of a million bushels would, in their opinion, give a fillip to the market, as it would be regarded as an admission by foreign buyers that the glut had been disposed of, and that prospective needs did not warrant any further delay in preparing to meet them. All crops and weather news supported the opinion that there would be full crops of wheat and corn of good average marketable grade.

The range of wheat in yesterday's dealings was narrow, 1⅞c. in the September future, against 2¼c. on Friday, and 1⅝c. in December, against 2⅜c. on that day. At the low quotations September was 9½c. and December 10½c. below their respective highest record prices, $1.06¾ and $1.04½, made last Monday.

September's course was: Closed Friday 98¼c., opened 98c., high 99½c., low 97¼c., closed 97½c.; December closed Friday 94⅜c., opened, 94⅜c., high 95⅝c., low 93⅝c., closed 94⅛c. The net losses were: September ⅝ of a cent, December ¾ of a cent.

Corn was more active, but the September future closed at 34¾c., a net loss of ⅝ of a cent, and December at 36⅞c., a net loss of ½ of a cent.

September oats closed at 23⅝c., the last quotation of Friday.

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET.

Bulls and Bears Had a Breathing Spell Yesterday.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—Both bulls and bears in wheat were given a breathing spell today, and the market was the quietest in two weeks. A much smaller amount of trading also characterized the other grain markets. At the close wheat was unchanged to ½ cent lower, corn ½ cent lower, and oats ¼ cent lower. The strain in the wheat market was slackened very much.

Heavy buying, which the crowd variously ascribed as being for account of Armour & Co., the George B. French interests, caused an advance in December from around 88⅛ to 89¾ cents, about half an hour from the end of the session. It finally rose to 90 cents, at which price it closed. September ranged between 91 and 94½ cents and closed at 92½ cents, a decline of ½ cent.

MURRAYS IDENTIFY VALISE.

Virginia Family Confirms the Belief of the District Attorney that It Was Not Guldensuppe's.

Photographer William A. Murray of Petersburg, Va., with his wife and daughter, passed an exciting hour in the Coroner's office yesterday. As they had failed to identify the Guldensuppe remains at the Morgue as those of William S. Edwards on the day before, they were conducted to the Coroner's office yesterday to see if they could identify the satchel and its contents found at King's Bridge, near the place a portion of the supposed body of Guldensuppe was found. Mr. Murray was well prepared for this work. He brought a large bundle of the belongings of Edwards, and each article was marked as an "exhibit," from the letter "A" to the last in the alphabet. In the presence of Assistant District Attorney Rosalsky Murray and his family positively identified the satchel and the articles contained in it as having been the property of the missing Edwards. The little girl, Ella, picked up the harmonica in the valise and claimed it as her own.

The Murray family entered into the proceedings with a great deal of interest, although Mr. Murray's ardor was perceptibly cooled when his wife stated during the proceedings that the trip from Petersburg had already cost them $60. The Assistant District Attorney readily admitted that the valise had belonged to Edwards, but added that the prosecution never had any idea of proving that it had belonged to Guldensuppe or any one else. Yesterday Mr. Murray said to a reporter that the remains at the Morgue resembled very much what might be the remains of Edwards, but that where the tattoo marks were on one arm there was a big mark, and where the vaccination scar had been there was a cut. He said that Dr. O'Hanlon had told his wife that he had made the cut where the scar is supposed to have been. He seemed anxious to identify the remains as those of the missing Edwards, but had already stated flatly on the day before that he could not.

In the investigation yesterday of the contents of the valise, a unique feature of the case was brought out. Two small slates were found which Murray identified as having been the property of Edwards. He was asked what they were used for, and he replied that Murray was a Spiritualist and had been making experiments in slatewriting with the spirits of the invisible world. Murray had a similar slate with him, which he had brought from Petersburg as an exhibit.

The Murray family has finished its share in the great murder mystery, and will remain in New York only long enough to see some of the sights and then will return home to tell the neighbors all about it.

ARRIVAL OF THE ROTTERDAM.

She Has Twin-Screws and Can Make 16 1-2 Knots an Hour.

The Holland-America Line steamship Rotterdam, the largest of the company's fleet, arrived here yesterday on her maiden trip from Rotterdam and Boulogne-sur-Mer, commanded by Capt. F. H. Boujer, and bringing 129 cabin and 229 steerage passengers.

The Rotterdam was built at Belfast, and is a twin-screw steel vessel of 8,300 tons, capable of making 16½ knots an hour. She was ten days in crossing from Boulogne-sur-Mer. Her dimensions are 480 feet length, 53 feet beam, and 42 feet depth. Her engines are of the triple expansion type and 5,000 horse power. She is equipped with all the most recent fittings and appliances for safety and comfort, and has elaborate interior ornamentations. She has two pole masts and one funnel.

The Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Company has building another vessel to be called the Statendam, of 10,000 tons register. She will come out next Spring.

Cause of Johnnna Schomberg's Death.

Coroners' Physician Donlin made an autopsy yesterday afternoon on the body of Johanna Schomberg, who was found dead in the Murray Hill Hotel on Friday. He said afterward that she had come to her death by "corrosive poisoning."

MERCHANTS STILL COMING

Further Steps Taken to Increase the Number of Out-of-Town Buyers.

STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S RATES

Action of the Cromwell Line—More Than 200 New Applications for Non-Resident Membership Received from the South.

More than 200 applications were received at the headquarters of the Merchants' Association yesterday for non-resident membership. The larger proportion of these applications came from the South, and were in response to circulars mailed from here to points in the Southern States about a week ago. Circulars are now in preparation announcing the action of the Cromwell Steamship Company in agreeing to bring merchants from Galveston, via New Orleans. The Cromwell Line late on Friday afternoon announced that it would open up the New Orleans and adjoining territory by selling excursion tickets to members of the Merchants' Association on all sailing dates north-bound from New Orleans during the month of September, tickets to be good for return within six weeks from date of sailing, and in all cases tickets to be sold upon the same plan as agreed upon with the Mallory Line.

As the result of the first series of excursions from points in the joint traffic territory, more than 1,600 merchants from the South have registered at the rooms of the Merchants' Association. Information regarding the second series of joint traffic excursions will be distributed within a few days. W. E. Goldthwait of Marion, Ind.; H. Tooey of Brookfield, Mo.; George B. Estes of Gainesville, Ga., and Karl Lohman of Natchez, Miss., called at association headquarters yesterday, and all joined in saying that business was looking well in their respective localities, and that the trade prospects were growing brighter each day. Joseph Fuess, dry goods merchant at Belleville, Ind., said: "The New York market has no parallel. It presents every advantage to the business man. Goods are unusually varied this year, and prices are advancing. The prospects are bright for the Fall and Winter."

John Schmid, dry goods merchant of Olney, Ill., said: "I expect a fair business for the Fall. In this immediate section crops are only fair. New York has a fullsome market this year. Prices are advancing. The Merchants' Association will work wonders in Illinois."

S. P. Minear, dry goods merchant of Greensburg, Ind., said: "The Merchants' Association influences my visit to New York this Fall. The market here is complete, and the opportunities are innumerable and varied for the merchant. I am highly pleased with all my purchases."

R. P. Grimes, dry goods merchant of Anderson, Ind., said: "The New York market is complete. Business has a bright and promising future in Anderson. Factories are all in operation now, and we have no unemployed people."

D. W. Hare, dry goods and carpet merchant of Monmouth, Ill., said: "The market has a fine appearance this season. Goods are plentiful and well assorted, and prices are right. Monmouth is in the centre of an agricultural district. The crops are unusually good this year, and the farmers expect plenty of money to handle from. The general outlook is encouraging."

C. M. Roxford of the Hower-Higbee Company, Cleveland, Ohio, said: "I am a buyer of laces, chiffons, &c. The market, conservatively speaking, is better than last year. There are many novelties to be had, and prices are right. Business is improving with our house. We feel encouraged in looking ahead for the Fall and Winter."

E. E. Lunn, dry goods merchant of Darlington, S. C., said: "I buy all my goods from the New York market. It has a marked superiority over all others. Goods are a little advanced in price, but not as much as I expected to find them. We expect to find a good Winter's trade in Darlington on account of the excellence of the tobacco and cotton crops."

The new resident members enrolled by the Merchants' Association yesterday were as follows: Bankers and brokers, Homans & Co.; wholesale stationery, Henry Bainbridge & Co.; marble manufacturers, R. C. Fisher & Co.

A DEAD CHILD'S PENSION.

Widow of a United States Soldier Continued to Draw It.

Mary A. Kelly, the widow of Michael Kelly, a pensioner of the United States Government, has been drawing a pension of $2 a month ever since 1891, in behalf of a child of a United States soldier. She was arrested on Friday night, at her home, 40 Rutgers Street, and yesterday was arraigned before United States Commissioner Alexander, charged with fraud.

The evidence showed that the child in whose name Mrs. Kelly was drawing the pension died on May 11, 1892. She was committed to Ludlow Street Jail in default of $1,500 bail for examination on Tuesday next. William F. Kelly, her son, was arrested at the same time and held in like bail on the charge of having made false affidavits to enable her to obtain the pension money.

QUICKER DELIVERY OF MAILS.

First Assistant Postmaster General Issues New Instructions.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—First Assistant Postmaster General Heath has issued special instructions to Postmasters throughout the country providing for the expedition of transient mail in cities, the instructions being intended specially to benefit commercial travelers and theatrical companies.

Postmasters are directed to redirect and forward letters themselves when they arrive after a member of a theatrical company or a traveling man has gone on to another place, always bearing in mind that their most important duty is the delivery of the mail.

Post Office employes at stamp windows are to be admonished to be uniformly polite in the discharge of their duties.

The identification of persons applying at the Post Offices for their mail in cities is also being looked into with a view to doing away with unnecessary trouble and annoying precautions.

Letter Carriers' Convention.

Owing to the change in the place of holding the convention of the National Letter Carriers' Association, the New York City delegation will not begin the journey until the middle of next week. The start was to have been made last evening. At the convention held last year at Grand Rapids, Mich., San Francisco was chosen for this year's gathering. A stipulation was made, however, that a change could be ordered by the President of the association if a fifty-dollar excursion rate from Chicago to San Francisco and return could not be secured. The railroads refused to make this concession, and President Parsons has decreed that the convention shall meet in Chicago. The local delegation consists of seventy men. They will be accompanied by a band of fifty pieces.

The Pneumatic Tube Service.

Plans have been prepared and a copy of them were forwarded to Washington yesterday for the construction at the Post Office Building of the pneumatic tubes in which mails will be carried to Brooklyn and the sub-stations at the Grand Central Station and the Produce Exchange. The plans show that the six tubes will enter the building at its northeast corner, at Mail Street and Park Row, and will be carried to the basement floor. The engines for supplying compressed air will be placed in the basement on the Broadway side. The tubes will be run to a room partitioned off from the main room on the first floor, where all the mail carried through them will be received, sorted, and dispatched.

PRESIDENT IN CLEVELAND.

The Street Parade—Reception by the Tippecanoe Club—Public Reception at a Hotel.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 28.—President McKinley spent a very quiet morning at Windmere, Senator Hanna's Summer home. He said it was one of the quietest which he has had since his vacation began. He did not leave the house at all, and only a few of the neighbors called.

In the latter part of the morning Col. Richard C. Parsons, ex-Secretary of State Taylor, Congressman Kerr of Mansfield, and Frank Mason, United States Consul to Frankfort-on-the-Main, called upon the President.

Promptly at 1:30 o'clock the members of the Tippecanoe Club assembled in their clubrooms to arrange for the reception of the President. They formed into line and carried out the programme arranged for the preceding day. With the music of brass bands, the fluttering of myriads of flags, and the cheers of the people, President McKinley, Secretary Alger, and Senator Hanna were received in carriages at the east end of the viaduct. Thence the parade over the original line of march began, embracing Superior Street, Euclid Avenue, and the public square.

People crowded the streets many rows deep, banners floated in the air, and the down-town business blocks were beautifully decorated with flags and bunting. Mayor McKisson headed the column of city officials as reception escort. The President was heartily cheered all along the line of march. When the Hollenden Hotel was reached the Presidential carriages halted and the parade passed in review in front of the President. The President then entered the Hollenden and held a public reception in the ordinary. Thousands of citizens met him and shook hands with him, and every one believed that the disappointment of the preceding day was due to a misunderstanding.

PICNIC OF OLD "49."

A Knights of Labor Event Which Recalls Some Interesting Local History.

District Assembly 49, Knights of Labor, had its annual picnic yesterday at Brommer's Union Park, One Hundred and Thirty-third Street and Willis Avenue. Several of the local assemblies gathered at their various headquarters and marched to the park, but most of the Knights went singly or with their families. A band from Musicians' Assembly No. 4,183, furnished the music, and in the evening the Letter Carriers' Band gave a concert.

The officers of No. 49 are Richard A. Cooney, Master Workman; James S. Haly, Worthy Foreman; Michael Kelly, Secretary, and William Keogh, Treasurer.

District Assembly No. 49 has passed through several vicissitudes. As soon as the order of the Knights of Labor began to be popular among workingmen the growth of No. 49 was phenomenally rapid. Men of all kinds of trades in this city, Brooklyn, Long Island City, and Jersey City organized local assemblies and became affiliated with No. 49. At one time its membership is said to have exceeded 60,000. Most of the local assemblies were composed of men of different trades who were unable to consult about their own interests, for when a carpenter, for instance, wanted to strike for $3.50 a day a laborer who got $1.50 a day could not understand him. Nor could he understand a printer who earned $30 a week.

Then a movement for separate trade local assemblies was begun, and then for separate trade district assemblies. One of the first trade assemblies that was evolved from No. 49 was District Assembly No. 64, printers and allied trades. Another district assembly that was evolved from No. 49 was No. 253, that of the building trades. A large number of Brooklyn local assemblies next broke away, and organized District Assembly No. 220. The general complaint was that a ring in No. 49, known as "the triangle," tyrannized over the local assemblies and crushed everything and everybody that opposed them. District Assembly No. 49 made another big fight to retain No. 220, and failed. It had purchased Pythagoras Hall, in Canal Street, near the Bowery, and raised money to pay for it by levying an assessment of $1 on every member of the local assemblies affiliated with it.

Only part of the puchase money, however, was paid, and a mortgage was given for the remainder. Then a fight arose between two factions in the Assembly district for the control of the building. James E. Quinn was master workman, and the District Secretary was his supporter. They were in possession, and, with several of their followers, took up their abode in the building. A cigar store in the building, however, was conducted by a member of the opposition, and one evening the stalwarts of the opposition stole into the store singly and managed to hide themselves in the building. At midnight, when the members of the Quinn faction were asleep, the invaders suddenly broke in the doors, assailed the sleepers with chairs and large stone cuspidors, and drove them out of the windows. The invaders retained possession, and later on applied to the courts for a receiver to close up the affairs of the district assembly. One of the successful knights was appointed receiver, and the hall was sold.

The power and influence of Forty-nine waned rapidly. Many local assemblies disbanded or reorganized themselves into open unions, leaving the order altogether, while other locals lost most of their members, and were reduced to mere skeletons. Then Forty-nine rallied again, but again lost in numbers. Its latest fight is with the new District Assembly No. 64, which has taken the number of the old 64, that lapsed a number of years ago. The present 64 is composed of cabmen, expressmen, truck drivers, and drivers of other vehicles.

SUCCESSES OF THE CLOAKMAKERS.

Non-Union Men Anxious to Enter Organization—Upholsterers Winning.

The headquarters of the cloakmakers, at 160 Rivington Street, were yesterday covered with bulletins in the east side jargon, describing the condition of the fight for an advance of wages, and giving the names of the firms that have settled and of those against which strikes were still on. About 1,000 hands were said to be still on strike in the shops of Juster & Co., at 65 Suffolk Street; Levin Brothers, 116 Spring Street; Hirsch & Co., Gurwitz & Co., and D. Stein & Co. The large firms of A. Friedlander & Co. and of Blumenthal Brothers, it was announced, had made a settlement during the day. Strikes, it was reported, had been settled in the factories of Freedman Brothers, the Syndicate Cloak Company, Blum Brothers, and W. Blum & Co.

The success of the Cloakmakers' Union has caused many non-union men to apply for membership.

The Brotherhood of Tailors is trying to compel Fechheimer, Fischel & Co. of Astor Place to make good $75 in wages which its contractor, Kokofsky, owes his union workmen. He disappeared without paying them, and they say that the firm is on his bond.

The striking upholsterers met with more success yesterday, and won strikes for an advance of 35 per cent. in wages in the shops of P. Nathan & Co., at Hester and Elizabeth Streets; H. Elmer & Co. of 220 Bowery, and the National Parlor Suit Company of 87 Eldridge Street.

STRIKE ON RECREATION PIER.

Complaint that Contractor Hood Does Not Pay Union Wages.

The Board of Walking Delegates yesterday ordered a general strike on the new recreation pier at the foot of East Twenty-fourth Street in favor of the carpenters, who complained that Contractor Hood did not pay them the union rate of wages, and made them work more than eight hours a day.

The scenic painters reported that their strike was progressing favorably, and that four theatrical managers had already taken away contracts from the non-union men and had ordered their work to be done by members of the Scenic Painters' Alliance.

A Priest Prostrated.

The Rev. Father Edward J. Holden, thirty-two years of age, of Park Avenue and Eightieth Street, was found unconscious yesterday morning at Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street. He was sent in an ambulance to Bellevue Hospital, where it was said that his illness was only temporary.

THE SEPTEMBER HEAVENS

Month of the Autumnal Equinox, When the Harvest Moon Delights the Eye.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PLANETS

How the Sun Crosses the Equinoctial—Mercury's Rapid Oscillation from Morning to Evening Star—Jupiter a Brilliant Spectacle.

September's notable astronomical features will be the harvest moon and the crossing of the equinoctial by the sun. The full moon which occurs nearest the autumnal equinox is popularly termed the harvest moon. On Sept. 10 the moon will be full. This is twelve days before the equinox, which occurs this year on the 22d, and as it is nearer the equinox than the following full moon we are clearly entitled to give it the honor of being called harvest moon. The peculiarity of the full moon which comes nearest the autumnal equinox is that it rises at nearly the same time for several nights in succession.

A full moon always rises about the time the sun sets, but on the evening following the day on which the moon reaches its full stage it rises after sunset at periods ranging from a few minutes to more than an hour, depending on season and latitude. The intervals are shorter with September moons than with those of the other months. The difference of time between successive risings of the moon after sunset, comparing September with March, the month when the vernal equinox occurs, practically disappears around the equator and increases with the distance from that time.

Around the time of the autumnal equinox the angle between the plane of the horizon and that of the ecliptic, or of the path which the earth traverses in its yearly journey around the sun, is smaller than it is at other times during the year. This is why the moon of that period seems to rise about the same time for several successive nights. In England most of the crops are gathered in September, and the full moon of that time, which comes up for several evenings just after sunset, leaving only a brief interval of darkness, was once deemed to be a special provision of Providence to enable the farmers to continue their work onward into the night without interruption, and thus it popularly became known as the harvest moon.

Moon and the Planets.

In September the moon quarters on the 3d, is full on the 10th, reaches last quartering on the 18th, and new moon comes in on the 26th. There are no very close conjunctions between moon and planet in September, but such as they are begin on the 2d, when the moon meets Uranus and shortly after Saturn, neither of which savors of particular interest. Both of these are repeated later in the month, on the 29th, but with no improved scenic effect. On the 18th the crescent, that begins to fade on that day from its last quartering, meets Neptune, which passes some five degrees to the southward, and as we know, is not visible to our natural vision. Venus on the 23d comes somewhat closer, and in the morning skies we should have a pretty tableau. Jupiter and Mercury are visited on the 25th, but all three bodies are too much under the influence of the sun to be easily distinguished, and as we come to Mars, which on the day following the new moon passes almost six degrees north, and so he, too, is not helping along our pictures.

Twice each year—around March 21 and Sept. 22—the sun is said to "cross the equinoctial, or across the line." When the sun crosses the line it is in the zenith of all places on the equator at noon. Consequently its rays reach from one pole to the other. On or about the dates mentioned each year the sun is above the horizon of every point of the earth, and approximately, for the same length of time as it is below the horizon, so that, at that time, making no allowance for refraction, the days and nights are about equal in duration. On Sept. 22 the six-months day at the north pole will end and the six-months night begin, while at the south pole these conditions will be reversed.

Jupiter as Morning Star.

Jupiter is in conjunction with the sun on the 13th, and when it reappears it will be heralding in the day in the early morning sky. A challenge is by this issued to Venus, whose supreme reign as the sovereign will be disputed so vigorously that the fair queen will ultimately be forced across the line of separation between morning and evening stars, only to appear, however, as the chief attraction of the heavens soon after the sun has sunk to rest. From now until the close of the year Jupiter's size and brilliancy will be on the increase, and he will be a most beautiful object to gaze upon in the rosy hue of early dawn.

Mercury is also in conjunction this month, but the event happens so much more frequently with this planet than with its fellows that it has hardly the same interest to us. After the conjunction the planet continues on its road to the far western portion of his swing, and takes rank among the morning stars. The conjunction between planet and sun is what is called inferior, that is, the planet passes between the sun and us. By its rapid motion Mercury seems to play hide and seek with us. It appears, then again disappear, shines for a moment in the evening after sunset, replunges into the solar rays, shines in the morning in the east, preceding the sun; falls back to the flaming star, to appear anew in the evening, thus showing itself sometimes as a morning, sometimes as an evening star. This period of oscillation varies between 106 and 130 days.

Saturn is in conjunction with the moon twice during the month, once on the 20th, and again on the last day of the month. Last month he was in quadrature, and is gradually closing the distance that separates him from the finishing post of his course. He ranks among the evening stars and gets to our meridian about 4:45 o'clock in the evening, rather that being later and earlier as the month draws on. This planet was considered as the gravest and slowest of stars, a god dethroned and banished into a sort of exile. The Sabbath day was consecrated to him. During the long ages when astrology flourished, the earth and man being considered as the centre and sole end of the creation, each planet exercised its influence proportionately to the valor of each being. The star of Saturn with unlucky influence was associated with the greatest griefs, it was the voice of destiny which spoke in him.

From Distant Uranus.

Uranus comes under the same heading with Saturn, and also has twice the honor of being in conjunction with the moon. Seen from Uranus, the starry sky is the same as seen from here, but it is not so with the solar system. Mercury and Venus are absolutely unknown there, and our little planet, besides being completely invisible from its smallness, is, moreover, lost in the glare of the sun. Venus is gradually approaching the sun as Jupiter draws away from that luminary, and in October these two mighty rivals will meet in the morning sky, and we shall have a fine chance to compare them; just at present Venus is the Queen to whom all of the early twinklers do homage.

Neptune on the 14th is in quadrature with the sun on his way to the point of opposition, and four days later is in lunar conjunction. The brightest star that is nearest Neptune is Aldebaran, in the eye of the Bull, but even the bull's eye cannot in this case be considered as a very fine shot toward defining the whereabouts of the planet.

Mars, for a warlike planet, does not shine very conspicuously, but then we are promised great things one of these days, and we can do no better than wait to see them fulfilled. Scientists are continually adding to our areography, and this knowledge constantly improves like that of the terrestrial geography itself.

Lynching Fever at Kingston.

KINGSTON, Aug. 28.—Excitement over the crime of Joseph Depew, the negro who ran amuck near here yesterday and assaulted women and children, is still at fever heat. Depew has not yet been formally arraigned, and trouble is feared when he is taken to Rosendale. The date for his arraignment has not yet been set.

BOY KILLED AT A CROSSING.

Allen Thomas Struck by an Express Train at South Amboy, N. J.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 28.—Allen Thomas, a boy driving a butcher's wagon, was struck and killed at 8 o'clock this morning by an express train at a South Amboy crossing of the New York and Long Branch Railroad.

The horse was carried 300 feet and killed, and Michael Mager, ten years old, who was in the wagon, was thrown into the air and slightly injured.

Allen Thomas was fourteen years old. His father is Henry M. Thomas, a civil engineer and Justice of the Peace, residing in South Amboy.

SUICIDE AFTER SPECULATION.

George W. Parrott, Jr., of Atlanta, Kills Himself While Despondent.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 28.—George W. Parrott, Jr., son of President George W. Parrott of the Parrott Lumber Company, and himself one of the best-known and most prominent young business men of this city, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head with a revolver at his home at 1:30 A. M. to-day. He had recently lost his fortune in speculations in sugar and other stocks.

M. J. Parrott of the Cotton Exchange of this city, who is an uncle of young Parrott, said yesterday:

"George W. Parrott, Jr., inherited $100,000 two years ago when he became of age. He became involved in speculation this Spring and lost it. For some weeks he has been mentally irresponsible for his actions, and it is the opinion of his friends here that he killed himself while suffering from temporary aberration of mind. He was my brother's only child, and had no need to fear poverty, as he would have had all that he wished from his father's wealth."

STUNG TO DEATH BY BEES.

D. H. Rider, Jr., of Accord, Ulster County, Drops Dead.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Aug. 28.—David H. Rider, Jr., of Accord, Ulster County, was stung by honey bees so badly this morning that he soon after dropped dead. It is thought death resulted from weakness of the heart, aggravated by excitement and the poisonous stings.

LUETGERT'S JURY COMPLETED.

Evidence in the Chicago Murder Case to be Taken This Week.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—State's Attorney Deneen to-day began preparations for the presentation of the evidence in the Luetgert murder case to the jury next week. Four veniremen, the number necessary to complete the jury, were tendered to the prosecution by the defense. They are S. S. Barber, salesman; W. R. Cudworth, farmer; J. H. Helckhold, insurance agent; John P. Bechmiller, farmer.

Three of the four veniremen were accepted, Cudworthy being the exception. The twelfth juror accepted was William Harley, a contractor, fifty-nine years old. The court adjourned till Monday.

ALLEGED BLACKMAILER CAUGHT

"Big Frank," Who Was in the Plot Against Bridgham, Brought Here.

Frank Hawley, known as "Big Frank," was brought to this city yesterday from Boston on the charge of having attempted to blackmail Samuel W. Bridgham, son-in-law of William C. Schermerhorn, the banker.

Hawley was associated with a James Welch and one Virginia Ward, who passed as the latter's wife. Welch instituted a suit against Bridgham for $100,000 for alienating his wife's affections. Welch was arrested. Hawley was captured in Boston a few days ago. The Ward woman has not been found.

Hawley will plead to an indictment on Monday in the Court of General Sessions before Justice Fitzgerald.

PETER CROZIER DISAPPEARS.

Alleged to Have Taken $89,000 from Two New Jersey Associations.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 28.—Peter Crozier, the Secretary and Treasurer of the Mercer and Mechanics' Building and Loan Associations, who is alleged to be an embezzler to the amount of $89,000, is practically a fugitive from justice. A warrant was issued yesterday for his arrest by Justice of the Peace M. J. Solan on complaint of Miss Mary Ehret, a daughter of Charles R. Ehret, on the specific complaint of embezzling $1,000 belonging to her.

Crozier was supposed to be resting at Belmar, and when he was not found there an effort was made to locate him here, but without success. There is a rumor that Crozier has left town for good.

When the alleged shortage was discovered he admitted that there was some deficiency, but said he was not responsible for it on account of his alleged weak mental condition.

BIG BLAZE IN VIRGINIA, ILL.

Entire South Side of Square Destroyed—Loss About $200,000.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 28.—The entire south side of the square at Virginia, Ill., was destroyed by fire early to-day. The loss is about $200,000, with $65,000 insurance. The Fire Departments of Springfield and Jacksonville went on special trains to assist. The following buildings were destroyed:

Farmers' National Bank, Robinson & Taylor, proprietors; Joseph Cosner, dry goods, boots and shoes; Phillips & Wilson, dry goods; J. Rexroath, grocers; Dunaway Brothers & Gordley, grocers; W. Woods, drugs; Crocher's bakery and restaurant; William Barkley, drugs; Taylor & King, furniture and undertaking; Black Brothers, groceries; Centennial National Bank; Clark & Co., restaurant and bakery, and William Martin, tailor.

About three years ago the entire west side of the square was destroyed by fire.

TELEGRAPHING TO TRAINS.

Pennsylvania Railroad to Try a Chicago Inventor's System.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—The problem of communication by telegraph with a moving train anywhere on the line has been solved by George W. Trott, a young Chicago inventor. Mr. Trott has devised a system, which will shortly be given a trial on the Pennsylvania Railroad, by which every train on the line is in constant communication with the station next ahead, and, when desired, with the train dispatcher or any public telegraph station.

Mr. Trott's device is exclusively mechanical. It involves no new or untried principles, but is an adaptation of the street railway trolley or the third rail of the elevated railways. Two insulated metallic tracks are laid between and parallel with the traction rails. A trolley mechanism, consisting of three pairs of wheels, connected in multiple by "knuckle" joints and hinged to the footboard of the engine, runs under the tender on the inner rails. The contact of the metallic wheels with the metallic rails closes the circuit, as the wheels are joined by a metallic framework. Insulated wires conduct the circuit into the engine cab, and by means of the bell cord to any part of the train desired.

Rennie Accused of Forgery.

William Rennie, thirty years old, was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday on a charge of forgery preferred by Mrs. John B. Calvert, wife of the editor of The Christian Review. Rennie was a butler employed at the Calvert residence, 15 East Fifty-seventh Street, until April, when he was discharged. He is accused of obtaining goods valued in all at $150 on orders purporting to be signed by Mrs. Calvert. Magsitrate Crane held him for examination.

Charged with Cruelty to a Boy.

Nicholas Canfield of 60 Liberty Street, a conductor on the Eighth Avenue line, was arrested last night by the police of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station. He is charged with having kicked in the face and chest a small boy who was stealing a ride on his car. The complaint was made by Henry Hopkins of 306 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, who saw the assault.

POWER PLANT AT MASSENA

Contracts Awarded for the Construction of Giant Hydraulic and Electrical Works.

WILL DEVELOP 75,000 H. P.

**Scheme of St. Lawrence Power Company to Utilize St. Lawrence Rapids

WOMAN

THE QUESTION OF MARRIAGE

Unhappiness Arises from Heedlessness in the Mutual Choice of Partners.

PEOPLE WHO SHOULD NOT WED

Women Without Domestic Accomplishments, Who Care Only for Society and Visiting, and Selfish, Extravagant Men Will Never Be Congenial.

Most divorcées and most of the married misery that does not end in divorce are due to the fact that people marry who have no moral right to do so. Mankind is reared in the belief that the right to marry is as inalienable as the right to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

Unless he has symptoms of hereditary insanity or a well-developed case of consumption, it seldom occurs to the average individual to question his right to marry. Convince this average individual that misery will be his lot if he takes a certain step and he will not be very likely to take it, and it is in a spirit of the purest philanthropy that sketches are given of a few proscribed men and women who are sure to be miserable if they get married in their present conditions. The drawing is done with a very few strokes, but each portrait will be easily recognized.

Women Who Should Not Marry.

The woman who proudly declares that she cannot even hem a pocket handkerchief, never made up a bed in her life, and adds with a simper that she has "been in society ever since she was fifteen."

The woman who would rather nurse a pug dog than a baby.

The woman who thinks she can get $5,000 worth of style out of a one-thousand-dollar salary.

The woman who wants to refurnish her house every Spring.

The woman who buys for the mere pleasure of buying.

The woman who does not know how many cents, halves, quarters, dimes, and nickels there are in a dollar.

The woman who thinks that men are angels and demigods.

The woman who would die rather than wear a bonnet two seasons old.

The woman who thinks that the cook and the nurse can keep house.

The woman who reads cheap novels and dreams of being a Duchess or a Countess.

The woman who thinks it is cheaper to buy bread than to make it.

The woman who marries in order to have somebody to pay her bills.

The woman who expects a declaration of love three times a day.

The woman who expects to have "a good, easy time."

The woman who cares more for the style of her Winter cloak than she cares for the health and comfort of her children.

The woman who stays at home only when she cannot find a place to visit.

The woman who thinks embroidered centre pieces and "doylies" are more necessary than sheets, pillowcases, and blankets.

The woman who buys bric-a-brac for the parlor and borrows kitchen utensils from her neighbors.

The woman whose cleanliness and order extend no further than the front hall and the drawing room.

The woman who wants things just because "other women" have them.

The woman who thinks she is an ornament to her sex if she wins a progressive euchre prize.

Men Who Should Not Marry.

On the masculine side, it is the man who talks about "supporting" a wife when she is working fourteen hours a day, including Sundays.

The man who thinks it is "all nonsense" for a woman to want a ten-cent bunch of pansies or violets, when she hasn't seen a flower for five months.

The man who thinks a woman's bonnet ought to cost about 75 cents.

The man who thinks his wife exists for the comfort and convenience of his mother and his sisters.

The man who provides himself with a family and trusts Providence to provide the family with a home and something to eat.

The man who thinks that women are angels.

The man who thinks that nobody but an angel is good enough to be his wife.

The man who thinks a woman ought to be her own milliner, dressmaker, seamstress, cook, housemaid, and nurse.

The man who can't remember his wife's birthday.

The man who thinks a woman is "fixed for the season" if she has one new gown.

The man who thinks a woman ought to give up a thousand-dollar salary and work in his kitchen for her board and a few clothes, and be glad of the chance.

The man who thinks a five-year-old worsted street gown is the proper sort of toilet for a dinner party or a reception.

The man who labors under the delusion that his wife's money belongs to him.

The man who says "Love me, love my dog."

The man who thinks a parlor carpet ought to last fifteen years.

The man who has $75 worth of fishing tackle and can't afford a new set of curtains for the dining room.

The man who always leaves his wife at home when he takes his Summer vacation.

The man who doesn't know what on earth a woman wants with money when she has a bill at the dry goods store.

The man who thinks a sick wife would feel better if she would "just get up and stir around."

The man who forgets his manners as soon as he crosses his own threshold.

The man who thinks he can keep house better than his wife does.

The man who thinks there is "no place like home"—for grumbling and growling.

The man who quotes the Apostle Paul on the "Woman Question," and who firmly believes that the mantle of the Apostle has fallen on him.

If the man who considers a bunch of flowers a useless extravagance will contrive to marry a woman who does not care for flowers, there will be no marital trouble on that score. If the man who objects to paying milliners' bills will select a woman who knows how to make her hats, they may live in peace all their lives, and so on through the whole list.

But an evil genius seems to preside over the marriage lottery, and the chances are the sensitive, beauty-loving woman falls a prey to the coarse unaesthetic man, and inevitably that marriage becomes sooner or later a failure. The intellectual woman is thrown into the hands of the man who is marrying just to get a maid of all work, and divorce or separation becomes more than a remote possibility.

Conversely, the frivolous society woman makes a victim of the earnest, home-loving man; the slovenly, careless woman who cannot keep house manages to attract a man who loves cleanliness, beauty, and order in all things, and happiness is never found at that hearthstone. All this misery could easily be avoided.

"How long have you known your husband?" said one woman to another.

"Twelve years," was the reply.

"Why, I thought you were engaged for several years before your marriage."

"So I was," said the married woman, with a sigh, "but I never knew John till I got married to him."

No matter how long the courtship, people generally are total strangers to each other when they stand up before a minister and promise to live together as husband and wife until death parts them. They have discussed Shakespeare and Browning, and if married life were a Shakespeare club or a Browning society all would be well with them. But he has a certain ideal of wifehood and home life, and of this ideal she is as ignorant as she is of Sanskrit or Hottentot, she, too, has her idea of what a husband and a home should be, but she never talks to her betrothed on such commonplace themes as this.

They take the leap in the dark at a flower-decked altar, and, in nine out of ten cases, add another figure to the sum total of unhappy marriages. Marriage in the latter half of the next century will have far less of the element of uncertainty than it now has. This will be brought about mainly by having the conventions of society so amended as to permit people to get acquainted with each other before marriage.

Everybody has two personalities; one is an elegant, cultured individual of easy manner and amiable speech, who discusses poetry and philosophy in the drawing room; the other is a plain, ordinary man or woman, full of whims and fancies and habits, who growls if breakfast is five minutes late and reproves the servant if the coffee isn't strong enough and hot enough. It is this latter individual who is responsible for the failures of so many marriages, and there should be some legal or social writ of habeas corpus or summons that would bring this hidden self to light during the days of courtship.

It would be an uncanny intrusion. But the number of inharmonious marriages would be immensely reduced.

THE LITTLE ONE MAN WANTS.

Edward W. Barnard in Brooklyn Life.

Man wants—but phsaw! you know the lines
As well as I! And it is so.
Desire's a little light that shines
Most brightly when the fuel's low.
Could I, for instance, still pursue
Some boon on which my heart is set,
Should fate propitious help me to
A seat on Stella's wagonette?

You've guessed it! That's the only boon
I crave this side of Summer's rout.
Give me a clear-skied afternoon
In August with the poppies out;
And though wealth and fame are still to win,
With no propensity to fret,
I'll find a score of Edens in
A seat on Stella's wagonette.

I lack ambition? Well perhaps.
That gift discriminately falls
To those—shall we say favored?—chaps
A place in legislative halls,
Or stocks-and-bonds supremacy,
Seems all there is in life to get.
Give them their share, but let mine be
A seat on Stella's wagonette.

WOMEN HERE AND THERE.

Cat-loving visitors to Maine are sure to bring back to their homes in other States the pretty, fluffy little coon cats for which Maine has a reputation. Some of these animals in their normal condition are very little different in appearance from the ordinary cat, but in the presence of her enemy the dog, all the long, soft hair of Miss Kitty Coon stands on end, and she swells visibly until she has a barrellike appearance. A bandbox with air holes, if seen on a Maine train, is almost sure to be the travelling home of one of Maine's feline products.

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"It is funny," says the girl whose Summering has carried her to many different places this season, "but one has such an affection for any one who comes from home when one is away. It is not necessary to go abroad to have that overjoyed feeling at seeing a familiar face. I was walking down one of the principal streets of a large city, where I was obliged to wait several hours for a train the other day, when I came suddenly upon a young man whom I knew ever so slightly, and thought even more slightly of, when at home. But he was away from home and my heart gave a sudden jump and actually throbbed with delight, and my greeting would have been a warm one if I had not discovered at the second glance that the passing man was a stranger, bearing only a resemblance to the acquaintance I thought him."

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A collar button is one of the articles made of the precious metal which is valued more for its wearing qualities than the purity of the gold. A collar button of 10 carat gold has all the appearance of the purest metal, but its wearing qualities are all that can be desired. There has been a great change in the use of gold in the last ten or twelve years. The change seems to have come with the development of practical ideas among the people. Gold 14 karat fine in rings or watches would have been considered little better than plate at one time, while now that is the quality frequently used and liked for its wearing qualities.

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The fashion adopted by pretty girls this Summer of wearing sleeves to light gowns, particularly lawn gowns, half length, ending with a little frill just above the elbow, is very becoming. The elbow must be a faultless one, and then the sleeve made with rows of the lawn and lace insertion is everthing that could be desired.

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A sleeve frequently seen, which is very ugly, is in the thin black gown where black lace insertion is used making the arm, whose whiteness is accentuated when clothed in stripes, look like a barber pole in mourning.

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Soap is not the enemy to the complexion which many people consider it. It is infinitely better for the skin than the dirt which will collect in the pores after a warm and dusty day with much wheeling or traveling. Olive oil soap is always the best for the face, but it should be thoroughly rinsed off after using. The hands are better for bathing the face than a cloth or sponge, and the motion should be rotary and upward rather than downward. Discretion can be used with soap, as with other things, for too much of it will dry the skin.

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"How our opinions change!" said the bright woman. "It used to be considered eminently proper to be the victim of consumption, but now we run from it as if it were the plague."

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A talent for carpentering is not entirely masculine. Many women have done very clever things at it, as well as in the way of wood carving. A clever girl, whose Summer home is an old house down on Long Island, has done much toward making it attractive by her gift in handling tools. Rows of shelves in the dining room, holding the pretty china which decorates the walls, she has put in place herself, and they are as strong and, to all appearances, as well put up as if a regular carpenter had done the work. A New England woman has done some really beautiful work in inlaying. She makes exquisite boxes, inlaying them with different varieties of wood in many different designs of fine patterns.

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"I never could bear to have any one use my bicycle when it was new," said the wheelwoman, "for I felt that it was too delicate an object to be handled by any one who did not have the same tender consideration for it that I did. I dreaded the thought of a scratch and I rejoiced in the new look of the saddle. Now my saddle looks worn and the frame of the wheel shows traces of occasional blows, but I think even more of it, for I know people know that I have ridden it, and I suppose it is selfish, but I would not have any one else ride it for the world."

The New York Exchange for Woman's Work, 12 East Thirtieth Street, has out its annual catalogue, with valuable lists of the goods which it has constantly on hand, both in the domestic department and in that devoted to fancy work. Among the articles listed are old laces, furniture, silverware, and bric-à-brac. The exchange has a wide variety of goods in all its lines—cakes, pickles, preserves, and home-made wines, embroideries, children's and babies' wardrobes, with the old laces and quaint bits of furniture which people who have met with misfortunes are obliged to dispose of. The catalogue is excellently arranged, with prices given for all the different articles.

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The most satisfactory underwear for girls going off to college or boarding school is the French, with its simply finished edge, embroidered on the cloth. Hamburgs and laces are apt to suffer at the hands of the laundress who handles clothes in large quantities, and soon need repair and become shabby. The French embroidery has not the becoming fluffiness of ruffles of Hamburg or lace, but it is durable and always in good taste. It can be bought at almost any price.

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That woman has not a sense of humor is contradicted by a woman in England, who has taken up a profession which should rank next to that of the professional comedian. She has become a professional auctioneer. If an auctioneer can keep his audience laughing, the better sales he is apt to make. Miss Ada Hammond, who is the young woman auctioneer, does not lay any stress, however, upon this part of her work. She says it is a business which keeps its followers talking, and for that reason it is eminently feminine. She had an ambition to take it up, made application, found that she could do it, and has been at work several years. She is very successful, has wit enough to get the best of people who try to talk her out of countenance when she is at work, and seldom loses money at her sales, although there is always a risk, with heavy expenses to balance the profits. Miss Hammond does most of her work in the country districts, and it is hard work, for she is accustomed to make "one-night stands," doing business in one town on one day and in another on the next.

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A pretty girl on one of the coast steamers coming into New York the other day wore with her standing linen collar on a wash shirt waist a pretty Windsor tie of a delicate red violet shade in a plaid which blended with her skirt and jacket of the purple which has been so familiar this year. These ties are much more correct than the small bows that have been worn. They come in black satin and moire, as well as in the pretty cotton materials. There seems to be a great expanse of tie showing, the effect being so different from the same thing when worn by a man, who conceals a great part of his scarf under his vest. Englishmen who like a severe tailor style for girls criticise these uncovered scarfs as being in exceedingly bad taste. The Englishman, too, likes to see a tailor suit absolutely severe without any of the softening effects which appear on American and French gowns. These, he says, when he condescends to criticise, are exceedingly bad form.

WOMAN'S WORK.

A. H. J. in The Michigan Farmer.

To wash and bake, to mend and make,
The steps of weary toil to take;
To cook and scour, to dust and sweep;
And all the house in order keep.
To rise at morn and o'er and o'er
Do duties done the day before,
Yet know that in to-morrow's train,
The same old tasks will come again.
And often to herself to say
The old, old lines, in weary way,
"From dawn of day till setting sun,
Woman's work is never done."

To watch and pray; to gladly take
Love's crosses for Love's crowning sake;
To joy and grieve; to smile and weep;
Her deepest thought in silence keep.
To teach and lead; to hope and trust;
Have trust betrayed—as woman must.
To gently chide; to cheer and bless
And bear with patient tenderness
Her burdens all—not shrink away,
But bravely look ahead and say:
"From dawn of life till setting sun,
Woman's work is never done."

PUBLIC SCHOOL IDEAS.

Good Government Club E Suggests a Few of Them in a Letter to Mayor Strong.

Mayor Strong has received the following letter from I. Augustus Johnson, President of Good Government Club E:

"The great work projected and in part accomplished by the Board of Education during the past year calls for grateful recognition. An examination of its published proceedings shows that many new school buildings have been erected and sites selected to accommodate a growing school population. The many contracts for construction now in hand will, when completed, go far toward meeting present and pressing needs, and the broad policy and sympathy shown by the present majority of the board give promise of present and adequate provision for the immediate future.

Approve of What Has Been Done.

"This club, which has frequently called your attention to the need for more and better schoolhouses and for more and wiser protection for the physical wants of the pupils, desires now to mark its high appreciation of the improvement in school architecture and sanitation, of the increase in open-air playgrounds and of single and adjustable seats and desks, of the fullness and frequency of medical inspection for the arrest and exclusion of contagious and parasitic diseases, of the detection of lung, hip, and spinal disorders, and the recognition of eye and ear troubles in their incipient stages."

"We are also much gratified with the efforts made toward the reduction of classes from their present congested condition to such a standard as shall prevent overcrowding of pupils and overworking of teachers. The use of school buildings and playgrounds after school hours for boys' and girls' clubs and other neighborhood purposes has our warm approval.

"This club has instucted me to convey to your Honor its thanks and congratulations on these great improvements, and to express the hope that you will strengthen the hands of the Commissioners by making such appointments in November next as will give the present majority the encouragement and co-operation required to bring this city up to the level of other American cities in educational matters.

Continuous Sessions Advised.

"I am also requested to invite your attention to one or two suggestions which, if approved by you and adopted by the Board of Education, will, we think, be of great advantage to the city and its children. We recommend continuous sessions of the public schools throughout the year. They would be a boon alike to the children now left in the streets during the Summer and to the many thousands who are compelled to accept half-day sessions during the few years they are permitted by adverse circumstances to attend any school.

"The vacation schools show the great appreciation by the people of the private efforts made for the benefit of the schoolless children during the heated term, and the proposed use of the school property would give the taxpayers a greater return than they are now receiving from the many millions appropriated from the city funds for school purposes.

"Fuel and artificial light would not be needed during July and August, the present vacation months, and a special corps of teachers would relieve the regular corps from extra work, and make no inroad upon the customary vacations. Factories and industrial institutions do not suspend operations during the Summer months, and we believe that a large proportion of the schools might well be continued throughout the year."

More Architects.

"We also recommend that the best architects of the city be invited to submit plans for the new school buildings. The Superintendent of School Buildings has been doing excellent work, but no single official should have the responsibility of furnishing plans for the scores of school buildings soon to be erected.

"The schoolhouses should not only have all the modern improvements, but they should be adapted to their respective locality and environment. They will be object lessons, and they should be ornaments and examples for imitation by those who visit the city in search of the highest and best standards in art and economy in school architecture."

Additional Playgrounds.

"We also respectfully urge that asphalt or other noiseless pavements be laid, and that adequate open-air playgrounds be provided in the immediate vicinity of all public schools, where they do not now exist.

"We beg that you will cause a copy of this communication to be sent to the Board of Education and such other departments of the City Government whose co-operation may be needed to secure the best results, as an indication of the pride and pleasure felt by citizens of New York in the unselfish labors of the Commissioners and the splendid results which they are now achieving. Please also accept for yourself our grateful acknowledgements for your constant care and sympathetic co-operation in behalf of the children entitled to a public school education."

ACROSS THE WAY.

Florence A. Jones in The Iroquois Magazine.

Across the way from me she kneels,
A dainty lass in sober gray,
Who will not lift her eyes to see
Her neighbor just across the way.

She bows her head in silent prayer,
In attitude devout and quaint;
She prays for all the world, while I—
I pray for her, my little saint!

Ah! little girl, though well you hide
Those long-lashed orbs of tender gray,
You know there prays with open eyes,
A sinner just across the way.

Dollar Wheat

Emphasizes the necessity for the employment of the very highest grade of baking powder, the Royal, to make sure that there shall be no waste of flour. Royal Baking Powder economizes flour. It always gives the best results, making bread, biscuit and cake that are light, sweet, wholesome and delicious to the last crust. With other baking powders, results are not uniform; frequently there is a baking spoiled, and good flour, butter and eggs are wasted.

Dollar wheat means wealth to the farmer. Royal Baking Powder means healthful food with greatest economy.

WOMEN FOR THE KLONDIKE

Plans for the Expedition to be "Personally Conducted by Mrs. McDannold and Son."

THINGS THAT WILL BE NEEDED

Senator Stewart's Wife Has, However, the Surest Scheme for Gathering Riches in the Mining District—Shoes for Homeward Tramp May Be at a Great Premium.

The Woman's Klondike Expedition Syndicate, which is to start March 1, is to be "personally conducted by Mrs. Sarah Wright McDannold and son." Its object is to prospect and locate claims on the Klondike and other tributaries of the Yukon River, as the circular says, and to establish a new mining camp and hospital and equip a complete commissariat train. The cost to each individual will be $1,000, including travelling expenses and equipments, provisions and accommodations for a six months' trip. The return journey will cost $500. It will not be made until a certain number of claims have been located. The projectors of the expedition are to have 25 per cent. of the proceeds of the sale of these claims. Those who desire will stay after the six months have expired.

A surgeon, an assayer, and a photographer are to accompany the expedition. The women who join it must be physically sound and healthy, and they are are expected to abide by certain prescribed regulations. In regard to the hardships which it might be supposed would hinder many women from undertaking such a trip the syndicate says:

"With regard to the reports of freezing and starving in Alaska we have this to say: Many persons freeze to death throughout the United States each Winter because they are not provided with sufficient clothing and shelter. The same is true of Alaska. Often it occurs that poor people starve to death, for want of proper nourishing food, here in New York City. The same occurs in Alaska. Now, this expedition goes out in the early Spring, thoroughly equipped and bounteously provisioned."

A list has been made of the supplies, utensils, &c., which will be needed by the expedition, and the followings suggestions are made for the personal equipments of women who join the party, with the weight and cost of the various articles:

10	One pair heavy all wool blankets	$6.00
7	One oilskin, or waterproof, blanket	3.00
8	One waterproof coat and hat	5.00
1	One small pillow	1.00
1	Two pairs heavy gloves	4.00
7	Three suits heavy wool underwear	7.00
2	Three suits Summer underwear	3.00
1	One serge dress—for Summer; three pieces	3.00
1	Three shirt waists for Summer	1.50
20	Two corduroy or heavy woolen dresses, lined throughout with flannel; three pieces each. Skirt above ankle, Hunter's or Norfolk jacket. Bloomers or knickerbockers; $10 each	20.00
20	Two pairs heavy boots, broad soles, low heels; fur coat, (Parka,) cap, and leggins	20.00
35	Two pairs heavy moccasins, two wet weather moccasins, one sleeping bag, one heavy traveling rug, one pair dark sun glasses, two blanket wrappers or night robes, three muslin wrappers or night robes for Summer, case of toilet articles, needles, &c.; four pairs knitted woolen hose, four pairs heavy lisle-thread hose for Summer	
108		

The officers of the syndicate are: President—Miss Helen Varick Boswell, 10 West One Hundred and Seventh Street, New York; Vice President—Mrs. Eliza Archard Connor, American Press Association; Treasurer—Mrs. Sarah Wright McDannold, Room 78 Tribune Building, New York; Secretary—Mrs. Jane Pierce, 102 West Eighty-ninth Street, New York.

Among the patronesses are Mrs. J. C. Croly, (Jennie June,) President Woman's Press Club, New York; Mrs. Cynthia Westover-Alden, editor Woman's Page, New York Tribune; Mrs. E. O. Hall, President Sorosis, New York; Mrs. Clarence Burns, President Woman's West End Republican Club, New York; Mrs. Edith Sessions Tupper, correspondent journalist, New York; Miss Gertrude Lynch, United States Collector's Office, New York; Mrs. Helen H. Gardener, Boston, Mass.; M. S. Lockwood, President W. N. P. A., Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Mary M. North, Anacosta, journalist, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. May Whitney Emerson, Corresponding Secretary W. N. P. A., Washington, D. C.; Mrs. James E. Tanner, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Laura Weare Walker, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Sarah E. Burle, associate editor Cleveland Plain Dealer, Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. William Craighead, 419 West Second Street, Dayton, Ohio; Mrs. Sarah W. Thomson, assistant editor Delaware Gazette, Ohio; Mrs. Edward Addison Greeley, Chairman Lectures and Journalism W. P. C., New York; Mrs. Donald McLean, Regent Daughters of the American Revolution, New York; the Rev. Phoebe A. Hannaford, 473 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Dr. Laura M. Wright, 72 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, New York.

The New York women are most of them well known in connection with different women's clubs, as well as in their professional capacities. Mrs. McDannold is a clever, clear-headed business woman.

The men interested are Charles Frazier & Co., bankers, 93 Nassau Street, New York; the Hon. Edgar A. Monfort, attorney, Washington, D. C.; William Morgan Robbins, F. S. I., consulting engineer.

Frivolous men who have considered the subject of the New Woman's Summer Mining Club for 1898 have discussed the possibilities and the probabilities of an 1898 Woman's Summer Walking Club from the Klondike regions to New York. But there would never have been women's organizations of any kind if men had been consulted in the first place.

Men with the Klondike fever have been advised by the wiseacres if they can raise the money for the trip to raise it and then stay quietly and comfortably at home, invest it in Wall Street and save time and labor.

One woman, if the idea credited to her is really to be carried out, has an even more practicable if less comfortable way of making money by the Klondike. This is the wife of Senator Stewart of Nevada.

Mrs. Stewart, so rumor says, is going to the Klondike to dig for gold, but, indirectly, through the labor of others. She is to keep a miners' boarding house. In her younger days she had experience of life at the mines, and she knows what is required there.

Good food is an invaluable commodity, and at Klondike there will be more of a demand for it than at other mining camps. The woman who goes to the mines with the idea of providing food for the hungry, if she knows her business and is not afraid to work, will make money in fabulous sums. There will be no doubt about striking gold in that connection.

APPROACHES AND ROUTES TO THE KLONDIKE GOLD REGION IN ALASKA.

This map, which shows in a comprehensive manner the exact location of and approaches to the Klondike region, in Alaska, has been prepared from surveys by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, and from British authorities. It will enable the Klondike prospector or student to trace with ease the routes leading to the heart of the gold region, both from the south and the north. It is the official route map from Juneau to the Porcupine River, and upon it are designated the more prominent landmarks from Chilkoot Pass to Dawson City, where the Klondike River branches off from the Yukon. This route includes Taglish Lake, White Horse Rapids, Fifty Mile River, Thirty Mile River, the Big and the Little Salmon Rivers, Fort Selkirk, the Upper Ramparts, and Ogilvie. Juneau is a considerable distance northeast of Sitka, lying just above Admiralty Island.

From Fort Yukon on the north, the route is down the great Yukon River, passing Circle, Charlies Vill, Seventy Mile Creek, Belle Isle, Cudahy, Forty Mile Creek, and Fort Reliance. Fort Yukon is at the junction of the Yukon and the Porcupine Rivers. It is worthy of note that this map, which bears the stamp of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, adopts "Klondike" as the proper way of spelling the name of this noted gold region.

In the upper right-hand corner of this map is reproduced in a separate and enlarged scale the actual Klondike mining region, which is just now the objective point of many thousands of eager treasure seekers.

Fort Yukon
Circle
Charlies Vill
Seventy Mile Cr
Belle Isle
Cudahy
Forty Mile
Chandindu R
KLONDIKE
Ft Reliance
(RUINS)
Dawson
Ogilvie
Sixty Mile Cr
KLONDIKE R
Old Rend Rs
Ft Selkirk
Little Salmon R
Big Salmon R
Upper Ramparts
Chilkoot Pass
Chilkat Pass
Haines
Dyea
Juneau
Douglas
Sitka
Glenora
Tagish
Taku Inlet
Lake Bennett
Lake Marsh
Lake Tagish
Lake Le Barge
Lake Teslin
Lake Hootalinqua
Lake Arkell
Lake Mandanna
Lake Labarge
Lake Kluckshu
Lake Kusawa
Lake Dezadeash
Lake Kloo
Lake Aishihik
Lake Kathleen
Lake Marsh
Lake Tagish
Lake Bennett
Lake Lindeman
Lake Windy Arm
Lake Atlin
Lake Surprise

SOCIETY

EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

Another week and the Summer season of outing will have closed, to be succeeded by the Autumn or suburban season, considered, and with good reason, by a large element in the social world the most enjoyable of the year. Despite the continued rains which descended on all the early days of the week, which seriously interfered with the tennis and women's golf tournament at Newport and Manchester-by-the-Sea, respectively, and which injured outdoor sports everywhere, there was much life and movement at Newport, Bar Harbor, Southampton, and even Narragansett, and a rush which indicated that, with the end of the season in sight, the devotees of gayety had determined to get all the pleasure they could out of the few days that remain to them.

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The victory which the American Champion Wrenn snatched from his English competitor, Dr. Eaves, almost out of the jaws of defeat, in the finals of the tennis tournament in Newport on Thursday morning, set the throng of fashionable spectators, who numbered nearly 5,000, almost wild. The match throughout was the most exciting ever played on the Casino grounds, the excitement grew with each successive game, and the match was only decided in the last set. For once even the members of Newport's exclusive set, who rarely allow themselves to show either emotion or excitement, did both, and during the last few minutes of the game so lost their self-restraint as to actually rise in their places in some of his plays. There was no doubt, indeed, from the beginning of the game, that the American eagle was ready to scream for his favorite, and the sympathies of the crowd were all the way through with Wrenn, Wrenn, the dark and dashing victor of the championship. It was not long, however, after the conclusion of the match before a reaction of feeling took place and expressions of praise for the plucky Englisman's good playing and excellent bearing before a hostile audience were heard on all sides. To the student of human nature this tournament, in the excitement and emotions it brought out, was more than usually interesting this year. In looking back upon it it seems hardly possible to believe that the men and women who constitute what is generally considered America's most fashionable and exclusive society, should have lost their heads and tempers in public over a tennis game. One's fancy might almost have pictured the Casino court as the floor of the old Coliseum, the rows of brilliantly gowned women and effectively costumed men the Roman citizens, their wives and daughters, and Wrenn and Eaves the two gladiators making the holiday, for the same spirit which moved the pet creditors of a gladiatorial combat in old Rome was present in the throng at Newport on Thursday morning, perhaps modified and tempered, but existent just the same.

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It was a much smaller and naturally less excited but none the less interested throng of society people which followed the players in the annual women's golf tournament at Manchester last week, and which in the rain of Monday and the hot sun of succeeding days watched with eagerness every stroke of the contestants. While there was much disappointment felt at the absence from this tournament of Mrs. Charles S. Brown, the champion of 1895, Mrs. Arthur Turnure, who won second honors last year at Morristown, and other noted players, some players new to fame, such as Miss Longworth of Cincinnati, and particularly Miss Sargent of the Essex Club, developed such skill as to bring a compensation, while the presence and finally the victory of last year's champion, Miss Beatrix Hoyt, made the tournament notable of itself. The playing of Miss Sargent, Miss Griscom of Philadelphia, Miss Longworth of Cincinnati, and, of course, of Miss Hoyt, was so good that many of the well-known male golfers present admitted that they could not compete with these ladies. Miss Hoyt's victory was a popular one with the visitors, but the residents and the large Boston contingent had planned their hopes on Miss Sargent, and were, of course, disappointed at her defeat.

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The hold that outdoor sports have obtained in American society is well evidenced by the fact that Newport and Manchester were the centres of social interest all during the week, and that wherever society people met the greatest interest was expressed in both the tennis and golf tournaments, and every effort was made to get the latest news of the progress of both contests. Not only were the few hotels and boarding houses in and around Manchester, and the many cottages which stretch along the eastern shore for miles filled to repletion with guests during the week, but even the Boston hotels found a sudden demand for rooms from well-known people, who spent their days at the golf club house and on the links and their nights in the neighboring city. Tennis week is always the gayest of the season at Newport, and has been no exception to the rule this year. Jamestown and Narragansett emptied themselves on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, and sent their quotas of handsomely dressed women and men in mufti to swell the throngs of the Newporters on the Casino ground.

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The series of dinner dances which are really balls, and which began at Newport about ten days ago, was continued through the week. Mrs. David King gave one of these delightful affairs at Kingscote on Tuesday, Mrs. Calvin S. Brice another at Beaulieu on Wednesday, Mr. Perry Belmont a fourth at By-the-Sea on Friday, and Mrs. John R. Drexel a fourth at the Fairman Rogers's villa last night. Of all these Mrs. Brice's was the largest and handsomest. The favors were the richest since those given out at Mrs. Belmont's Marble House ball two Summers ago. They consisted in one figure of huge Gainsborough hats for the women, and broad-brimmed sombreros for the men, and in others of silver-topped parasols and walking sticks, jeweled orders, sashes, and flowers. The dinner which preceded this dance was enjoyed by nearly 200 people, and was served at small tables under a large marquee tent, erected on the lawn. Mr. Belmont's dinner and dance were hardly less noticeable in their decorations, appointments, and favors than Mrs. Brice's. At all these dances and dinners the central figure and lion has been Mr. W. Bourke Cockran, the former Tammany orator and politician, and who seems to richly enjoy the attention and devotion which are being bestowed upon him. This triumphal entry of Mr. Cockran into the social arena is somewhat puzzling and decidedly amusing to some of the older men of Newport, who knew him in other walks of life.

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Mr. Grafton Cushing has been the chief leader of these dinner cotillions in Newport, and has evidently succeeded to the place once exclusively held by Mr. Elisha Dyer, Jr. Mr. Cushing's great height, athletic figure, and equable temper and fine dancing, make him an acceptable leader of the "myriad of mazes." The Monday and Friday Casino dances, while well attended as they always are in mid-August, suffered a little last week from the number of dinner dances. There was a ball also at the Ocean House on Tuesday evening, which enlisted the interest of the army and navy contingents and the older Newport citizens. Newport society has grown so large that this ball was successful and crowded, while across Bellevue Mrs. David King's dinner dance was also under way. Other incidents of the Newport week were Mrs. Astor's beautiful dinner in honor of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Miss Leary's musicale on Thursday, where Mrs. Yznaga, the grandmother of the young Duke of Manchester, sang negro songs to a banjo accompaniment by Miss Kirkehoefer, and receptions given by Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor on their steam yacht Nourmahal on Monday, and by Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Drexel, also on their steam yacht Margarita, on Thursday afternoon.

Mr. Peter Marié has left Bar Horbor and appeared at Newport, a sure sign that the end of the season is near, and Mr. James Otis has also arrived there for the remainder of the season. The chief events of the week which opens to-day will be Mrs. Potter Palmer's bal poudre on Tuesday, and Mrs. Brooks's dinner dance on Friday evening. Wednesday will bring the wedding in Old Trinity Church, Newport, of Mr. W. P. Thompson and Miss Edith Blight, and the wedding of Mr. John Nicholas Brown and Miss Nathalie Dresser will be celebrated there on Sept. 8. Mr. Brown has chosen married men for his ushers and Miss Dresser will have no bridesmaids.

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The curtain will fall on the Narragansett season to-morrow, but to-day promises to be crowded and gay. The Casino dance last night was very lively, and before it, as on the preceding Saturday, a number of dinners were given on the Casino porches and esplanade. The belles of the season, who have been finally decided to be Miss Boarman of New Orleans, Miss Castleman of Louisville, and Miss Horwitz of Baltimore, were all present at the dance last night. While the last fortnight has pulled the season up a little, it has not been a successful one, and many of the guests who recall the dreary days of July and of early August express themselves as being heartily glad that it is over.

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Bar Harbor has had another gay week, due to the presence of the North Atlantic Squadron, and there has been a constant round of dinners and dances, the last at the Malvern and Kebo Valley Clubs in all of which the officers of the warships have been the honored guests. Mr. William E. Dodge's dinner in honor of Admiral Sicard at the Kebo Valley Club on Thursday was the most notable affair of the kind of the Summer. The annual regatta of the Canoe Club, with the following reception on the piazzas and lawns of Mrs. Burton Harrison's pretty residence, the Sea Urchins, was also a notable recent event. Southampton has had a quieter week than usual, due to the absence of so many of its best-known Summer visitors at the women's golf tournament at Manchester. Miss Marie Churchill is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Holbrook Curtis at Southampton, and is greatly improved in health, as Mrs. and Miss Stebbins, who have been very ill with typhoid fever, were reported much better yesterday.

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The early date of the Futurity race made any distinctive society attendance at the great turf event out of the question, but quite a delegation of clubmen from Newport as well as New York were on hand, and Mrs. August Belmont and Mrs. Alexander Shaw chaperoned two gay parties of young men and women from Hempstead and Staten Island. The victory of Mr. Thompson's filly L'Alouette was a very popular one to the society contingent, and Mr. Thompson's fiancée, Miss Edith Blight, received numerous telegrams of congratulation at Newport.

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Family physicians who are beginning to return to the city have, it is said, without exception written to their friends and patients out of town, and especially to those families having young children, to make their plans, if in any way possible, so as not to return to New York a day earlier than December, and not then unless the autumn frosts are very severe. They base this action, it is said, upon the hopeless upturned condition of the up-town streets and avenues and the danger of malaria and disease proceeding therefrom. This report has caused quite a scare at all the Summer resorts, and severe condemnation of the menace to health imposed by the contractor's dilatoriness in the completion of this work is heard among New Yorkers at all the watering places.

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The Society of Musical Arts has about completed its programme for its series of weekly musicales and vaudeville performances which it purposes giving in the new Astoria ballroom next Winter. The managers state that the subscriptions are pouring in, and that they are much elated over the prospect. The subscription has been placed at $50 for a family and $30 for a single man or woman.

GOLF AT STOCKBRIDGE.

Experts Preparing for Tournament to be Held Next Month.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 28.—Golf prospects in Stockbridge are very good, and the experts are continually on the links, preparing for a gand tournament, which will take place during the week beginning Monday, Sept. 27. A number of valuable cups have been offered, and the tournament will be the principal event at this resort this Fall. As is customary at most golf tournaments, the first day will be devoted to the ladies, and they will play a handicap match of 18 holes for a valuable prize. The next three days will be devoted to play for the Stockbridge Cup. The cup is fifteen inches high. The base is of golf sticks, and the bowl is decorated with thistles, beautifully engraved. It must be won twice in succession before it becomes the property of the player. Another cup to be played for is known as the Red Lion Inn Cup.

The Laurel Hill Association held its annual meeting here on Wednesday, and Henry D. Sedgwick was re-elected President. Among those on the Executive Committee are Miss Mary Weyman, Mrs. Ferdinand Hoffman, and Mrs. Oscar Iasigi.

Joseph H. Choate, Jr., has arrived in Stockbridge, after an extended visit in the Adirondacks.

The Rev. Mr. Lawrence sailed on Saturday for Genoa, on the Fulda. He will be away for several months, and expects to visit India before his return. He has leased the rectory to Miss Virginia Butler.

Frederick Opper of Puck is spending some time here.

Late arrivals in Stockbridge include Mrs. Thomas Lyman, Miss Lyman, Miss M. T. Lyman, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Hawley, Melville Edleston, J. H. Bailey, Russell Barrett, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Stoddard, J. H. Cheaver, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Keyes, and Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Oakley of New York.

SOCIAL EVENTS AT NEWPORT.

Casino, Though Patronized at Morning Concerts, Has Been Neglected —Dinner Dance Inaugurated.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 26.—The week just closing is the beginning of the end of the season of 1897, which has been one continual round of pleasure, social events following each other in great rapidity. This year, more than any other, society has kept its entertainments of a private nature, seldom giving anything that could be viewed by the public or the particulars of which have been made public. The Casino, although largely patronized at the morning concerts, has been sadly neglected, generally speaking. On hop nights, only one or two of these events were largely attended. Dinners have been the order of the day, and each night has seen a score of such events.

The last two weeks have seen the inauguration of the dinner dance, those given this week being by Mrs. David King, in honor of her daughter, on Tuesday night, and on Wednesday night by Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, at Beaulieu, in honor of Miss Eleanor Thomas, daughter of Gen. Thomas. The latter was probably the grandest affair of the kind ever given in Newport. Preceding the evening's entertainment, while the guests were arriving, a magnificent display of fireworks was set off, which could be seen from all parts of the city.

The dinner was served on small tables in a marquee tent on the lawn, 176 sitting down to the board. The cotillion was led by Grafton Cushing with Miss Kate Brice, the favors being expensive novelties. Two bands furnished the music, while a buffet supper was served all night. This affair will long be remembered.

The event of the season will take place on Saturday, when the annual coaching parade will be given, weather permitting. As usual, the start will be made from Narragansett Avenue and the drive to the Golf Club will be made, where luncheon and a dance will be enjoyed, followed by a run to the polo lot to view the match which will probably close the polo season. The parade will be led by Frederick Bronson, President of the club, who will review the affair at Graves Point. There will be at least ten coaches in line.

The game of polo, which for twenty-three years has been so popular in Newport, has suffered this year, and thus far but one match has been played, with the possibility of one more. It was expected that the new field at the Country Club could be used, but it was rendered unsafe by the heavy rains, and the old field at the lower end of the city had to be resorted to. This was good news to the townspeople, and at the game on Saturday last "Deadhead Hill" was literally black with people, who were very enthusiastic. There was a large gathering of society people at the game, but they lost all interest in the match when the accident happened in which Mr. Stanley Mortimer broke his leg.

On Saturday next what will undoubtedly be the biggest yachting event of the season will take place off this port, when the two big sloops Navahoe and Vigilant will race for a cup valued at $250, offered by the Newport Yacht Racing Association. The money for this cup was raised three years ago, but this is the first time that a race could be arranged. The affair will be made more interesting from the fact that the whole race will be in plain view of the Newport shore, the start to be made in the outer harbor.

On Wednesday Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont entertained the scholars of Trinity Church Sunday school at a picnic at Gray Craig, Mr. Belmont's farm, over 300 young people attending. Besides showing the children the menagerie and the sacred cattle, there were games and bicycle races for which prizes were given. The Belmonts have entered largely into the life of the permanent residents, and they will be greatly missed. They leave for Europe on Saturday of next week, to visit Mrs. Belmont's daughter, the Duchess of Marlborough.

Of the coming week's weddings, the Thompson-Blight affair bids fair to be the most important. Bishop Potter will perform the ceremony.

The tennis tournament, which ended on Thursday was a success, and developed the finest tennis that was ever seen in Newport. The result is satisfactory to all except the English contestants, who undoubtedly had hoped to have one of their men win, but they were beaten, even to Eaves, who met the champion Wrenn, and, although he took two sets, he had no chance of winning. The applause at the match was deafening, Wrenn being the favorite. The Englishmen announced their intention of coming over another year to compete.

SOCIETY AT BAR HARBOR.

A Series of Brilliant Entertainments Given in Honor of North Atlantic Squadron Officers.

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 28.—This has been the gayest week Bar Harbor has had for a long time. The arrival of the North Atlantic squadron, under command of Admiral Sicard, on Tuesday has given the season a momentum that will carry it well into September.

The principal entertainments of the week, of course, were those given in honor of the officers of the visiting squadron. Such events are always characterized by a brilliancy and glitter that are distinctly original with affairs where brass buttons and epaulets play the leadng part.

On Wednesday Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman tendered a large reception and afternoon tea at the Kebo Valley Club to the officers of the visiting fleet. They were met at the wharf by buckboards and conveyed to the club, where the house and grounds were gayly decorated with flags and bunting for the occasion. A military band on the lawn played lively music, and the officers, in their natty uniforms, made a pretty scene. Five o'clock luncheon was served. Admiral Sicard, his chief of staff, and the commanders of the various ships occupied a special table, at which were also Mme. Patenôtre, wife of the French Ambassador; Baroness Hengelmuller, wife of the Austro-Hungarian Minister; Countess Laugier-Villars, Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears, Mrs. Charles Dorr, Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, Mrs. William E. Dodge, Miss Ogden, Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, Mrs. J. J. Emery, Mrs. Lawrence, and Mr. Sherman. To-day Mr. Sears gives a large picnic to Lordan's Hill for all the officers of the visiting squadron.

William E. Dodge of New York gave a dinner Thursday night at Kebo for the naval officers, followed by a grand naval ball. This was the event of the week, and was a decidedly brilliant affair, taking the place of the usual naval ball, which is usually given by the club during the visit of the squadron. All the prominent society people here attended.

Thursday afternoon the Canoe Club took the entertainment of the naval men in charge and held boat races on the bay, in which the various crews from the squadron were entered. Prizes to the amount of $100 were offered. The members of the Canoe Club who did not participate themselves watched the races from the decks of the flagship New York.

On Friday Judge W. Gilbert Davies of New York gave a dinner to Admiral Sicard and the chief officers of the fleet.

The French Ambassador and Mme. Patenôtre arrived early in the week. They will be a decided addition to the colony of diplomatic people already here. Mme. Patenôtre, who before her marriage was a Miss Elverson of Philadelphia, entertains lavishly at Washington. They have been spending the early Summer at Elberon, where they occupied a very handsome cottage.

The mid-weekly hop and dinners at the Malvern last week were especially large and brilliant. Society had been disappointed by the postponement of the golf tournament and the boat parade owing to rain, and made up for lost time in the evening. Miss Ogden and Mrs. Frederick Joy gave the dinner parties. In Miss Ogden's party were Mr. and Mrs. Hayden, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. McCormick, and Mr. Cary. Mrs. Joy entertained Judge and Mrs. Holcombe, Miss Dickinson, Miss Peterson, Miss Woodward, Miss Kimball, Miss Redmond, Miss Gray, Miss Brown, Miss Phelps, Paul Hunt, Mr. Redmond, Mr. Blackwell and Mr. Henderson.

General and Mrs. J. M. Schofield entertained at dinner last week Chief Justice and Mrs. Fuller, ex-Secretary and Mrs. Daniel Lamont, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Curry, and Mr. and Mrs. John De Koven.

Commodore Morgan gave a supper on board the Corsair just before his yacht left for Marblehead last week. Those present were Mrs. C. B. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Gray, Miss Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Gebhard, General and Mrs. C. E. Whittier, Miss Whittier, and Louis Von Gaertner.

Richard Harding Davis and Stephen Bonsall, the well-known writers, arrived this week and are stopping at one of the principal hotels.

Joseph H. Choate and Mrs. Choate are here for a short stay. Wednesday evening J. Montgomery Sears gave a dinner in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Choate and Admiral Sicard. The other guests present were Capt. H. C. Taylor, Mrs. Burton Harrison, Mrs. Robert Abbe, Courtlandt Palmer, Miss Choate, Mrs. Truxton Beale, Prof. James B. Thayer, Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, J. Montgomery Sears, Jr., and Mrs. Sears.

The French Ambassador and Mme. Patenôtre were entertained at dinner on Wednesday by Mr. and Mrs. Livingston, at luncheon on Thursday by Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Barney, and at luncheon on Saturday by Mrs. W. E. Montgomery. They leave on Monday for their cottage at Elberon.

Mrs. Henry Dimock of New York is visiting her niece, Mrs. Almeric Paget, at Point d'Acadie.

Mrs. Loring R. Millen of New Brighton, Staten Island, arrived last week and is visiting her sister. Miss Lucy Harrison Norvell, who is here for the Summer.

A. D. Shepard of New York is visiting Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin at their cottage here.

Col. Edward Morrell gave a dinner at Thirlstane, on Wednesday evening. Among the guests present were Parke Godwin, Dr. Henry C. Chapman, Count Laugier Villars, Dr. Edward A. Smith, Frank Wilson, Charles Abercrombie, De Grasse Fox, A. C. Barney, and Mr. Henderson.

Archbishop Ryan, who was expected here this week as the guest of Col. Morrell, at Thirlstane, was prevented from coming by the death of a friend. He expects, however, to visit Bar Harbor later in the season.

The steam yacht Magonock was in the harbor last week, with the owner, S. Skinner, on board.

Mrs. J. V. Meserole of New York, who has been spending the Summer here at one of the principal hotels, left this week for a short visit to Sunbury, Vt.

Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. Richard G. Davenport are at their cottage at North East Harbor for the late Summer. They are accompanied by Mrs. Winthrop S. Gilman, Miss Gilman, and Miss Serena Marshall.

James T. Woodward of New York gave a large dinner at Devilstone Monday evening. It turned out to be somewhat in the nature of a celebration for William Woodward, the popular manager of the Harvard crew, who had that afternoon won the Hinkle Cup golf tournament on the Kebo Valley links. The guests present were Mrs. William Woodward, Jr., Miss Mildred Morris, Miss Julianna Cutting, Miss Maud Thompson, Miss Edith Woodward, Miss Barney, Mr. Ames, Lawrence Gillespie, George Smith, Andrew Smith, and William Woodward.

The scratch golf tournament for a cup offered by William Lawrence Green of New York, which is now being played on the Kebo Valley links by George T. Newhall, M. R. Wright, Herbert Leeds, Arden Robbins, and C. L. Tappin, is arousing considerable interest in golfing circles here. The men entered are all crack players, and there is no telling who will win. Robbins is the favorite.

On Tuesday Arden Robbins of New York and Herbert Leeds of Brookline defeated George T. Newhall and M. R. Wright of Philadelphia in an exciting foursome by 4 up and 2 to play.

AUTUMN SEASON AT LENOX.

Owners of Country Places Are Returning and Perfecting Plans for the Opening.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 28.—Plans are being rapidly perfected for the opening of the Autumn season. Those who own country places here have nearly all returned from Newport, Bar Harbor, the Adirondacks, and other resorts, and by another week everybody will be here. The fact that all the prominent cottagers are here this year insures an interesting season. There are more young people in Lenox than usual, and dances, driving parties, picnics, and all sorts of out-of-door pleasures are being planned.

Anson Phelps Stokes and family are here. Baroness Halkett is also at Shadow Brook, making her annual visit to her parents, and will remain through the Autumn. Mrs. Stokes will have her spacious country house filled with guests during the entire Autumn. The first entertainment given since their return was a small dinner party Friday evening. The Misses Stokes are down at the golf links every day. They are enthusiastic golfers, and are among the best of the women players. Mr. Stokes brought on a large number of new traps this season, including a number of light wagons suitable for driving about over the rough country roads. Shadow Brook looks finer now than it ever has before. The "new" look is entirely off, and the lawns and shrubbery about the place are in perfect condition, while the whole environment is in keeping with the great house with its hundred rooms.

The members of the golf club are deeply interested in the tournament for what is known as the Ambassador's Cup, which was presented to the club by Baron von Thielmann, the German Ambassador, upon his departure for the other side. It is a beautiful silver tankard, made in Germany, and there is much rivalry among the members of the club to win it. To this end a great deal of practicing is going on at the links whenever there is opportunity. The competition for this cup is confined to members and season subscribers of the Lenox Club only, and it is likely there will be in the neighborhood of fifty entries. The conditions of the match are 18 holes, handicap, medal play to qualify, and the best 16 scores to play for the cup. This playing will take place Monday, Sept. 6, and on Tuesday the first round of the match play will take place. The playing will continue throughout the week, the finals on Friday consisting of 36 holes, match play.

There is much interest in the golf tournament of the week of Sept. 20, and many expert players are expected to be present, who will try to win the Lenox Cup from A. H. Fenn of the Palmetto Golf Club, who won it at last season's tournament. W. B. Cutting, Jr., who was a close second to Fenn last Fall, is expected to try it again, as will C. W. Bird of the Meadowbrook Club, F. W. Meredith, T. Andrews, Foxhall Keene of the Rockaway Hunt Club, J. B. Taller of the Ardsley links, W. K. Fowler of the Dyker Meadow Club, and Jasper Lynch of Lakewood.

The Lenox Game and Fish Protective Association held a meeting this week and discussed best methods by which to stop illegal hunting and fishing. S. Howland Robbins is President of this club, David W. Bishop, Jr., Vice President, and Clinton Gilmore Secretary and Treasurer. On the Executive Committee are Anson Phelps Stokes, William C. Whitney, and other men who have large estates here and are interested in protecting their fish and game. They have offered a reward of $25 for the conviction of any one found illegally fishing or shooting. The game season is about on, and the association is especially interested in protecting partridge and woodcock in this region.

Mr. and Mrs. William C. Whitney are spending much time in driving about over their mountainous estate. They find the best turn-out for this kind of driving is a buckboard and two three-year-old colts abreast. One of their favorite drives is up to their new log chalet, on a high hilltop north or their house, where they get an extensive view, reaching from Vermont to Connecticut, with a great sweep of hills to the west. Mr. Whitney's game from the Rocky Mountains is all doing well. The buffalo are anything but "tame." Old McKinley is especially surly, and it is not safe for strangers to go inside of the paddock, where these animals are kept. Quite the reverse is true of the elk, as they have become very tame and will come up to the fence when the game keeper whistles for them. The antelope have not all been seen together since they were first put in. Only three of them have been seen, but the rest keep themselves hidden in the thick woods. Of the various kinds of game birds that Mr. Whitney has brought, the pheasants flourish the best.

Mrs. F. Burrill Hoffman and several of the other Lenox women are much interested in a children's fête for St. Mary's Children's Hospital in New York, which will take place the first week in September. The Lenox people support a bed in this hospital, and this fête will be for the benefit of that object. Among other attractive features of the affair will be a children's floral bicycle parade.

Bernard Nicholls, who is Superintendent of the Lenox golf links, will go to Chicago soon to take part in a match for the open championship of this country. He is practicing for the occasion, and will go to Chicago in season to get familiar with the links before the event takes place.

George E. Dodge is out frequently with his four-in-hand break. He drives four excellent dark bays. His break has a black body and yellow running gear picked out in black. There are more four-in-hands in Lenox this season than usual, and it has been suggested that a coaching parade be held this season instead of the floral tub parade.

There was a large tea at the Mahkeenac Boat Clubhouse this afternoon. As it was the first one of the season, everybody was down. Several boats were out on the lake and the young people enjoyed informal dancing.

Miss Helen Parrish gave a whist party Tuesday evening. Among her guests were Mrs. Warren E. Dennis, Mrs. Richard S. Dana, Mrs. John S. Barnes, Mrs. George G. Haven, Mrs. F. K. Sturgis, and Miss Shaw.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Burden gave a dinner of a dozen covers Wednesday evening. George E. Dodge gave a stag dinner of the same number of covers on Saturday evening.

The Morgan memorial chimes at Trinity Church are now rung every evening at 6 o'clock. They are the tubular chimes, with a range of ten notes, and are of a very sweet tone.

CUSTOMS OFFICERS BLUNDERED.

Confounded Mrs. Hicks of New York with Miss Hicks of Nashville.

The blunder on the part of the customs officers, which subjected Mrs. Margaret T. Hicks, the widow of a well-known business man, to the suspicion of being a smuggler was rectified Friday afternoon when a notice posted in the General Post Office ordering all mail matter directed to her to be held for customs inspection was removed.

Information was received last week from Nashville, Tenn., that a Miss Margaret Hicks was using the mails for smuggling. No address was given, and Special Agent Cross directed a messenger to look in the Directory for the name. The only "Margaret Hicks" found there was Mrs. Hicks, who resides at 130 Madison Avenue. A notice was thereupon posted in the Post Office warning the clerks to detain her mail. When Mrs. Hicks, who is at present in Richfield Springs, heard of the notice she telegraphed to her nephew, Joseph Lawrence, who visited the Post Office and demanded an investigation. The authorities saw at once that a blunder had been made and promptly apologized. The placard was removed. No letters have been received for "Miss" Hicks.

Mr. Fleischmann Seized with Vertigo.

Mr. Charles Fleischmann, who was taken ill Friday night, on his yacht Hiawatha, while she was lying in the East River, off the New York Yacht Club pier at East Twenty-sixth Street, was much better yesterday, and left the city for Rondout-on-the-Hudson. The first report about Mr. Fleischmann's illness, to the effect that it resembled paralysis, was incorrect. He was seized with vertigo while his wife and son were away from the yacht. Dr. Krause was summoned from Bellevue Hospital and remained with Mr. Fleischmann until 1 A. M. A private physician was with him from that time until 4 o'clock in the morning, when his presence was no longer needed.

NAVAL MEN AT BAR HARBOR

Mehitabel Visits the Maine Resort During the Presence of the Warships.

TRAITS OF SUMMER GUESTS

Pastoral Simplicity of Former Years Disappears Before the Advance of Wealth and Culture—People of All Kinds Frequent the Resort.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 28.—"Kebo is not what it used to be."

That ejaculation is apropos of Bar Harbor's famous Kebo Valley Club. It does not mean that Kebo in this present year of 1897 is not in its usual state of good health or that with the development of golf it is not going to take even a new lease of life, and perhaps live forever.

It—the ejaculation—is either hereditary or it means that some one is growing old—that is to say, older.

Kebo practically represents the fashionable life at Bar Harbor, and to say that Kebo is not what it used to be means that Bar Harbor is showing her age.

The remark about Kebo was made recently at one of the Kebo dances by one of Kebo's older young men. It was made with the air of sadness of which Saratoga's and Long Branch's old-time visitors say in the identical words, "Ah! Long Branch! Ah! Saratoga are not what they used to be!"

It is a remark which grows trite. It seems to belong to the ancient classics in which "those cakes that mother used to make" take high rank. It gives evidence of being a tradition of all places which are old enough to have traditions, and it must be either the result of hereditary influence or a past or passing youth in the maker.

The theory of heredity is not difficult to explain, and it dates back to the time when the years—if time was reckoned by years—were told in single figures. Who would doubt that Adam, looking back upon his felicitous existence in the Garden of Eden, stopped as he tilled his fields, wiped the sweat from his brow, and remarked in sadly reminiscent tones: "Ah, the world's not what it used to be!" Or it may be that to be sadly reminiscent is a trait incident to increasing years, and it is certain that Kebo's older young man is not as young as he used to be.

Kebo, at any rate, has had a very lively season, with its dinners and dances, this year, and the past week has capped the climax with festivities for the officers of the fleet of nine vessels of the North Atlantic squadron in the harbor.

Bar Harbor's Cosmopolitanism.

Bar Harbor is not an unduly quiet place at any time. There may be a suspicion among unsophisticated people that the wisdom of Boston and the Quaker gray of Philadelphia, the two towns supposed to send a large proportion of Summer residents to the "Switzerland of America"—America has a good many Switzerlands, but this is one of the most important—may have cast a delicate, mistlike veil of sobriety over the place.

That is an egregious error.

Bar Harbor has an increasingly cosmopolitan Summer community. New York is well represented, there are breezy Westerners, pretty girls from Richmond and other parts of the South, and the Philadelphia young women have anything but a Quaker gray atmosphere about them.

But Bar Harbor has really changed greatly, if a guide book can be trusted to any extent. It is a guide book still in existence, and still diffusing information to the unsuspecting outside throngs. This is what it says:

"The edicts of fashion are held in abeyance upon these happy shores. * * * The costumes of tourists, both ladies and gentlemen, are typical of this life of pleasure and unrestraint. Thus, at Bar Harbor * * * the dress suit, hat, shoes, and linen of the city give way to the flannel, belt-encircled blouse, knickerbocker, tennis shoes, and Tam o' Shanter, while the ladies, attired in easy falling dresses, with shoes of the same pattern as above, escorted by these gallants in flannels, sail, fish, canoe, and tennis, climb mountains to the top of the great seagirt headlands, to spend hours."

The woman who expects to come to Bar Harbor and enjoy herself in a health corset and at the same time be fashionable is mistaken. But it is only the unsophisticated stranger, who would not any way form a part of Bar Harbor life, who would expect such an existence or wish it.

The true Bar Harborite possesses that undefinable quality called style. Money and a good tailor and milliner have something to do with it, but not everything. There is also something in education and in being "to the manner born."

All Bar Harborites, however, were not "to the manner born." That is what the regulars say when upon occasions they indulge in a little gossip. There are the unfortunates who are enjoying themselves as best they can clinging to the ragged edge of society. Bar Harbor is the preparatory school for Newport.

If the applicants for high honors have what is known as "loads of money," then he, she, or they may repose so peacefully on the ragged edge as to feel secure of the whole cloth. There are many of the whole cloth people who do not object to being wined and dined, driven and sailed for a Summer's amusement, and even by ragged-edge people. It does not necessitate a misleading return of attentions.

The Bar Harbor Girl.

So the aspirants for social elevation spend their money, enjoy themselves, possibly, with a few drawbacks, help to keep up the festivities of Bar Harbor, and at the close of the season they go—if it is a Boston man who is gossipping, he will end with "and at the close of the season they go back to New York."

Perhaps they do. New York being the social metropolis, but anyway they keep up the warfare, and if their forces have been well generaled during the Summer, they make progress during the Winter. If so, another Summer may see them at Newport, or, the campaign being less successful, they take another term at Bar Harbor's Social Summer School. And this is one class of Bar Harborites.

But among all the things that the Bar Harbor girl does, she does not go continually "attired in easy-fitting dresses, with shoes of the same pattern as above—that is to say, tennis shoes. Those days are long gone by. The Bar Harbor girl now has chic. She has a pretty little round waist, with full round French curves above and below it. And such well built clothes!

She plays golf at the Kebo links, but even then her house has a trig look, fits like a glove, and she may make some fine drives, wearing a veil over her face. At other times she will wear two. She canoes and she drives a pretty little trap about in a soft rain, with her hat off, to get the benefits of nature's complexion renovator. In pleasant weather she drives a high cart.

She may climb mountains occasionally, but that is too vigorous exercise for a young woman who is going to dance all the evening, and she would rather save herself for a drive out of town with a gay party on drags for a dinner and dance in the evening, for it will be somewhere in the small hours before she is back in town again.

Waiting for a Daughter's Return.

"It gets later and later all the time," groaned a careful mother as she waited for her daughter at a dance the other evening. "Why can't they begin at 9 or half past and stop at some reasonable hour?"

"Well, I'm thankful that I haven't any daughters," said the well-preserved maiden aunt with some asperity. "Can't she come home with the man? It is absurd for you to be kept up for her, Emily."

"I shall wait," said mamma Emily, with decision. "Will you be kind enough to go and leave me?"

Bar Harbor, as at other places where society people have founded colonies, furnishes very much the same round of gayeties for its visitors in the Summer that they enjoy in the Winter. Pastoral pleasures are out of date.

There are hosts of pretty girls and young married women in Bar Harbor and men enough to go around with an overplus occasionally when a squadron is in town.

The prettiest matron, young or old—and this is one of the older ones—has hair as white as snow, a complexion which a young girl or a baby might envy, and her beautiful gowns are the most delicate shades, delicate gray, baby blue, and other colors, that only exceptional people can wear.

The young woman—not so very young—who has for the present outgrown her place in society is here, but she is not prominent. "I haven't danced before for two years," she said, drawing a little breath of pleasure after a waltz the other evening. "I am afraid I am getting rusty."

"Now, Margaret, don't give up dancing," counseled a friendly matron. "It is absurd at your age. There is nothing that makes a woman grow frumpy so soon."

"Well," said Margaret, in a resigned tone, "what are you going to do? If you sit around all the evening and no one asks you to dance, what can you do?"

"What, indeed?"

But the regular Bar Harbor girl does not have trouble of that kind. She is "a jolly lot" people say of her, whether she comes from New York, Philadelphia, or somewhere else.

Lorgnettes in Portland.

If Boston is really subject to eyeglasses, she sent all her victims to Portland this Summer, for every other woman in or passing through the city wore them. If the Boston girl in Portland wears glasses, she wears them in a stunning lorgnette. The Philadelphia girl ranks with the New York girl in being "a particularly jolly lot." There is nothing in the least suggestive of the gray Quaker about her. No one would malign her or the New York girl in that way if they could hear her peals of laughter at a gay Sunday night dinner, or see her as she comes from the dining room in her pretty light evening gown, or even to hear her propose, in her soft, ladylike voice, with its high inflection:

"Let's have a game of football!"

"No; I think that's a low-down game," says girl No. 2, and they all go off to the piano to sing, while the men whistle, "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town To-night."

Some people might object to society's way of keeping Sunday. There are differences of opinion.

There was once a charming little French woman who was a delightful pianist.

"Come, madam," said her friends one Sunday, "come and play for us."

"No," said madam, in a shocked tone. "I do not play on Sunday. I am going to my room to trim my bonnet."

So madam, shocked at the idea of playing on Sunday, went to her room and trimmed her bonnet, and her friends, equally shocked at the idea of Sunday bonnet trimming, went to the piano.

There is no moral.

The dances at Bar Harbor are dances and not hops. The dances can somewhat appropriately be called dances, for there is not only the two-step, but the waltz and lancers. People are even known to say occasionally, "I love square dances."

The dances are full-dress affairs. Full dress is always interesting to the student of human anatomy. A book might be written upon the subject of shoulder blades.

Shoulder blades are not as a usual thing beautiful. The lady of so many years ago boasted of a beautiful left shoulder blade. She never revealed its beauties to the public. Perhaps it was too rare a thing.

Women in Low-Cut Gowns.

There are many rarities of shoulder blades. Some have a double-jointed appearance, many others are winglike, and there are few which do not make themselves unduly prominent. The physical culturist would say: "Take exercises." It is certain that there are not many backs which do not have undue curves revealed by a low-cut gown and an excavation in the centre which seems to invite dimples.

The plump woman, the very plump, who nearly approaches being merely vulgarly fat, has her innings as a wearer of low-cut gowns. She has not a sign of a shoulder blade, apparently—the beauty in the left shoulder blade of the lady

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TAXING FOREIGN FREIGHTS.

Senator CHANDLER'S indignation over the 10 per cent. discriminating duty is perfectly justified. The bitterness of his self-reproach at not watching for the swindle is natural. "Having had experience with conference reports," he groans, "which should have warned me to read every word of this report, I have no excuse to offer for not doing so. I hope to be forgiven by my constituents, but I shall never forgive myself." Senator CANNON had in open Senate asked whether they intended to do anything but settle differences between the two houses—whether they intended to put any new matter into the bill—and Senator ALLISON had replied emphatically that of course they did not. Yet the provision was inserted, and as no attention was called to it in the reports it was passed without being noticed."

This is a striking picture of the morality of the United States drawn by Senators. One of them gravely asks another who is Chairman of the conferrees for the Senate if he intends to violate the law and his honor as a Senator and smuggle new matter into a tariff bill, and is told "emphatically" no. A third Senator now declares that the smuggling was nevertheless done and deliberately hidden in the report. He is neither surprised nor particularly indignant; he only curses his own heedlessness that, knowing the game and the players, he had not been more watchful.

But there is another aspect of this matter to which little attention is paid. The discriminating duty arouses the wrath of CHANDLER because it hurts New England. He does not seem to condemn the principle. Indeed, he cannot very well condemn it, since it is the principle of the whole bill. Protective tariff duties are simply the means of checking competition. Usually they are employed to check competition from abroad in the home market by taxing imported goods. In this case the duty is levied to check the competition of foreign owners of railways or ships in the transport of freight to this country. In case, say, of wool, the law says to the buyer: "If you take foreign wool, you shall be fined from 50 per cent. to 100 per cent. of its value." In case of freight, the law says to the importer: "If you choose to bring your goods in by foreign transportation lines, you shall be fined 10 per cent. of the value of those goods in addition to all other duties." In each case the unlucky and unremembered consumer pays the bill in the long run. He does so whether he buys the foreign goods or the domestic. It is intended that he should.

But see how this greedy meddling and muddling of tricky legislators works. Mr. CHANDLER finds, to his disgust, that it is cutting into the traffic of the New England railroads and of some freight ship lines that have received business from Canada to various ports of New England. He is wroth thereat; but in what way is it worse than the mischievous wool tax, which adds to the cost of manufacture of every yard of woolen goods made from Maine to Rhode Island? He also knows, no doubt, that this 10 per cent. discriminating tax will tend to drive from the Atlantic ports the large freight business now done in transporting Oriental goods brought through Canada and destined for Europe. This injury will fall more heavily on New York than on New England, and may not therefore interest Mr. CHANDLER so much, but it is of the same nature, it is just as much an injustice, it is one of the effects of the swindle which Mr. REED says "slipped into" the Tariff bill in conference. But, bad as it is, it is not one whit worse in principle than the whole of the rest of the tariff, which is deliberately planned to injure the business of certain classes and sections for the benefit of others. As yet most of the protectionists believe in free trade in transportation, or, at most, in bounties to our own ships.

But if it is common sense to get our imported goods brought to us on any lines that will carry them at the lowest cost, why is it not common sense to buy our goods of any one who will sell them to us at the lowest price, with no tax for so buying them?

The theory, and still more the practice, of protection is an absurdity and a humbug, and even the protectionist sees it when his own immediate trade is clearly affected.

THE ANTIQUITY OF MAN IN AMERICA.

Our American pride has been touched at its most sensitive point. Our paleolithic pretensions have been assailed. Our family line ascendant has been cut off countless millions of years at the top by the ruthless axe of scientific doubt. We have indulged for more than two decades in the pleasing illusion that this New World, or at least that part of it known as New Jersey, was inhabited by men whose pets and familiars were the woolly rhinoceros, the elephant, the Greenland reindeer, and the musk ox, and who were the contemporaries of the post-glacial men of Europe. We have boasted that our paleolithic Jerseymen could make a chipped stone chisel or hatchet just as old and just as bad as the overpuffed men of the Somme Valley. We have fondly believed them to be just as stupid, just as incapable of the slight progress involved in the discovery of the art of rubbing one stone against another to make it smooth and to give it a semi-civilized cutting edge, as the hairy barbarians whose implements diversify the glacial gravels of any other nation on earth.

Now comes Sir JOHN EVANS, the new President of the British Association and the highest living authority on the antiquity of man, and tells us quite politely, to be sure, but nevertheless in a way to raise our dander, that the chipped stone implements found in the Trenton gravels are not paleolithic at all, but were things of yesterday, probably made by the red Indians. On closer scrutiny, we shall probably discover that they are all stamped "Passaic Stone Axe Company, 1854." They might as well be, if Sir JOHN is right.

It was at the recent meeting of the British Association at Toronto that the President of the association called in question the antiquity of the Trenton implements. In his address at the opening of the meeting, on Aug. 18, Sir JOHN reviewed in a most interesting manner and with a fullness of knowledge which perhaps no other anthropologist can command, the present state of our knowledge of the antiquity of man. He recalled the excitement produced in 1859 by the discoveries of BOUCHER DE PERTHES in the glacial gravel beds of the Valley of the Somme at Amiens and Abbeville, where chipped flint weapons were found that bore no trace of grinding and polishing like the stone weapons found on the surface. He described the nature of the evidence which made it certain that these paleolithic objects were the handiwork of men who lived just after the glacial period, as indicated by the position of the implements in true glacial drift, some of them being a hundred feet above the present level of the river, an immense lapse of time being necessary for such a work of erosion. Old chipped stone weapons are found, too, on the floor of caves overlaid with a thick layer of stalagmite, for the formation of which vast periods of time must have been required; and above the stalagmite, neolithic or polished stone weapons occur, the work of men between whose appearance in Europe and that of the chipped stone workers inconceivable ages must have elapsed, sufficient for a complete change of climate and fauna. From the wide distribution of the paleolithic implements of post-glacial origin, examples being numerous in England, France, Spain, Portugal, South Africa, and India, and from evidence and probability, Sir JOHN ventures the conjecture that Europe was peopled, not by a dispersion of races from the region of the Baltic as Dr. KARL PENKA argues, but from India, whence paleolithic man was forced to emigrate by a failure of game or a disagreeable change of climate.

It was at this point in his address that Sir JOHN, in the passage here quoted, impugned the authenticity of our glacial pedigree:

"It may be thought that my hypothesis does not do justice to what Sir THOMAS BROWNE has so happily termed 'that great antiquity, America.' I am, however, not here immediately concerned with the important neolithic remains of all kinds with which this great continent abounds. I am now confining myself to the question of paleolithic man and his origin, and in considering it I am not unmindful of the Trenton implements, though I must content myself by saying that the 'turtle-back' form is essentially different from the majority of those on the wide dissemination of which I have been speculating, and, moreover, as many here present are aware, the circumstances of the finding of these American implements are still under careful discussion."

Our native paleoliths did not lack defenders. On Wednesday of the past week Prof F. W. PUTNAM of the Peabody Museum expressed the belief that the Trenton implements were as old as the glacial gravel in which they were found, that they were as trustworthy evidence as the European old stone weapons, and that they established the presence of man on this continent "at the fringe of the glacial period." Prof. E. W. CLAYPOLE drew the same conclusions from the gravel-drift implements of Ohio, and exhibited half of a stone axe from one of the gravel plains of Northern Ohio.

It is interesting to note the arguments with which Sir JOHN EVANS combated these champions. We quote from The Sun's report:

"Sir JOHN declared his firm conviction that the relics produced were of neolithic, or comparatively recent, origin; that they were not to be compared in antiquity with the more rudely fashioned relics that had been found in the valleys of the Seine and Somme in Europe; that these European relics proved the existence of man at a time immediately following the glacial period; and that if the American relics could be shown to have been the work of a people existing shortly after the glacial period, it was plain from the superior workmanship of these relics that the paleontological man in America must have been possessed of far greater intelligence than his brother in Europe. On the other hand, there was evidence that similar types to those found at Trenton occurred also in some of the disused quarries in which the red Indians manufactured their implements.

"As to the discovery of the stone axe, Sir JOHN thought that the implement was distinctly neolithic in character, and was one of those forms about which there could be no mistake. The question was: 'How on earth did it get here?' It was certainly of the type found on the surface. Probably some one else besides the finder found it in the first instance and put it where the collector would be likely to find it. He would be only too glad to find that mankind had been in such close proximity to the glacial period, but he did not think, if the glacial period here were synchronous with that in Europe, that it would be possible for the stage of developments indicated by the stone axe to have been arrived at when the glaciers were first melting. If it were true, he could only say that the development of intelligence was more rapid on this side of the Atlantic than it was in the Old World."

The glacial origin of the Trenton drift is held by American geologists to be beyond question. The gravel deposit "is continuous with the terraces extending up the trough of the Valley of the Delaware to the glaciated area beyond." The ice sheet never extended further south than Northern New Jersey. The boulders, pebbles, and sand which its melting released were swept down the river valleys in the resulting floods. In this drift Dr. C. C. ABBOTT, as early as 1875, found chipped implements of argillite, or clay slate. Flint weapons are abundant on the surface. Only one of flint has been found in the gravel. The Indian flint implements entirely disappear below the black surface soil. In the drift only the supposed paleoliths occur, some of them at a depth of sixteen feet. In Ohio and in Delaware similar implements have been found, in which our own men of science have believed they saw the work of men who inhabited this continent just after the glacial period.

It will serve no purpose to meet by mere assertions the doubts and denials of so eminent an anthropologist as Sir JOHN EVANS. It is clear that there must be a re-examination of the whole subject of the Trenton implements and such competent investigation and candid weighing of evidence as will establish beyond reasonable controversy the relation of American chipped stone tools and weapons to the undoubted paleoliths of Europe.

ELECTRIC SURFACE ROADS.

That is a very interesting and suggestive interview, which THE TIMES published last week, with the President of the Metropolitan Traction Company. In the application of electricity to locomotion New York has been much behind, not only much smaller cities, but suburban and even rural districts. But that apparent disadvantage has been really an advantage. The introduction of electric motors has been delayed here because of the public opposition to the first phase of electric traction power, the overhead trolley. This unsightly and dangerous apparatus had taken possession of a good many towns and all our own suburbs when it was attempted to introduce it here. If the attempt had not been resisted New York would have been devastated and disfigured by it. But the stubborn resistance offered by public spirit set the wits of the inventors to work, and the result is the underground trolley. That mode of propulsion has now been so far developed that the Metropolitan Company is about to introduce it not only on those of its lines which have heretofore been operated by horse power, but also upon the lines which have had a comparatively recent equipment of cables.

We need not waste any sympathy upon the corporation. The cables it has laid have no doubt paid for themselves several times over. Fortunately the structure needed for the operation of the cable will serve with more or less modification for the operation of the trolley. There is no reason to apprehend that Broadway and Lexington Avenue will have to be torn up anew in order to adapt the channel of the cable to the uses of the trolley. Even if those lines should continue to be operated by cable, we shall soon have four distinct lines of comparatively rapid transit from the City Hall Park to Central Park. If the cable lines are fitted with electric power, there will be the great additional advantage of which Mr. VREELAND speaks, of an easy transfer of cars from the more to the less crowded lines. There will also be the obviation of the chief drawback of the cable, from the passengers' point of view, and that is the complete stoppage of traffic by reason of a single flaw in the cable itself

When these improvements are completed, every part of the city will be furnished with a means of transit not very inferior in speed to the elevated roads and very superior to them in convenience and comfort. If the agitation of a real and adequate system of rapid transit has languished of late, it is not because such a system is not needed and will not ultimately be needed urgently. It is because people find in the cable roads and expect to find in the trolley roads substitutes for such a system that are reasonably satisfactory for all points within four miles or so of the City Hall.

A SCHOOL FOR CRITICS.

It is stated with all the gravity due to so portentous an announcement that a school of musical journalism is to be opened in Boston under the direction of Mr. LOUIS C. ELSON, the distinguished critic and professor. It is said that the course will "include a general knowledge of all the chief works of the classical répertoire, a knowledge of musical form and its analysis, a practical knowledge of the instruments of the orchestra and their usage in modern works, a comprehension of the different schools of composition and of technical performance, practical exercise in writing criticisms and reviews, and all the routine of actual journalistic work." This is a highly interesting announcement, because every one knows that all this benighted mundane sphere has been waiting for ever since Pope GREGORY adopted the Greek scales is lively, well-grounded, and scholarly musical criticism in such places as New Britain, Conn., and West Farms, N. Y. A little of it might not be amiss in Philadelphia, also, but let that pass.

The question is whether music critics, or any other kind of critics for average daily use on newspapers, can be turned out by conservatory methods. On this point Mr. HAMILTON ORMSBEE of The Brooklyn Daily Eagle contributed a few pertinent remarks at the June convention of the Music Teachers' National Association in this city. He said:

"Certainly it is possible to train critics in a conservatory as other professional men are trained, and then easy to starve them while they are waiting for a job. The graduates of the conservatory in the first two years could fill all the then available vacancies. Before those critics died or resigned the school would have turned out a great crop of graduates who must have grown gray reporting horse races and ball games while waiting for the shoes of one fat and prosperous critic. There is not public demand enough for high-class musical writing in America to support one first-class weekly on the subject, without concessions to advertisers so gross that one has to read between the lines carefully in order to distinguish the honest expert judgment from the paid puff. Criticism on daily papers is merely a journalistic incident. Editors are promoted, as they should be, from the reporter's room. That is the only way to get any enthusiasm from reporters, and enthusiastic reporters are the very life-blood of American journalism. When there is a vacancy in the musical editorship—once in fifteen to twenty-five years—the reporter who can play the piano will, other things being equal, stand more chance of the job than the reporter who can only play billiards. But if the billiard expert writes better copy and has learned to conceal the extent of his ignorance, I would not give much for the chance of the pianist. Aspiring journalists may well learn music for its own sake, and for their own. But to earn a living let them learn to write baseball. There is more in it."

Mr. ORMSBEE'S remarks are those of a practical newspaper man. He knows perfectly well that a musical essayist who had no experience in journalism would be of no value to a daily paper. We advise Mr. ELSON to send his embryo critics to a few big fires and let them learn how to report such incidents. They may thus get an inkling of the fact that to a newspaper nothing is of value except news. Daily papers write about new books, new plays, and new operas because these are matters of news to a great and growing public, a public more important and influential than that which burns with a desire to know the history of all the crimes and scandals of the day. But if the music critic chances to be in the concert hall when it catches fire it is not his business to go to his office and write comments on the performance of the Brahms quintet, but to "write up" the fire. If Mr. ELSON does not find some method of teaching his pupils what is news and what is not, they will not make good critics for modern newspapers.

Mr. ELSON must also give courses in physical and moral training. He must teach his critics how to resist with equal skill the advances of the irate pianist who comes after the criticism is published armed with the wrath of a truly musical temperament and a club and the advances of the soprano who calls before the concert armed only with a consciousness of her own artistic worth and a pair of seductive and well-trained eyes. This will be of more value to the aspiring young critic than a "practical knowledge of the instruments of the modern orchestra," though that might enable him to blow his own horn and even to "beat the band."

HYPNOTISM AND THE LAW.

When the Supreme Court of California the other day upheld a decision of a lower court which involved a declaration from the bench of justice that the law does not recognize hypnotism, one of the Judges, Mr. Justice MACFARLAND, while not dissenting from the opinion as it applied to that particular case, expressed his disagreement with the theory involved. Hypnotism, he seemed to think, might, in some cases, compel recognition by the law. Such a case has already come up in a Georgia court in which the landlord of a Summer hotel, sued by a guest for damages alleged to have been caused by a fire, declares that the plaintiff herself set fire to the house while under a hypnotic spell.

We infer from the facts that have been divulged thus far that the hypnotic experiment in this case was made in sport. Time hung heavily on the hands of the guests one evening, and an amateur hypnotist being present, some mesmeric operations were eagerly taken up as pastime, as, on other similar occasions, the progressive conundrum and the intellectual competition widely known as "tea kettle" had been heedlessly accepted as occupations "better than doing nothing." Some cynic might assert right at the outset that the law does not take cognizance of either progressive conundrums or the game of "tea kettle," and we admit that such a statement would not be more preposterous or fallacious than the assertion that hypnotism is beyond the law's ken. Indeed, we are quite willing to admit that hypnotism is not more surely recognizable by law than either progressive conundrums or "tea kettle"; and we are quite confident also that any distinguished alienist who ekes out a more or less precarious income by giving expert testimony in criminal trials will sustain our opinion that those so-called games or pastimes, while supposedly innocent, are indirectly responsible for the development of certain forms of mental disease which may lead to crime.

To return to hypnotism. In the Georgia case a young woman was hypnotized, in fun, and while in the state of trance was commanded to set fire to the hotel. Presumably, while in that condition, she tried, in some amusing way, to perform that nefarious deed, perhaps using a toothpick as a match; but the essence of the charge is, we infer, that the spell was not properly removed after the fun was over, and that in a recurrence of the impulse she did actually set fire to the house and thus cause its destruction. Therefore, not only will the Georgia court be compelled to take cognizance of hypnotism, but it will be called upon to consider some very subtle and delicate points related to it. For either the plaintiff did or did not set fire to the house. That is a matter of fact to be definitely settled, and then will arise the question whether or not she was guilty of arson.

We have no intention, in these few remarks, to gird at the law, which is a much-abused but, we trust, imperishable institution. Hypnotism may or may not be generally humbug. Many things more highly esteemed by the multitude are open to the same charge. It seems to us that in the Georgia case the courts must recognize hypnotism; and it is not unlikely that evidence as to the hypnotic proceedings will be admitted at the trial.

Men and Things.

"I regret to see that you gentlemen have been yielding to the most pernicious of all human failings," said the Captain at a symposium of the Ancients the other evening. The Captain, it may be explained, was retired from the army for a physical disability which he said did not exist, and has been somewhat of a pessimist ever since.

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"Is this a malady of the mind?" inquired the Doctor.

"It is," said the Captain, "and I should describe it as a morbid craving for notoriety. It is contrary to our rules that it should enter here, but I knew it would come. Everybody has it these days. It has got into the army, and will not be stamped out while General Blowhard has so well developed a case of it. It got into the navy with the new steel ships, and it rages with equal virulence on home and foreign stations. No rank or position in life seems to confer immunity from it. The Emperor of Germany has it bad, and so has the elevator boy in my apartment, who has been spending all his wages in buying copies of the Evening Tocsin from which to cut out the ballots needed to vote himself one of the fifty donkey rides from Central Park to High Bridge to be given to those having the greatest number of pennies to throw away in providing stock for the pasteboard manufacturers. We are but mortal, the longevity of the Judge to the contrary notwithstanding, and it would be too much to expect that even our noble order should be exempt."

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"It is a penalty of our social system of aggressive individualism, and can be cured only under the benign rule of collectivism," said the Doctor, with the air of a man who is enunciating a great principle.

"It has been made to pay, and therefore it is popular," said the Philosopher. "A newspaper proprietor amassed a fortune in seven years by pandering to it, and his example has demoralized three-fourths of the press of the United States. Greater than the ballot that registers the freeman's will is the newspaper clipping by which you may signify who is your favorite washlady, and turn the good woman's head for life by giving her name and picture a few hours of publicity."

"With some well-recognized exceptions, the newspaper business is conducted on the lowest plane of intellect and of morals of any business in the country," sententiously remarked the Judge.

"Lower than politics?" I queried.

"Yes, Sir a fraud and a pretender in politics gets found out, and his occupation is gone," was the deliverance of the Bench.

"Then I shall have to revise my terminology," said the Philosopher. "I see some politicians in active business to-day who are not exactly—that is, who I thought had been found out twenty or thirty years ago."

"They have come to life again under the sunshine of the favor of Jonathan's friends the reformers," snapped the Judge, reverting to his favorite theme.

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"Well, now," said the Philosopher in a contemplative way, "there is my old friend Jimmy O'Brien. He has never been what you might call dead, and I have never been able to find out that he stood for anything but the interest of Jimmy. I ran across a pamphlet the other day, published and copyrighted in 1869 by one Eugene J. Post, in which there is a brief but luminous biography of friend Jimmy. He was then Sheriff of the County of New York, and he is described as being about twenty-nine years of age, some five feet seven inches in height, of light complexion, smooth face, and stout build. Unkind reference is made to a little scrap he had at the age of eighteen which procured his arrest for riot and assault and battery, and a brief term of imprisonment in the penitentiary. Most politicians used to begin in that way, and it was hard on Jimmy that he had to go to jail for his first successful attempt to carve his way to fame. But the episode never did him any harm—not even among the reformers, who sent him to the State Senate after the fall of the Tweed Ring, to which he so effectively contributed. I see that he is President of one of the reform organizations that Quigg has invited to confer about a union to beat Tammany, though in 1868 he was helping Tammany to shield its repeaters at the polls with all his might."

"Jimmy is not the worst of that crowd by a good deal," remarked the Judge, "though I apprehend that his career and character could not be commended as a model for the imitation of American youth."

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"I don't see," said I, "that a man or an organization should be accused of being in bad company because Lemuel E. Quigg has under instructions from a superior authority addressed to him or it an invitation to a conference. And, by the way, what a handy thing is an organization! How susceptible of a variety of uses! How safe a cover under which to perpetrate any description of baseness, and fortunate claims, no matter how impudent! John T. Hoffman was quite right. Man the individual is capable of shame and sensitive to public odium; man in a collective capacity is proof against the shafts of obloquy."

"I don't believe it," said the Judge. "The organization is always better than the average of the individuals composing it. An organization means publicity, and therefore responsibility. It cannot lend itself to the commission of crime, except under the penalty of being forced to disband."

"It has lent itself to the shielding of crime and criminals all the same," I replied. "It is a very old story that the dishonest servants of the people of New York City have screened their acts, and become bold in ill doing under the protection of the party organizations that promoted them."

"Left to himself," said the Doctor, "the individual can touch a depth of wickedness to which no organization or union of his fellow-men, be they ever so hardened, would dare to follow him. To men who have no principles, membership of an organization supplies at least a few, even if it does tend to narrow the range of principles among men who have them already."

"The value of organization is that it accustoms men to subordination; you cannot have character without discipline," remarked the Captain.

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"Do you know that the most despicable man that ever lived was a soldier?" said the Philosopher in his blandest tones.

The Captain admitted that he did not know it, and expressed a desire to hear the name of the man whom the Philosopher had selected for that bad eminence.

"His name was Francis Chartres, and he was born in Scotland in 1669—"

"The Col. Chartres whose epitaph was written by Pope's Doctor Arbuthnot," interposed the Doctor.

"The same," said the Philosopher, "and, speaking of that epitaph, I carry a copy of it about with me, with some other refreshing cuttings, for handy reference. It is one of the finest pieces of invective in the English language. As some of you have not read it, here it is:

Here continueth to rot,
The Body of Francis Chartres.
Who, with an indefatigable constancy,
And inimitable Uniformity of life,
Persisted,
In spite of Age and Infirmities,
In the practice of every Human Vice,
Excepting Prodigality and Hypocrisy:
His insatiable Avarice exempting him from the First,
His matchless Impudence from the Second.
Nor was he more singular in the Undeviating Depravity
Of his manners, than successful
In accumulating Wealth:
For, without Trade or Profession,
Without trust of public money,
And without bribe-worthy service,
He acquired, or more properly created,
A ministerial estate.
He was the only person of this time
Who could cheat without the Mask of Honesty,
Retain his primaeval meanness when possessed of
Ten thousand a year:
And having daily deserved the Gibbet for what he did,
Was at last condemned to it for what he could not do.
Oh, indignant reader!
Think not his life useless to mankind:
Providence connived at his execrable designs,
To give to After-ages a conspicuous
Proof and Example
Of how small estimation is exorbitant Wealth
In the sight of God, by his bestowing it on
The most unworthy of Mortals.

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"A plain-spoken age," said the Doctor.

"And very apt to suit its acts to its speech," added the Philosopher. "When Chartres went back and ended his life in his native land, his neighbors thought that justice had been cheated in his being allowed to die in his bed, so they raised a riot at his funeral, insulted the mourners, and threw on his coffin a great collection of dead dogs!"

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"Perhaps it is a pity that we are so careful of the feelings of the surviving relatives," said the Doctor. "There are men who have done their level best to leave the world worse than they found it, in regard to whose memory considerations of delicacy are wasted."

"It is so difficult to judge anybody fairly, that platitudinous praise of the unworthy departed is not an unmixed evil," said the Philosopher.

"We are so soon forgotten, anyway, that possibly it doesn't matter," was the remark of the Doctor.

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"Have you considered how easy it is to be forgotten before you are dead?" asked the Judge.

"I suppose it is to avert such a catastrophe that you have made Jonathan the recorder of your united wisdom," said the Captain.

"Have you ever stopped to reflect how many men have found complete oblivion for their words and works in the files of newspapers?" I inquired.

"I know that there is mausoleum whose contents return more quickly to dust," remarked the Philosopher. "Cheap paper came in with wood pulp, and likewise the certainty of the quick decay of the printed word. The historian of our age will have to get to work very early to find any legible records from which to frame his story."

"The fewer there are left," said the Captain, "the nearer he is likely to get to the truth."

"And still," said I, "Dr. Johnson was right in maintaining that a man would rather have a hundred lies told about him than one unpalatable truth."

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"I have heard George Bliss—the Colonel, I mean—say something very like that," said the Doctor.

"That must have been apropos of the suit he brought against Sam Tilden for the unpaid balance of his unpaid income tax," said the Judge. "I never was one of Tilden's admirers, but I have always thought that income tax suit a pretty mean piece of business."

"The game of politics is played in 1897 with a nearer approach to decency than it was in 1876, and that is the best possible proof that the world moves," said the Philosopher.

"Col. Bliss must have kept in politics for the pleasure of the game," I remarked. "He never got out of it a fair return for the amount of nervous tissue he wasted on it."

"No man ever does," said the Judge. "I know twenty men who would be rich instead of poor to-day if they had followed any money-making pursuit with half the energy, persistency, and diligence they have devoted to politics."

"And yet brains do not appear to be an indispensable part of the outfit of a successful politician," I ventured to suggest.

"I hope," said the Doctor, "it will not be necessary for a long time to refer to my friend George Bliss in the past tense, but, when it becomes so, the truthful biographer will be compelled to say that if he had brought less brains to the pursuit of politics he would have had more influence."

"I have never been able to understand," remarked the Philosopher, "why it is that a party composed of so many men of education and ability as go to the making of the Republican Party of the City of New York should have had, on the whole, so low an order of intelligence among its leaders. Col. Bliss is the only man I can think of in a quarter of a century who has brought to the running of the Republican Party machine a mind of more than average keenness and a fair endowment of liberal education."

"Quite superfluous qualities, I should think, for any such business," said I. "In talking about leadership, it is well to bear in mind the character of the men to be led. We are accustomed to use military phraseology in speaking and writing about this strife of political parties. It has some relevance when you look at the thing in the mass and at some distance off. But get down to the details, and see what a vulgar, sordid kind of struggle it is. The only suggestion of an army you find around what they call headquarters is a constant coming and going of fellows who belong to the class of sutlers and camp followers. What use would men of light and leading be in dealing with creatures like these, and they have a good deal more to do with making nominations for office and controlling the chances of election than the great body of voters who really constitute the party. What you call the requirements of leadership are mainly cheek and chicane; the more originality, conviction, or culture a man brings to that business the more certain he is to be a failure."

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"My ardent friend," said the Judge, "the great American people will always find some one to lead them whither they want to go. In ordinary times the politicians have things pretty much their own way, but it is not nearly so blind and stupid a way as you seem to think, because if a politician knows nothing else, he makes it his business to know men. When there is some really great question whose decision hangs on the popular vote, the politician has to show himself a statesman or take himself into retirement. Don't you run away with the idea that a man can stay long in politics who has not some call to be there. He must be something of a man among his neighbors, a good deal of a man among his fellow politicians, or very free with his checkbook to have any show at the table at which the game is played whose stakes are place and power. This may not be greatness, but it is the way of democracy at the end of this nineteenth century, and I am prepared to sustain the position against all the literary fellers of both hemispheres that democracy is not going from bad to worse, but is, on the contrary, advancing steadily to the conquest of the world."

Nobody caring to accept this challenge, the symposium ended.

JONATHAN JUST.

The Water at Southampton.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I noticed in last Friday's TIMES the sickness of Mrs. and Miss Stebbins of typhoid fever, supposed to be caused by drinking water taken from the well of the Shinnecock Golf Club.

Permit me to say that this well is more than three miles from the village of Southampton.

It has been used for many years by thousands of people without any known evil effects. The village itself has a public water supply of the purest quality, clubhouse.

The water every season, since its introduction, has been submitted to expert analysis, and this year it has been tested by two well-known analytical chemists of New York City, and both pronounce the water free of all impurities. I know nothing of the condition of the water at the clubhouse, but I make this statement to prevent any wrong impression in regard to the Southampton public water supply. And I think it proper to add that the family of Mr. Stebbins is not living in the village of Southampton, and is outside the limit of the public water supply. S. H. WALES

Southampton, N. Y., Aug. 28, 1897.

The Principle, Not the Man.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is Mr. Low the only man who could fitly represent the principle of good government? If he will not accept the nomination until he can be assured of the votes Platt controls, is he a fit representative of the principles embodied in the platform of the Citizens' Union?

The man that shall be nominated on that platform pure and simple would be more honored in defeat than he would victorious on a machine platform or any combination with any machine whatever.

I enrolled my name as a prospective voter for Mr. Low, not as Seth Low, but as a fitting representative of the principles of the Citizens' Union, believing that they were his principles and that he had the courage of his convictions. Not only would the defeat above named be more honorable, but it would under such circumstances give brighter assurances of the ultimate triumph of reform in the administration of our City Government than would victory by machine co-operation. D. P. BARHYDT.

New York, Aug. 26, 1897.

That Conference Report.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

How did it happen that the report of the conference committee was not read before both houses? It certainly should have been, in order that the members might have an intelligent idea of the legislation they were called upon to indorse. At any rate, it must have been read before the committee itself. After that, it was doubtless turned over to the printer, and in that printing office lies the secret that it should be easy to discover. J. C.

NUGGETS.

The Best of Friends Must Part.

Dear Silver: The best of friends must part. Love to Bryan. (Signed.) Wheat.—Nashville Banner.

Each Worse than the Other.

Charles Dudley Warner suggests gum chewing as a remedy for grief. But perhaps it would be better to employ grief as a remedy for gum chewing.—Rochester Union.

Self-Evident.

"There," said the teacher as she concluded the demonstration of a mathematical problem; "do I make myself plain?"

"Yuh don't have tuh, Mum," gallantly replied little Willie Bigg.—Judge.

No Time Lost.

Scribbler—When is that review of my novel coming out, Scather?

Scather (professional critic)—Well, to tell the truth, I have not read it yet.

Scribbler—Yet, when I brought the book to you, you assured me that you would lose no time in reading it.

Scather—So I did, and I have lost no time in reading it yet.—Boston Traveler.

FORM WORSHIP.

Ean Boyd Helney in Indianapolis Journal.

There was a saint—so runs a legend old—
A holy man of God, who, day by day,
Toiled for the flock within his little fold,
And led his people in the narrow way.
Although they did not fully understand
His words of wisdom and his fervent prayers,
They loved and reverenced him throughout the land
And sought his counsel when weighed down with cares.

It came to pass that one night as he dreamed
He saw a glorious vision in the skies.
Three bars of sunlight round about him beamed,
And written on them, just before his eyes,
Were all the truths of God, so long concealed
From human beings—truths for which his soul
For years had yearned in vain were now revealed.
He read, and waking wrote them on a scroll.

Next night a message came: "O saint, prepare
To teach the world the truths which thou hast read."
Three days he spent in fasting and in prayer;
Then calling all his people to him said:
"Brethren, I go away, but leave with you
The precious truths of God revealed to me
And written on this parchment—read it through;
Live by it, brethren; it will make you free."

For many years this saint, this holy man,
Journeyed and taught, nor rested day nor night,
And thousands who had been beneath the ban
Of ignorance and doubt received the light.
At last, with faltering step and palsied hand
Which told of earthly labors nearly done,
He turned his face again toward the land
Where all his deeds of mercy were begun.

It came to pass that as he neared the place
He saw the people prostrate in the dust
Before an altar. Joy illumed his face.
He said: "My people worship God the Just."
He nearer drew. Upon the altar lay
The roll of parchment still securely sealed.
His flock had worshipped it from day to day,
But searched it not for truths to him revealed.

IN EUROPE AND IN INDIA

Real Significance of the Loss of Khyber Pass That Has So Pleased the Germans.

TO COAX THE AFRIDIS TO FIGHT IN THE OPEN.

Hadda Mullah's Holiday Likely to End in a Surprise to the Tribesmen—Mr. Curzon and Lord Roberts as Prophets—the Wages of Offending the Sultan—Tapping Press Dispatches in Paris.

By Commercial Cable from Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—If the British Government really wished to recapture Khyber Pass they could do it without much delay, and these bitter critics in Germany who comment with ill-disguised delight on the capture by the Afridis of the three hill forts are quite soldiers enough themselves to know that these little outposts are well sacrificed for a time, if only the Hillmen can be thereby induced to risk an unequal battle in the open. If they do not come down after a fair amount of coaxing, the English will have the job of hunting them out. It will then be quite time enough for friends and allies to rejoice over disasters to the British forces when any considerable body led by white men has really suffered reverse.

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Hadda Mullah May Rest His Men.

Part of the English press has been pleased to treat as improbable the story which reached here that Hadda Mullah, acting as leader of the Afridis, has signified his intention of resting his men till the middle of September. It of course is quite possible that this announcement may have been an invention, but it is exactly the sort of thing men of this kind would do, and quite in keeping with what other savage Hillmen have done in like circumstances. This furnishes one of many explanations why men of such splendid physique and personal prowess as these Afridis, fighting in their own impossible country and climate, which only native lungs can stand, are in the long run beaten by the British forces. For strategic purposes the next three weeks are invaluable, and the proposed Afridi holiday will find itself rudely interrupted. Their insolent proposals of peace on impossible terms show their heads have been turned by the fanatic promises of the mad Mullah and of those agents whose deadly work the Afghan Ameer is now only too ready to disclaim.

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From a Tourist's Point of View.

It has been well said that no one can go to Peshawur without having a look at the Khyber Pass, and that Ali Masjid is a goal whence the British tourist can conveniently solve the Afghan question; but it is not generally known that the Afridis are such an incorrigible race of thieves that the Government, recognizing how hopeless it would be to try to stifle the altogether ruling passion, only exact that the pass be kept clear of robbers on Tuesdays and Fridays in each week. Presumably on other days the peculiar genius of the Afridis is allowed full scope. To be an expert thief is the one great distinction among these tribes, and so much is it honored that every male child is solemnly consecrated to the cult with a ceremonial chant, of which the burden is to be an expert thief. It is not recorded that many fail in their vocation.

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Curzon's Lack of Foresight.

Among reputations for sagacity and foresight which have been seriously damaged by the Indian frontier warfare is that of the Right Hon. George Curzon, the Foreign Under Secretary. This gentleman's unpleasantly superior tone in and out of the House of Commons is so offensively that of a man who knows much more than any politician or journalist can possibly teach him, that it is with joy that his political victims have been unearthing his dogmatic utterances about the Afridis. Mr. Curzon should have known better than to commit to writing his belief that the British arrangements of work were so well made in Khyber Pass that it not only is absolutely as safe now as in time of peace, but that in the case of the outbreak of war England might rely on these subsidized allies co-operating with her. All these things the Right Hon. George Curzon has written, and more. There is the less excuse for this fatuous confidence as the writer had visited the Ameer on intimate terms in his own capital and has made what he would have us believe is a profound study of the question on the spot. If this model of official foresightedness had only held his tongue he might easily have passed with the Tory pit and gallery for another of their infallible statesmen. He is the same prophet who was dead certain of the Chinese victory over Japan, in which business as in many others presenting less difficulty to competent men, he seems to have developed an almost unique power of backing the wrong horse.

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One Solution Suggested.

It would add greatly to the British chance of effecting a quick settlement of their Indian frontier difficulties if by some lucky mishap the Indo-European telegraphic communications were broken down for six months, or, in default of such a ruinous remedy, if Lord George Hamilton were sent to some distant German baths, in charge of a couple of warders and with an accurate history of India. Instructions should also be given to the warders not to release the meddling Secretary of State for India till a cure had been effected by his mastering of the story of the huge dependency he now plays at governing. For it is an open secret that this pompous mass of self-sufficiency and inefficiency has not of late months lessened the grave burdens of the Indian executive, while his public utterances have been as wanting in tact and statesmanship as in any accurate conception of the Eastern problems and their solution. At present England has more to fear from the undecided action of the India office than from the incursions of any robber tribe; for these officials are armed with weapons which cripple at a distance greater than any known gun can carry.

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Lord Roberts as a Prophet.

The old sage advice not to prophesy unless you know received sharp confirmation this week from a quarter where it was least expected. Lord Roberts, who should know the Indian hillmen better than any other English soldier, had in two interviews made public his strong opinion that the Afridis, those wild thieves who did such loyal service in the old days, would not revolt. He added, with still greater emphasis, the assurance that not one of that brave race now serving under the British colors would desert the flag. Hardly a week had passed since his words were uttered before the Afridis were pouring down the Khyber Pass in such numbers as completely to close it. And despite denials there can be little doubt that some of the Afridi levies in Fort Ali-Musjid deserted to their friends the enemy. When a man of Lord Roberts's calibre makes such a public blunder as this, one cannot but regret that the distinguished soldier did not on this occasion add the priceless gift of silence to the signal services he had already done his country. And this regret is shared by many military experts, whose belief in Lord Roberts is deep-rooted. The fact is that when even such a man as "Bobs" has been absent from India some time, he loses touch with the ever-shifting problems of that strange land. Perhaps, too, the mess of jubilee bombast he had to swallow two months ago is answerable for this his first mistake.

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England Facing a Grave Situation.

All eyes here are on the Khyber Pass and beyond. Whether the torrent of Afridis be stemmed as quickly as the Swat Valley troubles were stilled, is a question of minor importance compared to the larger issues, which, one after another, these at present isolated religious revolts are suggesting. There is as yet no proved coalition or combination among the insurgent tribes, but the lesson in each case is the same. Sooner or later, England, that greatest of Mohammedan powers, must suffer for this her latest crusade, into which she was driven by a wave of sentiment of which no English-speaking men are ashamed, though many question the prudence of the aggressively quixotic policy when backed by such feebleness in execution. England could not or would not stand by while the helpless Armenians and the too hopeful Greeks were in more or less real danger of life and liberty. So she sided with these people against the threatening Turk—that one Mohammedan soldier power with whom an English Machiavelli would have found it wise to make friends, tempering friendship, as in the old days, with just sufficient bullying to keep up the illusion that the feeble sick man, Turkey, was being bolstered up by the unassailable power of Christian England.

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To Pay for Her Generous Stand.

This time, however, the protégés to be bolstered up were the flaccid, feeble Armenians and the bankrupt, theatrical Greeks, amiable people enough in their way, but hopelessly useless as allies. Round England as she took this position, the other Christian powers stood, either helping not at all or secretly taking part against her. Then came the final, almost irremediable, error of allowing the Moslem to beat the Giaour so thoroughly that it took strong measures and the threatened intervention of the six powers to stop the onward march of the Crescent while all over the Mohammedan world spread the news of the resurrection of Islam. And while the other European powers are again dropping into the peaceful background it is England alone who either now or in the near future must pay the price of her great if generous mistake.

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News Thieves in Paris.

It has long been known here that there had been a curious leakage from press messages passing over the French telegraph system and that by this means a portion of the French press were obtaining information in a simple and economical but perhaps hardly honest way. This thing was somewhat difficult to prove until an incident connected with the Orléans-Turin duel conclusively settled the matter. There passed over the Paris wires during the early hours of the morning of Aug. 16 a telegraphic dispatch from the Rome correspondent of The London Times, telling of the Emperor of Germany and his clumsy congratulatory telegram. That evening in the Paris Temps that same dispatch was quoted as from the columns of The London Times, but, unfortunately for the French paper, it did not appear there till the morning of the following day, Aug. 17. It would thus seem to be established beyond question that some one connected with the French administration must have tapped the Roman correspondent's special message and sold it to the confiding Temps. The matter has caused some scandal, which is hardly likely to die out before this disgraceful state of things has been thoroughly investigated.

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British Admiralty's Blunderings.

If French journalists would only depart for once from their general practice of hardly ever paying attention to what is going on outside of their own country, they would derive infinite comfort from a study of the doings of British ships and Admiralty officials. Indeed so sore are the French press and people about the break-down of their war vessel, the Amiral Brieux, just when all eyes were concentrated on her, that it would be a healthy tonic could they but realize how small a catastrophe is their broken piston rod compared to the messes and muddles the enlightened British Admiralty serves up so regularly to the patient British public. These officials would seem to have expended all their strength on the dramatic presentment at Spithead, and after that proud day to have done their best to render the naval service unpopular and ridiculous. The much-talked of manoeuvres off the Irish coast were a fiasco from beginning to end, while collisions and breakdowns have been the order of the day ever since. Finally we have had the war vessel Royal Sovereign, with its crew in such a state of insubordination that all the punishment cells on board the ship were full to overflowing and two sailors have been tried for attempting to strike the Captain and Commander of the vessel. If the days of Marryat and the press gang were still with us, it would matter little how far red-tape martinets, by strict enforcement of the most irritating regulations, turned the Queen's service into a floating inferno, but nowadays, when there are hardly men enough to work the ships in commission and the question of manning them is the one still unsolved problem, it surely is doubtful wisdom on the part of higher officials to scare off recruits and stifle inquiry by packing off the Royal Sovereign and her discontented crew to the Mediterranean.

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President Faure's Russian Visit.

It is quite clear that very little pressure or persuasion has been exerted in prompting the Russian crowds who have been welcoming President Faure and his men with such genuine enthusiasm. This fever in St. Petersburg has been in marked contrast with the eager expectation in Paris and throughout France, where all were waiting to catch the sound of the fateful word "Alliance," round which, however, the cautious Czar has carefully skirmished, without giving definite utterance to it, until the very last moment, when he solemnly used it in a toast on board the French vessel Pothuau. This reticence caused deep disappointment at the time and a jarring note was introduced by the suggestion freely made a few days back that the German and French visits to the Czar are being secretly used to further reconciliation between the two enemies. Such an alliance of Germany, France, and Russia, however, is at this moment the wildest of dreams. No French Ministry would last forty-eight hours which proposed any terms with Germany short of a cession of Alsace-Lorraine. And even were Emperor William inclined to meet France half way, he would only destroy the remnants of his own popularity and prestige if he even suggested any step in that direction. That he has no intention of playing such an impossible game is clear enough, not only from the tone of the inspired German press, but from the evident relish with which he seems to seize every opportunity to say exactly what would be most likely to wound the listening ears of his sensitive neighbors. Nor will his speech be sweetened by the reflection on the Czar's parting words to President Faure or by the contemplation, after all his own bragging speeches, of that latest combination by which France, England, and Russia are acting as arbiters of the Greek question, to the evident exclusion of hungry Germany.

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Probing Cornelius Herz.

A distinguished Italian has lately been spending a week at Bournemouth endeavoring, but vainly, to get for the paper he represented some awakening information out of Cornelius Herz. Revelations were promised, but the sick man declared that he would only talk to the principals, and requested the presence of the editor himself at his bedside. The disappointed visitor left the house with the impression that Herz will refuse to tell his secrets to any less person than President Faure himself. Practically this means that no one will ever know them, and perhaps the real solution is that mists of illness are now so thick around the alleged dying man that there is no clear story left to tell.

HAROLD FREDERIC.

GERMAN FLEET MANOEUVRES.

Inability to Resist Torpedo Attacks—Bismarck Consulted as to Naval Extension—The Kaiser's Plan.

(Copyrght, 1897, by The Associated Press.)

BERLIN, Aug. 28.—An unpleasant surprise has been created by the naval correspondents of the Kreuz Zeitung and other Conservative newspapers, as well as the correspondent of the Deutsche Zeitung Rundschau, reporting the naval manoeuvres near Dantzic during the past fortnight. They describe the evolutions of the German war vessels as having been total failures so far as quickness and manoeuvring ability to resist torpedo attacks are concerned. On Tuesday last, off the port of Hela, the iron-clad division narrowly missed running aground while manoeuvring to escape torpedo boats. The correspondents, who were themselves naval men, and who were on board the vessels engaged in the manoeuvres, attributes this lack of skill to the want of modern equipments on the German ships. The Government will argue from this that more cruisers are needed for the German fleet, and will urge the necessity of forming a division of cruisers.

The new Chief of the Navy Department, Admiral von Tirpitz, paid a visit to Prince Bismarck this week and consulted the Chancellor on naval matters, especially as to the need of a larger German navy. Prince Bismarck conceded the necessity of strengthening the fleet, but he strongly dissuaded the Admiral from making that the principal issue in the Reichstag during the coming session of that body. On the following day Admiral von Tirpitz went to Wilhelmshohe to report the result of his visit to the Emperor.

It is said on high authority that his Majesty still clings to his intention to force the Reichstag to grant much larger appropriations than hitherto for naval constructions. But the Centrists and the Liberal factions still stubbornly oppose the proposition, and the newspaper organs of these parties never miss an opportunity of repeating their opposition to the Emperor's pet project.

FREIBURG'S CATHOLIC STUDENTS

Prominent Americans Present—Papers of Advanced Tone Read.

(Copyright, 1897, by The Associated Press.)

BERLIN, Aug. 28.—The International Congress of Catholic Student Scholars, the fourth of a series organized in 1888 by Monsignor Hulst of Paris, has been in session during the week at Freiburg, Switzerland. Seven hundred delegates, representing all nations, have been present. Among them was a notable band of Anglo-Americans and Irish-Americans, including Dr. Zahn, the Catholic evolutionist of Indiana; Monsignor O'Connell, President of the American College at Rome; five professors of the Catholic University at Washington, Dominicans, Franciscans, Jesuits, Benedictines, and others. Baron von Hürtling of Munich presided. Scores of papers were read, and they were all conspicuous for their frankly modern and advanced tone. At the same time, the delegates were absolutely loyal to the Church.

Steel Floating Dock for Havana.

BERLIN, Aug. 28.—An imperative need of the Spanish Navy will shortly be satisfied. A steel floating, graving dock, built during the last eight months, was launched at Whilsend to-day. It will be towed to Havana, and is large enough to dock the largest Spanish battleship.

Suicide of an American Thief.

BERLIN, Aug. 28.—A young American, Erhard Schubert, of St. Louis, Mo., who was caught stealing a bicycle at Charlottenburg, committed suicide during the week by shooting himself with a revolver while in the presence of the police.

New Governor of Erythrea.

ROME, Aug. 28.—Senator Bonfadini has been appointed Governor of Erythrea, the Italian colony on the east cost of Africa.

ROYALIST HOPES IN PARIS

French Monarchists All Have a Red-Letter Day on Aug. 15, St. Napoleon's Anniversary.

SPANISH CARLISTS' BANQUET

Vain Hopes of Different Families to Regain Lost Thrones Recalled by the Festivities and the Recent Turin-Orleans Duel.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—A red-letter day for the monarchists! Three banquets, a shower of telegrams to Prince Victor Napoleon in his retreat at Brussels, to the Duc and Duchesse d'Orléans in Austria, and the duel between Prince Henri of Orléans and the Count of Turin were the outcome of Saint-Napoleon's Day, the once glorious 15th of August, and rarely have the monarchists in France had such an innings all together and all at once. It is one of the little ironies of fate that, the Duchesse d'Orléans's Christian name being Marie, her fête day falls on the 15th of August. The Saint-Napoleon is also the Sainte-Marie, and so Imperialists and Orléanists, though divided as to dynastic principles, acclaimed in unison the monarchical idea.

Unfortunately the Imperialist demonstration was not so imposing as in former years, because a division has broken out among the followers of Prince Napoleon during the past month or so, and for the first time since the death of Prince Jerome two separate banquets have been held. It is the fate of these dynastic groups to quarrel among themselves, and as with each new division the adherents of the various groups become fewer and fewer, inevitably sooner or later the process of disintegration will be complete.

"The Whites of Spain."

I witnessed with genuine regret the gradual break-up of that interesting organization, "The Whites of Spain." Their annual banquet, which took place on the name-day of Don Carlos, was certainly one of the most delightful functions in Paris. Presided over by Prince de Valori with that dignified eloquence and affability which are peculiar to him, it united under the white banner of Henri Quatre, with its three golden fleur-de-lis, a motley collection of country noblemen with endless pedigrees and unheard-of names—old peasants, Angevins, for the most part, and a detachment of Spanish hidalgos representing the Carlist movement on the other side of the Pyrenees. The white flag was borne round the banqueting hall to the inspiriting strains of "Vive Henri Quatre" or some equally old melody. The sparkling wines of Anjou flowed in torrents, and after the speechifying, in which Prince de Valori and the Comte Maurice d'Andigné bore off the palms, Vicomte de Jonquières would sing out, in a wonderful bass voice, old Chouan songs, such as "Monsieur la Charette a dit à ses lanciers," in the chorus of which everybody joined. The menu, as a rule, contained all sorts of sly hints at the Orléans pretenders, hidden in the names of the dishes. Enthusiasm was most infectious. Legitimism, in fact, is the most sympathetic of all dynastic theories, and in the case of the "Whites of Spain" acquired a peculiar charm from being so hopelessly impracticable. But these delightful reunions were doomed ultimately to disappear.

Don Carlos's Claims to France.

The Pope became a Republican, and in duty bound Don Carlos resigned his chimeric claim upon the throne of Republican France, retaining only that to the Spanish succession. Prince de Valori, repudiated by his royal master and by the Pope, discovered a new legitimist pretender in the person of the Duc d'Anjou, and has since, I think, shown a disposition to come to terms with Republicanism on the basis of a treaty of defiance between Germany and France against England. He quarreled, moreover, with Comte Maurice d'Andigné, who had been the other pillar of the Whites of Spain, for reasons which only an Angevin brain could fathom. The banquet, minus the Comte, was held, but this was destined to be the last. After that the legitimist organ, which Comte d'Andigné edited, was stopped, and the voice of the Comte de Jonquières was still, at least so far as public banquetings were concerned.

The Orléanists have been somewhat more fortunate than the Carlists; for allowing for the defection of the Ralliés and pure Clericals, headed by that remarkable orator Comte Albert de Mun, there has been no serious split in their ranks. So perhaps the Comtesse d'Oilliamson, who is one of the Duchesse d'Orléans Court Dames, was not too rashly sanguine when she declared at yesterday's banquet that the Duchesse was the most French of French women, and would prove how much she loved her future subjects, however humble they might be, when she became Queen of France! Queen of France! Does the young Duc really cherish the idea that France, in whatever quandary she may find herself, whether national or purely political, will turn to him to get her out of it? The Bourbons are certainly the most persistent hopers in the world.

Quarrels of the Bonapartists.

The Bonapartists, on the other hand, have not managed to keep from quarreling with one another; and the consequence has been a double banquet, divided between the Imperialists pure and simple, and the Plébiscitarians, the former, whose most authorative mouthpiece is that vigorous pamphleteer and persevering duelist, M. Paul de Cassagnac, support the dynastic pretensions of the rightful heir to Napoleon I., without admitting the necessity or even the use of a preliminary appeal to the people. They are dynastic or nothing. The others, with whom is Prince Napoleon himself, support the timeworn theory of a plebiscite. The Prince can hardly do otherwise, in fact, whatever his personal preferences may be, because it was on plébiscitary grounds that he separated from his father, and set up his candidature to the imperial throne during Prince Jerome's lifetime, an unfilial act, for which his uncompromising sire never forgave him.

The Napoleonic Imperialists, as the other group calls itself, consist of the tail end of the late Prince Jerome's followers, and they argue that the Plébiscitarians, by reason of their principles, would be forced to accept a Brisson or a Félix Faure as Emperor if an appeal to the people were to result in such a choice. Baron Legoux, the leader of the Plébiscitarians, proclaimed aloud at yesterday's banquet that "the Emperor spelt war," and his audience applauded. In this way they hope to get over the difficulty which would be occasioned if some other candidate, not a Napoleon, were to present himself for the vacant throne.

No War Without a Napoleon.

War, they imagine, without the magic name of Napoleon to stimulate the popular imagination would be an impossibility. An old pensioner from the wars who had come to the banquet was seen to be wandering about unable to find his place, and the Baron Legoux bade him come up and sit by his side on the dais in a place of honor. A witty Frenchman remarked that the decrepit old soldier seated at the elbow of the belligerent Baron proclaiming the advent of the Emperor, who was synonymous with war, was the symbol of a glorious past which France was no longer desirous of resuscitating, her mind being elsewhere.

While Orléanists, Napoleonic Imperialists, and Plébiscitarians were banqueting and speechifying, Prince Henri of Orléans, who is also a pretender in petto, was championing France in mortal combat with the Count of Turin. Perhaps in a week or so we shall hear of another group being formed, the Henryists, which will divide the Monarchists still further. Then Prince Louis Napoleon, who is a Colonel in the Russian Guard, is to be made "General Bonaparte" in a day or two, (perhaps as a delicate compliment to M. Félix Faure,) and the French Chauvinist will have another name to swear by.

In the meantime, France, long suffering, good-natured old lady as she is, looks on complacently, if a little skeptically, at all these junketings, and is quite content that the Monarchist group should increase, if the number of banquets is thereby doubled.

ROWLAND STRONG.

English Engineers' Strike.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The engineers' strike has now lasted seven weeks, and there are no signs of a settlement of the questions in dispute. About 25,000 men are out, and there are bitter complaints in the press concerning the ruinous effects upon the country of work leaving Great Britain while the Continental industries are boomed.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR OYSTERS

Germans Eat Crayfish in the Months That Have No Letter R in Them.

SOME POPULAR FALLACIES

Curious Habits of the Toothsome Little Creature—The Crayfish Famine in Europe—Methods of Bringing the Fish Alive to Market.

BERLIN, Aug. 20.—The superstition that oysters are dangerous to eat during the months that have no r in them is as rampant here as it is with us in America. They disappear from the hotels and restaurants with the coming of the cuckoo, and when he ceases his mellow fluting oysters come again. There is no toothsome substitute for the oyster like our clam, but in its place the Germans have a very delicate little beast, indeed—the fresh-water lobsterlet or crayfish. So tremendous is the drain on the streams and ponds of Germany to satisfy the demand for krebse, that the native waters are giving out. The best crayfish are supposed to pass their lives in the River Oder, but comparatively few of those that are eaten in Germany and France come from the Oder; they hail from Finland and Russia.

Crayfish are naturally easy to transport; they will survive for days packed in dry grass, and stand long journeys well. These little "cardinals" of the river turn a prettier color than the lobster when cooked. They are much used by cooks to decorate large dishes, owing to their convenient size as well as their vivid color. Their flesh is softer and sweeter than the lobster's, but perhaps it lacks a certain nutty flavor the larger sea-cousin possesses. Crayfishing is little practiced in Germany; but in France it has long been a rather fashionable amusement, especially for the well-to-do, lucky owners of estates large enough to boast of a crayfish stream.

Crayfish in the United States.

The taste for crayfish is not much spread in the United States, but in any large city, with Italian, German, and French quarters, there would be prompt sales of the live crayfish. As our population thickens from emigration and natural causes, we shall have to use many ways of growing food supplies which we now neglect. Curiously enough, the Irish have failed hitherto to see that crayfish, which swarm naturally in Ireland's waters, would afford them a profitable export into France, where there is a great dearth of them, owing to factories and owing to the demand. And the reason of this lies in Paddy's odd hatred of any but a few recognized kinds of food—certain fish, a few sorts of meat, potatoes, and one or two vegetables more. He will not touch a crayfish—not he! It is like a spider or a shcorpion or a peesth, the shpawn of a peesth.

But he might have the gumption to net crayfish and export them for the frogeaters; perhaps one of these days he will.

The Food of the Fish.

One of the popular errors concerning crayfish may account for this neglect, namely, the sort of food it likes. It is often thought that crayfish feed on rotting fish; ignorant people will use dead fish or bad meat as bait for this little marauder, and with small effect. The crayfish burrows like a fiddler or soldier crab, in holes in the banks, and sallies out from time to time for food; but he is very different from the fiddler in that he dislikes rotten meat and cannot stand much sunlight. If kept in shallow water, where he cannot hide from the light, he soon dies; yet he will live for days in a cool, dark cellar without water. In the natural state crayfish vary from dark olive to red, not so vivid as the color when cooked, but distinctly red. They are apt to have a hue somewhat imitative of the color of the bottom on which they live; those in sandy streams being lighter in tone than those which live on mossy bottoms. They feed on slugs, snails, and other small water creatures, and on water plants; also on clover, lucerne, and even green peas, devouring greedily young fish and frogs if they can catch one. Breeders feed them daily with boiled turnips, carrots, and good meat. Rotting fish or meat they do not touch; perhaps when caught near such things they are lying in wait for the small fish that nibble at such unpleasant things without hesitation.

Growing for Market.

The growing of crayfish for the market is naturally practiced extensively in Germany, but it cannot be said that it is carried on so scientifically as the cultivation of the oyster. For one thing, the young crayfish has too many enemies, beginning with its own mother, who is a confirmed cannibal; it may be because crayfish always consume their shells when they shed them, and the mother takes the little crayfish for a bit of her shell. Then the larger fish pursue crayfish, as do also storks, cranes, and bitterns, foxes and weasels. Even dogs and cats easily contract the habit of repairing by night to the crayfish pond for a change of diet. But, next to the pollution of the rivers by factories, the greatest cause for the lack of crayfish is the superstition about the letter r in the month. From believing that oysters are unwholesome in May, June, July, and August, the people here concluded that those must be just the months in which crayfish are particularly good—at that point they have departed to the further assumption that the crayfish is not so wholesome in the other eight months, when the oyster is voted innocent of guile.

Fished to Extermination.

The result is that during the very months that should be closed against the crayfishery, these little creatures are fished to extermination. An excellent authority who grows crayfish on his own property informs me that September is the pairing month, while May, June, July, and August are the months during which the little crayfish are attached to the mother's fins. October and November are, therefore, proper months for crayfishing. But he despairs of being able to convince the market men, or the public, that a close season is necessary in the very four months when the crustacean takes the place of the mollusk. If properly fed, the crayfish breeds quickly and afford a high rate of interest on the capital invested; as long as the water is clear and has a slight movement the small outlay is repaid several hundredfold. Crayfish have gone up in the Berlin market from 5 cents a dozen fifteen years ago to $1.25 a dozen at present; they are, therefore, one of the most profitable goods in the fish line.

In the mark of Brandenburg great harm has come to crayfish through the potato-spirit factories or spirit burneries. In order to have money to burn in Gemany, you must either boil beet sugar or roast potatoes into alcohol. At these "burneries," which are generally by the side of a lake or river, the refuse is thrown into the water and forms large banks. A small quantity of such stuff is not by any means bad for the fish of all sorts, singularly enough, since the decomposing material nourishes masses of "plankton," one of the lowest forms of invisible life, which furnishes food to minute crustaceans, and these, in turn, make crayfish and other fish flourish and reproduce themselves quickly. But when it lies in big banks, the gases it develops appear to encourage disease; at least, on those lakes of the Mark where the crayfish pestilence first appeared there were sugar refineries and potato "burneries," and a fair inference is that this kind of pollution starts the disease. It is, of course, more dangerous than the poisoning of water with acids, or with mineral or vegetable poisons, since the latter merely kill such life as they meet, while the pestilence once started makes the waters in question uninhabitable for crayfish for many years.

A Toothsome French Dish.

The toothsome escargot of the French meets with scant favor in North Germany, though it might be bred here quite as well as in France. One of the finest fish is the turbot, called the steinbutte, or else butte or butje. Our word seems to have resulted from a wrestling, on the part of the Normans, with some word closely allied to steinbutte. The American rainbow trout has been introduced here with great enthusiasm. The salmon trout is often better than the famed salmon of the Rhine, owing to its delicate taste. I suppose Germany and Austria are the only countries which breed the carp to perfection nowadays; it is a coarse fish in itself and needs as much care in its feeding as mutton. The noblest breeds are found in Galicia, but in France, Belgium, and Germany there are gourmands who take great pride in their private carp ponds, and find a good market for what they do not consume themselves. Like most Europeans, the Germans prefer the small, coppery oyster of the North Sea, to our big, smooth oyster, which is, I think most gourmets will allow, too much fattened in brackish water to retain the best flavor. Hence the little oysters one gets from private beds along the Sound or on the Jersey coast are the ne plus ultra in the oyster line, having none of the taste of vertigris one gets in Europe, but a sharp, salt, nutty flavor which can scarcely be surpassed. In Germany great attention is given, not merely to feeding and breeding fish, but to bringing them alive and kicking to the kitchen. Restaurants have their own tanks, and tank cars bring the fish alive to the cities, where they are transferred to tank wagons and carried about the streets. We have much to learn in all these things; our wholesale system of freezing fish and trying to keep them frozen is certainly a ready way to bring great quantities cheaply to market, but there are few fish besides salmon or swordfish, or "Albany beef," whose flesh does not lose the finest edge of flavor by such rude and inconsiderate treatment. Perhaps the aquarium at the Battery will educate a sufficient number of New York fish purveyors and gourmets to unite on some plan to supply the city with fish "as she should be ate."

FOUND AFTER THIRTY YEARS.

Capt. Henry Arkwright's Body Picked Up on Mont Blanc in a Remarkable State of Preservation.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Capt. Henry Arkwright, who was Aide de Camp to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; a guide named Michel Simond, and two porters, François and Joseph Tournier, were killed by an avalanche on the Grand Plateau of Mont Blanc in October, 1866.

The bodies of the guide and the porters were found after a week, but Capt. Arkwright's body was only recovered from the ice on Sunday last, 9,000 feet below where he died. All except the feet and head were recovered. The right hand was marvelously lifelike. The ice had preserved in it the red tint of blood. From the pocket of his gray waistcoat was drawn a white, blue-bordered handkerchief as good as new, with his name on it. The officer's collar had in it a gold stud, and in his shirt front was a larger one set with a diamond star. The débris of a silver cigarette case was in his pocket, and his gold watch and chain were on the ice near where the body was found. The Justice of the Peace, the Mayor, a doctor, and the local gendarmes held an inquest over the remains, found after a lapse of a little over thirty years, in the shadow of Mont Blanc. They will probably be buried at Chamaunix.

LAURIER BACK IN QUEBEC.

He Says that the New Colonial Policy Makes Canada Practically Independent.

QUEBEC, Aug. 28.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Lady Laurier reached Quebec this morning on the steamer Labrador. They were met down the river by the Citizens' Committee and landed amid the booming of cannon and the cheers of the multitude gathered at the wharf, while bands played "Home, Sweet Home," "Rule Britannia," and "Vive la Canadienne."

In speaking of his visit to England, Sir Wilfrid said: "I feel that I cannot undertake to describe to you the impressions of the Queen's jubilee. The sight at St. Paul's Cathedral was one that I shall never forget. The reception which I received from the Queen and the English people was such that I can never forget it. England on that day exhibited her great force, and we were all impressed with it. The change in the colonial policy is accounted for by the attitude which England has taken toward us. The denunciation of the treaties means the fiscal independence of Canada and the British colonies in their trade with foreign countries.

"We are practically independent. By the denunciation of treaties Canada opens up for herself a new market. The impression we have made goes all over Europe. Canada is now recognized among nations as she was not before. This is a feeling which we are proud of, and no man can now speak against us."

RICHARD CROKER'S RETURN.

He Will Be a Fellow-Passenger with Gen. Tracy on the New York.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 28.—The American Line steamship New York, which sails from here on Tuesday next, will take among her passengers Richard Croker and his family and Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, ex-Secretary of the United States Navy.

GEN. MILES SEES THE KAISER.

The Berlin Garrison Parades on Tempelhof Field.

BERLIN, Aug. 28.—There was a parade of the Berlin garrison on the Tempelhof Field to-day before Emperor William. There was a host of notabilities present, among them being Gen. Nelson A. Miles, United States Army, who returned here from Russia yesterday. Gen. Miles was presented to his Majesty during to-day's parade. The Emperor spoke a few polite words to the American officer.

MURDERER OF MRS. SCHULZE.

Goenczi Believed to Have Fled to America—A St. Louis Brewer Heir.

BERLIN, Aug. 28.—Goenczi, the Hungarian who murdered the wealthy widow Schulze and her daughter in this city, is believed to have fled to America on a steamer from Hamburg. The Berlin police have cabled a minute description of the man to New York. The sole heir of the murdered women is a stepson of the widow Schulze, who, when last heard from, was foreman of a St. Louis brewery. The estate is worth several million marks.

JACKSON'S ARCTIC PARTY BACK.

The Steamer Windward, from Franz Josef Land, Passes Aberdeen.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The British steamer Windward, which left England on June 10 last for Franz Josef Land in order to bring back from the Arctic regions the members of the Jackson-Harmsworth expedition, who have spent three Winters near Cape Flora, where they erected an observatory 2,000 feet above the sea level, passed Aberdeen this morning on her return trip, and signaled that all were well on board.

During the present Summer the expedition was to make an attempt to reach the highest point north through an opening in Queen Victoria's Sea, the open water discovered by Jackson.

BICYCLE MAKERS ABROAD.

Col. Pope Denies He Is Interested in a Foreign Pool.

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LONDON, Aug. 28.—Col. A. A. Pope of Boston, A. J. Spalding of Chicago, and other bicycle manufacturers, who have been traveling in Great Britain, Germany, and France for a month, have sailed for home on the American Line steamship Paris, which left Southampton for New York this afternoon.

They strongly deny that their visit was for the purpose of forming any bicycle pool, or that they are interested in a pool to control rubber tires, which is said to have been formed in Birmingham during the week. Col. Pope said he had surveyed the field with the view of increasing the European sales of American bicycles, and he expected to succeed in so doing, although he feared that difficulties might be placed in his path in Germany and France, which countries, he added, contemplated raising the tariff on American machines.

Kaiser and King Disagree.

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BERLIN, Aug. 28.—There is a decided coolness between the Emperor and the King of Saxony. Emperor William blames King Albert for the latter's recent decision in the Schaumburg-Lippe succession case, as calculated to destroy belief in the divine right theory and in morganatic marriages. Because of this coolness, King Albert has refused to be present at the army manoeuvres next month, and, on the other hand, has accepted the invitation of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria to witness the army manoeuvres in Hungary.

Congress of Women in Bloomers.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Lady Haberton will preside at the Congress of Women in Behalf of Rational Dress at Oxford in September. All the delegates are to wear bloomers.

FINANCIAL.

THE FINANCIAL WORLD.

The market acted something like a tired horse last Monday, when an attempt was made to whoop it up. It responded only in a spasmodic way, and thereafter for a day or two halted and hesitated; but in the last part of the week it got into shape again and went forward in good style, closing strong yesterday with the best prices of the year. After the manner of a true bull market, when one group of stocks halt for a rest, another group come forward; and so the whole list moves along, from the big dividend payers to the small stocks having only a speculative value.

Early next month, the Sugar dividend, the St. Paul dividend, and the Rock Island dividend will be acted upon. The action of the directors will be watched with interest. For two or three weeks the air has been thick with rumors of something coming in Sugar above and beyond the regular 3 per cent. quarterly dividend. People bearishly inclined on the stock assert emphatically that nothing will. The stock at present prices pays 8 per cent. on the investment, so unless there is a big speculative block of the stock thrown upon the market, in which case of course there would be a break, the 8 per cent. ought to be enough to prevent much decline, even if there be a disappointment about the rumored increase.

In regard to the Rock Island dividend, the situation is peculiar in this respect, that as this company was the first of the granger roads to reduce its dividend it ought to be the first to increase it now that the tide has turned. This sentiment is very strong in the Street. Last fiscal year the company earned over 3 per cent., and paid 2. Traffic returns are known to be increasing at a rate which seems to assure earnings of between 6 and 7 per cent. for this fiscal year; hence the feeling that the directors are justified in raising the rate from 2 to 4 per cent. now. None of the granger stocks has been steadier than Rock Island on the upward movement, and the Flower people have been the largest recent buyers at the top prices. Indications are that the stock will be one of the most active in the market for some weeks. Insiders claim that it will sell at par before the close of the year.

It seems an open question whether the St. Paul dividend will be increased. The price of the stock, well up in the 90s, might seem to be proof that it will be, but there are considerations the other way. The half yearly dividend declared in September is from the earnings made from January to June. We know what the company earned in its last fiscal year, ending June 30. It was $30,400,000. This does not justify raising the dividend rate for that year. What the company will earn in the current fiscal year, beginning July 1st, is a different matter. It may earn enough to pay 4 per cent. regular and 2 per cent. extra. It is on what will come out of the earnings of the current fiscal year that the present price of the stock is based.

One thing is plain—the St. Paul is bound to show some very large comparative earnings from this time on—unless we are greatly deceived as to the output of the crops in its territory, and this is not likely. The year before last (fiscal year) it earned $32,300,000—an increase over the previous bad year of no less than $5,000,000. Late last fall, after the crops were made, it was asserted in this column that the St. Paul would earn in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, about $30,000,000, the variation above or below this figure not being large. It earned $30,400,000. Here was a loss of about $2,000,000 compared with the previous year, and it nearly all occurred in the six six months from July to December. It is against the weekly decreases of this period that the earnings now compare. Hence the comparative increases should be large.

Omaha stock began to be active on Friday and yesterday sold at the highest price ever quoted for it. The story of consolidation with the Northwest may be dismissed as idle, but we are told the stock will soon be selling around 80.

In this matter of yearly comparisons, it may be noted that the Missouri Pacific reports for the third week of August, the large increase of $105,000, or about 25 per cent.; while the M. K. & T for the same week reports only a few thousands. The reason is that at this time last year Missouri Pacific business went all to pieces; while the M. K. & T. was enjoying an exceptionally large cattle movement, which held

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.00.
L. V. F. Randolph, Pres. John A. Young, Sec.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA,
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON,
bought and sold on the New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago Stock Exchanges for cash or carried on margin at lowest rates of interest.
HOLMES & CO
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
61 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Branch Office: Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.
11, 13, 15 & 17 Broad St.
Members:
N. Y. Stock Exchange, N. Y. Cotton Exchange,
N. Y. Produce Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed at any of the above Exchanges for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts, subject to check at sight. Act as Fiscal Agents for Corporations and for Estate Investments.
Branch Offices: 202 FIFTH AVE., cor. 25th St.
487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg.
87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex'ge.
20 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

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Market letter on application.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
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Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
38 WALL STREET.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

HENRY FEUCHTWANGER. SIMON DANZIG.
Feuchtwanger & Co.
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Members of New York Stock Exchange
Investment and Local Securities
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No. 6 Board of Trade, Chicago.

Charles Head & Co.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Mills Building, 17 Broad Street, N.Y.
ORDERS EXECUTED AND QUOTATIONS FURNISHED ON NEW ENGLAND SECURITIES.
53 State St., Boston.

HAVEN & STOUT
Members New York Stock Exchange.
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall.
Margin Accounts. Investment Securities.
Telephone, Nos. 3157 and 3158 Cortlandt.

FINANCIAL.

The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.
OF BOSTON. INCORPORATED 1835.
GUARANTEED cash and paid-up values after second year fixed by the laws of Massachusetts, with annual cash dividends, all clearly stated in policy.
THE OLDEST life insurance company in the country. FINANCIAL strength beyond question.
Send age and address for particulars before taking insurance in any company.
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St. Paul Building, New York.

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WHEN ISSUED
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
A. R. PICK & CO.
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WANTED
ELECTRO GAS STOCK.
ALEX. LE VINO,
53 Exchange Place.

BRAZEAU & HESSE
44 BROAD & 40 NEW ST.,
NEW YORK.
STOCKS & BONDS.

A real estate firm having facilities for obtaining a great many applications for loans secured by mortgages on real estate in and around New York City would like to meet a few parties with money to invest in that way. The Equity Company, 140 Nassau Street, New York.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Security market conditions improve. Market values advance. The business situation shows further actual betterment. Wall Street is no longer speculating upon cheerful anticipations; the stage of development has been reached where confidence finds warrant positive and tangible.

From every business centre of the country come inspiriting assurances. Commercially and industrially, there is new life; the man whose capital is money and the man whose capital is labor are alike each week better conditioned; strides forward are recorded for every National interest, every element in the business world keeping time to the magnificent march of prosperity across the farms of the West. And the railroads of the country, denoting (as no other barometer can) what are current commercial and industrial facts, show earnings which, day by day, mount uniformly higher and higher toward totals unprecedented.

Such is a plain, fair statement of what is going on throughout the land, making the financial situation splendidly better.

Much is heard, however, of what is in some quarters characterized as the too rapid pace of Wall Street in discounting National improvement. Professional bears are, of course, sure that this rapidity is soon bound to have serious consequences; but bear speculators do not make up the whole list of those who apprehend that Wall Street enthusiasm is overfast. There is much preaching of conservatism by many men, who (though in sympathy with the stock market's development) are among those at the moment counseling extra prudence; they fear that too many people may be overloading on slim margins; they want to feel sure that the market has a foundation solid enough to withstand any suddenly disturbing influence. The motive of such counselors is a good motive; and such counsels have been helpful in keeping the market healthful ever since quotations began some months ago to rise out of the slough of despond.

But has this market really gone far enough to warrant nervousness? Are not present market value figures really, as yet, below the level of existing and developing business conditions?

Splendid progress has been made in this country in every financial, industrial, and commercial way during the past ten years. In population we have gained millions; in dollar and cent considerations millions on millions more of solid wealth have been created. Any calculation of such gains must be insignificant.

Now, how do the market valuations of American securities compare to-day with what they were ten years ago? More than passing interest—valuable instructive information—can be found in the following contrast of figures for representative railway properties, at their highest in 1897, (taking yesterday's closing quotations,) compared with what they were in 1887. Here is the exhibit:

	1887.	1897.
Atchison	18⅞	13¾
Big Four	67½	36⅛
Burlington	156	98¼
Canada Southern	64⅝	55⅞
Central Pacific	43⅜	13½
Denver pf	68⅜	47⅛
Evansville and Terre Haute	100	28
Illinois Central	138	106¾
Louisville and Nashville	70¼	61⅜
Manhattan	161⅜	107¼
Missouri Pacific	110¾	35¾
New York Central	113¾	108⅞
Northwest	127⅜	121½
Reading	71½	27
Rock Island	140⅞	99⅜
St. Paul	95	95½
Southern Pacific	46¼	20½
Union Pacific	63¾	17⅜

A little calm consideration of contrasting figures like these is better than making ado over the fabricated bugaboo of too much enthusiasm. Is there one railroad in that list with less legitimate traffic than it had ten years ago? Is there one in the list less intelligently and honestly conducted than it was ten years ago? Is there a single company in the list which was as well situated ten years ago as it is to-day? Is it not true that exery one of the entire list is in 1897 incomparably better off than it was in 1887—with more traffic on its lines, with more economical administration, better in every way for the seasoning experiences that have crowded the last decade? Many a burden that these corporations bore ten years ago has disappeared; auxiliaries that were drawbacks and hindrances then, making drafts upon revenue, have now become profitable feeders. In this list only one stock is as high now as it was ten years ago. This one—St. Paul—is higher, just one-half of 1 per cent. higher. On an average the market value of this list of twenty-five stocks, prominent then as now, is to-day barely one-half what it was ten years ago, though some of the stocks (it is needless to itemize) have in the interim been strengthened by actual cash contributions from the investors who own them.

Wall Street speculators wonder much as to how foreign investors may from this time on act toward American securities. The press of Europe has advised that the development here is artificial, and banking interests on the other side of the ocean have influential reasons for counseling clients to keep their funds in stocks and bonds at home, rather than enter this field; and from such banking interests there have been many suggestions that the betterment showing here is merely a matter of manipulation.

But in the business world, whether here or abroad, actual evidences never fail to exert influence. Doubts and quibbles, innuendoes and misrepresentations, may for a time be effective; but they are all finally brushed aside when actual and tangible proofs appear. Such proofs are in the American security market now, amply exhibited.

When the foreign investor buys in any confident way, he has ordinarily back of his venture far less of the speculative spirit than obtains on this side of the ocean; what the average foreign buyer of stocks seeks is safety rather than problematical profits. The prime essential with the foreign investor is income. In this is assurance that from this time on the foreign investor is likely to come into this market aggressively.

The prosperity which has been so much pooh-poohed and discredited abroad is finally reaching the stage where it is certifying its own genuineness by making it a matter of ordinary business procedure for the managers of great American properties to distribute larger returns to security owners. It is not needed that corporations in this list shall be specified; every man even casually familiar with what is going on in the railroad world is informed of plans governing in a long list of companies where increased dividends are now absolutely assured. This factor of increased income is an influence which will bring the foreign investor into this market regardless of all the cynicism that foreign bankers or foreign journalism can eject.

Not least significant and influential among the developments of the week is the new life showing in the iron trade. Mr. Jay Gould's axiom—"As goes iron, so the stock market goes"—is still accepted gospel in Wall Street. From every iron manufacturing centre come assurances that improvement in trade conditions is much beyond what seemed possible but a few weeks ago. There is not a single thing unnatural in that.

The man who wants to keep in touch with the present broadening stock market needs but to select any commercial or industrial interest and give careful attention to what is developing in it.

Take the sudden rush at ironmaking centres in the South, take the records of grain moving into every Western city, take the daily breadstuff exports from any port of the country, take the new tremendous hustle of any great corporation, like the Western Union Telegraph Company, in close responsive touch with business interests all over the country—take any such representative record maker, and security market calculations can hardly go wrong.

SATURDAY.

About 250,000 shares were traded in during the two hours of business on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday. The Granger stocks were in volume of transactions still the most conspicuous features. All of them advanced. In all of them commission house buying figured largely. Of a sudden Omaha sprang into activity with a display of exceptional strength, advancing 3 points, the banner gain of the day. Northwest showed some new activity, and was firm, but did not get into any such gallop as was displayed by Omaha—the strength in both stocks being attributable to what seem to be semi-official forecasts of the early merging of the Omaha into the Northwest property.

***

Railroad earnings came in with the usual exhibit by good properties of material increases. From every railway manager in the West now are to be had assurances that prospects warrant confidence. Such authorities have not been hasty enthusiasts. They have been taught many lessons of conservatism during recent years, and their statements now on that account carry additional weight.

***

The gas stocks were next to the Grangers in conspicuousness yesterday. Consolidated Gas rose about 2 points, and Laclede Gas went up a point and a half. East River Gas made a fractional gain, and Chicago Gas remained unchanged. It leaked out that announcement is not to be made until the latter part of next week of the completion of the consolidation plan between the Equitable and East River Gas Companies of this city. There are some inside reasons of policy for withholding official announcement until after the middle of the week.

***

The weekly statement of the Clearing House banks showed an increase of deposits smaller than any averaged for a long while. The statement was notable for the fact that demands for loans are beginning materially to outreach the disposition to deposit and keep funds idle, the report showing that during the week loans have increased over $2,250,000, while deposits increased less than $1,000,000. The banks of the New York Clearing House are to-day lending $560,875,000, against $455,790,000 a year ago. They have $637,000,000 on deposit against $452,000,000 a year ago. The banks are lending more to-day than at any time in their history.

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Government bonds were strong at unchanged quotations. There were no sales.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil pf	½	Laclede Gas	1¼
Ann Arbor pf	½	L. E. & West. pf	1
Balt. & Ohio	½	Louis. & Nash.	½
Brook. Rap. Trans.	½	Manhattan	½
Ches. & Ohio	⅞	Mo., K. & T. pf	½
Chi. Gt. West	⅝	Mo. Pacific	¾
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	½	N. Y. & E. R. Gas.	½
C., M & St. P.	⅞	N. Y., S. & W. pf.	⅝
Chi. & Northwest. pf.	¾	Norfolk & West. pf.	⅝
C., R. I. & P.	⅞	O. R. & Nav.	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅝	Pennsylvania	⅞
Consol. Gas	1¾	Peo., D. & E.	½
Consol. Ice	¾	Rio Grande West. pf.	1½
Consol. Ice pf	½	St. J. & G. I.	⅝
Detroit Gas	2	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	⅞
Erie 2d pf.	⅝	St. L. Southw. pf.	⅝
Ill. Steel Co.	3	St. P. & O.	3
Iowa Central pf.	½	Wabash pf.	1

Stocks Declined.

Chi. & E. Ill.	½	Nat. Linseed Oil	½
Evans. & T. H.	2	N.Y.,C. & St.L. 2d pf.	½
Great Northern pf.	¾	U. S. Rubber	¾

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Detroit Gas Co. 5s.	1⅝	Oregon Imp. con., 1st	
Kan. Pac. con., t. r.	1	in. pd.	1
Nat. Starch 1st	1¾	St. L. Southwest. 1st.	1
O. & St. L. 1st, t. r.	1	Wabash 2d	1

Bond Declined.

Detroit, M. & M. land gr. 1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days, 3@3½ per cent. for four months, 3½@4 per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4@4½ per cent. for first-class single names, four to six months to run, and 4¾@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $105,967,169; balances, $6,619,921; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $149,711.

Money on call in London, ½@¾ per cent. Discount in the open market, 1⅞ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market dull and steady. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.84½ for sixty days and at $4.86½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.83¼@$4.83½ for sixty day bills, $4.85½ for demand, $4.85¾ for cable transfers, and $4.82¾@$4.83 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.20 for long and 5.18¾ for short, reichsmarks at 94¾ and 95¼@95⅝, and guilders at 40 and 40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—65c discount. Boston—Par. San Francisco—Sight, 5c premium; telegraphic, 7½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c discount. St. Louis—$1@75c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Atchison, ⅛, to 16¼; St. Paul, ⅛, to 97⅝, and Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 63⅛. Declined—New York Central, ⅛, to 111⅝; Illinois Central, ⅜, to 109; Erie, ¼, to 18⅛, and Erie first preferred, ¼, to 43. Canadian Pacific sold at 75 and Reading at 13⅞. British consols were steady at 112 7-16 for money and 112½ for the account.

In Paris, rentes declined 5c., to 104f. 60c. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 187.30 and in Lisbon at 46.

C. P. HUNTINGTON SANGUINE.

"If we don't have from now on three or four or five years of as good times as America has ever seen, then I'm wrong in what I believe, in what I am convinced of."

So said Collis P. Huntington, the railroad magnate and financier, just returned from a European trip, bronzed and more leonine in appearance than ever.

"Yes," continued he, "I've been having a little outing. I wanted a rest and had a good deal of quiet comfort. I didn't mix much with business or financial people. I did, however, meet some financiers abroad whom you may call prominent and talked generally with them about the European and American situation.

"I didn't go to borrow money or to lend any. I may say that I had no project in regard to the interests I look after, except as to new vessels that we require for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's service.

"The European investor is not what he is commonly believed to be. He is generally pretty watchful of events. He doesn't depend wholly on the banker or the newspaper he reads. My talk with financiers and some investors leads me to believe that our impression here that Europeans are long of American stocks is wrong. My impression is that they are short; but, mind, this is an impression derived from talks with many people."

"As to the feeling in the world of finance and of commerce, it is generally good. The European investor and commercial man is cautious and observant, but now he cannot avoid the conviction that matters are picking up in the United States; that bad times are over here, and we've got a good deal to sell. You see, I'm a bit of a philosopher, and I look at things differently from what some people do. There's no artificial movement that can permanently put things up and down. They rise and fall to natural laws. There's always two sides—like the atmosphere, the situation of the world of investment rises and falls, following laws as immutable as those of Nature—and these matters of investment and of speculation go up without aid, and we cannot prevent their going down. There is precedent for our present hopeful situation. Thus, I can tell about matters that have occurred within the last sixty years—yes, within the last seventy years, for I was a very observant boy—but I can't figure out to-morrow, while I may make a pretty good forecast of it."

"While the future in this country is pretty clear, it is difficult to tell what Europe is going to do to help along the tide of our prosperity, except so far as food products are concerned. While this is certain, I think that in Europe a consensus of judgment is that American affairs are in the ascendant.

"There is a general developing sentiment of faith in America, because the existence of better times cannot be disputed.

"The short and long of it is, according to my impressions, that everything is in the right direction. The lesson of the past applies to the present—we are following natural laws and precedents. Thus history repeats itself in our present better times.

"We are bound to go ahead. Man or the devil cannot change the situation. And in saying this I do not speak as a speculator; I have never been one—but as a successful business man, always pretty keen so far as my own personal affairs go and careful of the interests committed to my charge.

"Pacific Mail? Well, its affairs are satisfactory to me, and I fancy to the stockholders. The next dividend? We may make it 1½ per cent. next October. That'll make it a 60 stock, won't it? It's doing very well, and I don't see why it shouldn't. It owes nothing, has $1,300,000 available cash, and an equity in $9,000,000 worth of steamships—and we want more. About those two new steamships, two or more? Well, we've been getting bids on specifications, but have not yet come to any definite arrangement. As to to-day's quotations for Pacific Mail, I haven't bothered to look at the quotations since my return. I know only this, that it was about 26 when I went away, and I learn that it's now close to 35. That don't matter to me. I shouldn't sell if it was at 50, and shouldn't buy if it were at 25.

"I suppose I shall be pretty busy soon. I am not going to stay here long; I've got to be moving. I have a good many interests to look after, and can't take care of them by staying in one place. I can't tell what my first step will be."

IN GOV. FLOWER'S OWN TOWN.

In Wall Street Gov. R. P. Flower is pretty generally recognized as a pioneer of the present betterment in the security market. Before quotations began to respond with anything like suggestive advances, Gov. Flower was outspoken in his declarations of belief that improvement on a tremendous scale was close at hand for every American business interest. As the market has gone upward, broadened, and grown sturdier, the Governor, instead of abating confidence, has grown more and more stalwart in the expression of his convictions.

Now, he thinks, the market is really beginning to show "something like a fair response" to the great business betterment which he finds displayed in every business circle of the country.

"The market is starting right," he says, "and we are going forward into an era of improvement greater than any one of us has dared anticipate. Talk about quotations having already advanced to any material extent, talk about Wall Street having already discounted the mighty things ahead of us—such talk is complimented when you call it nonsensical."

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When Gov. Flower first began months ago to talk of the evidences he saw of business improvement, he said to friends that among other things upon which he was passing his cheerful anticipations was the fact that he could see elements of improvement in a pronounced way up in his native town of Watertown. Now, Watertown, N. Y., is not one of the bustling business centres of this country; it has seen industrial enterprises; its population is thrifty and wideawake; the ordinary observer would hardly, however, choose Watertown, in Jefferson County, as a place where general business conditions would quickest show signs of National gains. But Gov. Flower was sure that he had in that town of his evidences to convince him that commercial and industrial better times were in sight.

"I am willing to take Watertown as a type of the average community in this country," he said, "and as I see absolute evidences there of better conditions, I am persuaded that at least corresponding conditions can be found elsewhere in the country; and if Watertown is making gains, I am all the more certain that such gains must be even more strikingly displayed to people who care to see them in bigger and more bustling places."

A representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES asked Gov. Flower a couple of days ago—the Governor had just returned from a recreation trip up the State—if he still thought Watertown, taken as a typical American community, was warranting his earlier anticipations. The Governor said:

"Up in Watertown twelve cows are this year giving as much milk as sixteen Watertown cows could give a year ago."

The Governor's hearers thought they were on the verge of a humorous lecture, but the veteran observer interposed:

"Just what I say is true. I am not trying to be funny. I am simply stating a fact. Down here in New York everybody has been bewailing the superabundance of wet weather all through our Summer season, but, as a matter of fact, the continuing showers have had the effect of enriching pastures throughout the State of New York beyond all past records. New York cows are in better form, and when I tell you that they are giving from 30 to 50 per cent. more milk than they did this time last year I am quite within the bounds. This is true not of my own county alone; it is true of conditions throughout all the State, and is true far beyond New York borders. Our dairy interests feel results from this improvement. Butter and cheese are at better prices, too, than they have commanded for a long while; the farmers of New York are sharing in the gains which are coming to the farmers throughout the whole country. Providence has fairly been sitting up nights to help us.

***

"That our farmers and the farmers of the West are making more money this year than for a long while is shown by the demands which are being made upon one of our local industries—the Watertown Steam Engine Company. For two years it has been handicapped by dullness; now it is far behind its orders.

"So also is it with the Watertown Buggy Company. It is turning out more vehicles than at any time in its past history; its employes have to work overtime.

"What is going on at the works of the New York Air Brake Company is an especially fair illustration. Last year its managers employed about 200 men about half the time. Now they have 280 men working full time, and they have orders on their books—so I personally know—with which they will not be able to catch up for a long while to come. This is not more than others an exceptional instance. The New York Air Brake Company has obtained new customers; some of the biggest railroads in the country are now adopting its equipment, one express freight alone taking, I believe, outfits for 8,000 cars. But this business of the New York Air Brake Company, like the business which is coming to other well-conducted enterprises throughout the country, is largely and chiefly due to the fact that better times are being felt everywhere. Most of the railroads of the country felt too poor last year to properly comply with the requirements of the law for carrying such safety appliances as the air brake is. Now, out of better earnings, they become large customers.

"Watertown, as I have pointed out, is not a great financial, commercial, or industrial centre. But Watertown is feeling the pulsation of the new life of these good times, and Watertown, I still believe, typifies pretty fairly the average community of the United States—certainly it can be no exception in the improvement it is showing. I take it as a type safe to build my faith upon, and when at home I see these tendencies of local business to broaden and grow better I feel all the sturdier in what down in Wall Street is called 'bullishness,' but which is after all only natural, healthful, sensible faith in our country."

COLORADO MINING STOCKS.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 28.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alamo	.04¼	.04¼
Anaconda	.52¼	.52¼
Anchoria Leland	1.00	1.00
Argentum	.18¼	.18¼
Blue Bell	.03½	.03½
Consolidated	.09¾	.09¾
Elkton	.98	.97½
El Paso	.28	.27½
Gibson	.23½	.23
Gold Coin	.57½	.58
Gold King	.55	.60
Golden Fleece	.24	.19
Grouse	.04¾	.04¾
Isabella	.30½	.30½
Jefferson	.06½	.07
Moon Anchor	1.03	1.02½
Pharmacist	.09½	.09½
Portland	.63½	.65
Rawlings	.27¾	.22
Rosa	.08½	.08
Union	.24½	.24½
Work	.03¼	.03¾

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Fortuna Gold Mining and Milling Company has declared its twelfth monthly dividend of 10 cents a share, payable Aug. 30, at the company's offices, 66 Broadway. Books open again on Aug. 31.

On Sept. 1 the coupons due on that date of the Texas and New Orleans Railroad Company, (Sabine Division,) first mortgage 6 per cents. will be paid at the office of the Southern Pacific Company, 23 Broad Street, New York.

Coupons from first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds of the United Traction and Electric Company, due Sept. 1, will be then paid on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street. On the same day holders of registered bonds will be mailed checks for interest.

FINANCIAL.

GLUCOSE

Facts concerning this country will be found in our latest Market Letter. We also mention MISSOURI PACIFIC, WHEAT, COTTON, SUGAR, BUCKSKIN TUNNEL BONDS, CITY OF BOSTON BONDS, and the FINANCIAL SITUATION. will receive prompt and careful attention.

All orders intrusted to our care for the puchase or sale of

STOCKS, GRAIN, PROVISIONS, BONDS, COTTON,

will receive prompt and careful attention.

SEND FOR "SIX DAYS WITH KING COTTON," ISSUED WEEKLY.

We are members of the AMERICAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION, and allow interest on deposits subject to check.

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BANKERS & BROKERS,
66 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
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GOLD.

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN MINING SEND TO US FOR THE PROSPECTUS OF THE
UNITED STATES GOLD MINING AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY.

You will be offered the only chance you will ever get to put money in mining where it actually goes to the mine instead of somebody's pocket. Read our advertisement in to-day's Herald.

T. E. Ward & Co.
Bankers,
31 and 33 Broadway, New York.

DIVIDENDS.

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York.
General Offices, 55-55-57 Duane St.,
New York, August 16, 1897.

The coupons of the FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE GOLD BONDS of this company, due September 1, 1897, will be paid by the GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK on and after that date. JOSEPH WILLIAMS,
Treasurer.

THE FORTUNA GOLD MINING AND MILLING COMPANY has declared, Aug. 27, its twelfth consecutive monthly dividend of 10 CENTS a share, payable at office of company, 66 Broadway, Aug. 30. Books close Aug. 28 and open Aug. 31, 1897. B. L. HARDING, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company.
STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING,
New York, Aug. 25, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company will be held at the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on TUESDAY, October fifth next, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of nine Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before said meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the Directors of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the adjournment of the Stockholders' meeting.

The stock transfer books will be closed on Saturday, September 4th, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, and will be reopened on Wednesday, October 6th, 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M.

EDWIN GOULD, Vice President.
GEORGE ERBELDING, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

STRONG BUSINESS SITUATION ATTRACTING BUYERS

The present markets rest on the strongest foundation. Earnings are the true guide to the value of securities. Railroad traffic from now on will break all records.

Grain and Merchandise are moving in enormous volumes at profitable rates. The purchasing power of the people has doubled. Profits will be made by participating in the business prosperity of the country. To have an interest in the market is the surest way to share in such prosperity.

INDICATIONS ARE THAT STOCKS HAVE AGAIN STARTED ON ANOTHER AND MORE PRONOUNCED RISE.

WHEAT AND CORN

continue to attract great speculative attention not only from the operator who buys to sell at an advance, but from the foreign buyers and the millers at home, who must have the grain to supply the demand to actual consumers.

PRESENT PRICES ARE LOW, YET, CONSIDERING CONDITIONS AND BUYING NOW, WILL RETURN A GOOD PERCENTAGE TO PURCHASERS IN THE FUTURE, AS IT HAS IN THE PAST.

Write or call for our "400-PAGE SECURITY MANUAL," conceded by Banks, the Press, and Boards of Trade throughout the country to be the most condensed and statistically reliable publication ever issued by any Banking House. Gives range of prices of stocks, wheat, and cotton for ten to thirty years, latest financial reports, statements of earnings, &c., of all Railroad and Industrial Corporations whose shares are listed on the principal Exchanges; thereby enabling investors to operate on their own judgment, based on facts to be found in the Manual, which is invaluable to business men generally. It enables any one to invest money, keeping the principal intact, and making it pay an income.

ISSUED GRATIS AND MAILED FREE.

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bought and sold for cash, or on margin of 3 to 5 per cent. Commission, 1-16.

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GEO. H. SQUIRE, Treasurer.
ERNEST R. ADEE, Secretary.
CLINTON HUNTER, Assistant Secretary.
WM. C. POILLON, Assistant Treasurer.

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Marcellus Hartley,	John T. Terry,
Russell Sage,	George J. Gould,
H. B. Hyde,	A. J. Cassatt,
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T. Roosevelt Roosevelt,	James McCreery,
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George L. Rives,	John E. Searles,
Edward D. Adams,	James H. Hyde,
J. Hampden Robb,	Charles H. Godfrey,
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100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000.

Acts as Trustee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent of Corporations, and as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, and Committee of Estates. Legal Depository for Court and Trust Funds. Takes full charge of Real and Personal Estates.
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This company is authorized to act as Executor, Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Agent, Receiver, Registrar, and Transfer Agent.

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SERIES A
Pennsylvania Company
GUARANTEED 3½ PER CENT.
TRUST CERTIFICATES.

Secured by Covenant of the Pennsylvania Company and Pledge of Fifty Thousand Shares of the Guaranteed Special Stock of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company, Aggregating at Par Five Million Dollars ($5,000,000,) and by the Guaranty of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

These certificates are issued by The Girard Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust Company of Philadelphia, as Trustee, under a deed of trust made by the Pennsylvania Company and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to the said Trust Company, whereby the Pennsylvania Company has pledged with said Trust Company $5,000,000 at par of the Seven Per Cent. Guaranteed Special Stock of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, which road forms the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's main line from Pittsburgh to Chicago, as collateral security for a loan of $5,000,000 to be known as "Pennsylvania Company Guaranteed 3½ Per Cent. Trust Certificates, Series A," and issued in amounts of $1,000, payable forty years from September 1, 1897, with interest at 3½ per cent. per annum, payable March 1 and September 1 in each year. Principal and interest are payable in gold, without deduction for any tax or taxes now imposed or hereafter to be imposed thereon, either by the laws of the United States of America or of the State of Pennsylvania, for National or State purposes, and which either of the said Companies is or may be required or authorized to retain therefrom, said Pennsylvania Company agreeing to pay the same, and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company guaranteeing payment thereof, and each certificate has indorsed thereon the absolute covenant of payment thereof by the Pennsylvania Company (being the proprietary Company of the Pennsylvania Lines west of Pittsburgh), and

THE GUARANTY OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Interest payable either at the GIRARD TRUST COMPANY in Philadelphia, or the UNION TRUST COMPANY in New York.

The issue of these certificates is authorized by the Pennsylvania Company to provide means for capital expenditures, and to take up certain bonds of its

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Aug. 28, 1897.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net. Change.
20⅜	20⅝	400	American Cotton Oil..	20¼	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	+ ⅛
74	75	220	Am. Cotton Oil pf....	73⅝	74	73⅝	74	+ ⅛
14¼	14⅝	675	American Spirits Mfg.	14¼	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅛
32⅛	32⅞	310	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf..	32⅛	32⅞	32¼	32⅞	+ ⅛
148⅛	149	6,295	Am. Sugar Refining..	148⅝	149⅝	148¾	148⅝	+ ⅛
115½	116	100	Am. Sugar Refining pf.	115½	116	115½	116	.....
91¼	91⅝	410	American Tobacco ...	91½	91⅝	91½	91½	.....
111	114	25	Am. Tobacco pf.....	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	.....
87	88	362	Ann Arbor pf.....	88	88	88	88	+ ⅛
15⅜	15⅞	1,900	At., T. & S. F.....	15⅝	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
33⅝	33¾	19,943	At., T. & S. F. pf....	33⅝	33⅞	33⅝	33⅝	+ ⅛
16¾	17	895	Baltimore & Ohio.....	16½	16⅞	16⅜	16⅝	+ ⅛
15⅞	16	2,935	Bay State Gas	15⅝	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
33⅜	33½	1,380	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	33	33⅜	33	33½	+ ½
121	122	120	Brooklyn Union Gas...	121½	121½	121½	121½	.....
2⅜	2½	100	Brunswick Co.....	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	.....
55½	56	870	Canada Southern	55⅞	56	55⅞	55⅞	+ ⅛
72½	73¼	100	Canadian Pacific	73	73	73	73	.....
13¾	14	15	Central Pacific	14	14	14	14	.....
25¾	25⅞	18,895	Chesapeake & Ohio...	25⅜	25⅞	25¼	25⅞	+ ⅛
49	50½	200	Chi. & East. Ill.....	49½	49½	49½	49½	— ⅛
98¼	98⅝	12,255	Chi., Bur. & Quincy...	98¼	98⅝	98	98⅛	+ ⅛
12⅜	12⅝	410	Chi., Ind. & Louis....	12⅜	12⅝	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
35	35¼	560	Chi., Ind. & L. pf....	35¼	35⅝	35¼	35⅜	+ ⅛
102⅝	102⅝	970	Chicago Gas	102⅞	102⅞	102⅝	102⅝	.....
18¼	18⅝	5,140	Chicago Great West..	18⅛	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ⅛
24	25	100	Chi. Great W. pf., B..	24½	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
95⅜	95½	24,580	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	95¼	95⅜	94⅞	95⅛	+ ⅛
121	121⅛	3,510	Chicago & Northw....	120⅞	121⅜	120¾	121⅛	+ ⅛
162½	164	100	Chi. & North Pac.....	162⅞	162⅞	162⅞	162⅞	+ ⅛
90⅜	90½	14,035	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac..	89⅝	90⅛	89⅜	90⅜	+ ⅛
36⅛	36⅞	2,810	C., C., C. & St. L....	35⅝	36¼	35⅝	36⅛	+ ¼
21	21⅜	1,050	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	21⅜	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅛
7⅜	7⅝	850	C. & H. C., all in. pd..	7	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
80½	40	2,500	Consolidated Ice	38¾	39½	38⅝	39¼	+ ⅛
86	87	300	Consolidated Ice pf...	86½	87	86½	87	+ ⅛
189⅝	190	830	Consolidated Gas Co..	189	189⅝	189	189⅝	+ 1⅛
118¼	119	564	Delaware & Hudson..	118¼	118¾	118¼	118½	.....
..	162¾	5	Del., Lack. & West...	163	163	163	163	.....
13	13¼	15	Denver & R. G.....	13	13	13	13	.....
47½	47¾	925	Denver & R. G. pf....	47⅜	47⅜	47	47¼	— ⅛
37	39	200	Detroit Gas	35½	37	35½	37	+2
17⅜	18	1,060	Erie	17⅜	18	17⅜	18	+ ⅛
42	42½	652	Erie 1st pf.....	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	+ ⅛
23⅞	24⅜	130	Erie 2d pf.....	24	24	24	24	+ ⅛
26	30	100	Evans. & T. H.....	28	28	28	28	—2
37⅝	37⅝	500	General Electric	37⅝	37⅝	37	37½	— ⅛
130	132	100	Great Northern pf....	131	131	131	131	— ⅛
96¾	96¼	425	H. B. Claflin Co.....	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¾	+ ⅛
106⅝	106⅝	1,355	Illinois Central	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	+ ⅛
49	50	350	Illinois Steel Co.....	47½	49	47½	49	+1
11¾	11¾	225	Iowa Central	11¼	11¾	11¼	11¾	+ ⅛
37⅞	38	250	Iowa Central pf.....	37⅜	37⅞	37⅜	37½	+ ⅛
45⅛	45⅜	3,480	Laclede Gas	45½	46	45½	46	+1
71	71½	100	Lake Erie & West. pf.	71	71	71	71	+1
176	177½	105	Lake Shore	176¾	176¾	176¾	176¾	.....
61⅝	61⅞	4,455	Louisville & Nashville.	61¼	61¾	61¼	61¾	+ ⅛
107	107¼	3,020	Manhattan Con	106⅜	107¼	106⅜	107¼	+ ⅛
121½	122⅜	300	Metropolitan Traction.	122	122	122	122	+ ⅛
1½	2¼	400	Mexican National ctfs.	2	2	2	2	.....
25¼	25¾	300	Minn. & St. Louis....	25½	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
57½	58¼	200	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf..	57⅝	57⅞	57⅝	57⅞	— ⅛
15⅝	15⅞	2,345	Mo., Kan. & Texas...	15½	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅛
36⅜	36½	2,040	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf...	36	36½	36	36½	+ ⅛
35¾	35⅞	5,795	Missouri Pacific	35	35⅝	35	35⅝	+ ⅛
30	31	125	Mobile & Ohio.....	29⅜	30¼	29⅜	30¼	+ ⅛
36⅞	37	950	National Lead Co.....	36⅝	37	36⅝	37	+ ⅛
21	22	300	National Linseed Oil..	21½	21¾	21½	21½	— ⅛
9	9¼	100	National Starch	10	10	10	10	+ ⅛
35	..	52	Nat. Starch 2d pf.....	35	35	35	35	.....
30	31¼	400	N. Y. Air Brake Co....	30⅜	31	30⅜	31	.....
96	96¼	815	New Jersey Central	96	96	96	96	+ ⅛
108⅞	109	1,490	New York Central	109¼	109¼	108⅞	108⅞	— ⅛
93⅜	94	500	N. Y. & E. R. Gas.....	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	+ ⅛
15⅜	15⅞	200	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis.	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
40¼	40⅜	330	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	— ⅛
17½	17⅝	130	N. Y., Sus. & West....	17½	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
38½	38⅝	525	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	38¼	38⅝	38¼	38⅜	+ ⅛
38¼	39	1,060	Norfolk & West. pf....	38¼	38¾	38	38⅜	+ ⅛
5⅝	5⅝	520	North American	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
17⅞	18	2,210	Northern Pacific	18	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
50⅝	50¾	5,704	Northern Pacific pf...	50½	50⅞	50⅜	50⅝	+ ⅛
18¼	18⅜	6,485	Ontario & Western....	18½	18⅝	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅛
20½	30	120	Or. R. & Nav.....	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
66¾	67½	22	Or. R. & Nav. pf.....	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	.....
22	23	30	Oregon Short Line	21¾	21¾	21¾	21½	+ ⅛
33⅜	34	1,250	Pacific Mail	33⅜	33⅞	33⅜	33⅞	+ ⅛
..	..	260	Pennsylvania R. R....	112¼	112½	112¼	112½	+ ⅝
2½	3	200	Peo., Dec. & Evans...	3	3	3	3	+ ⅛
20¾	21	50	P. C. C. & St. L.....	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	.....
4	4¼	100	Quicksilver	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
11	11¾	200	Quicksilver pf.....	11¼	11¾	11¼	11¾	.....
26¾	27	950	Reading	27½	27½	26¾	27	.....
54⅜	54½	820	Reading 1st pf.....	54½	54½	54⅜	54½	.....
32½	32¾	500	Reading 2d pf.....	32¾	32¾	32½	32½	+ ⅛
51	52	100	Rio Gr. West. pf.....	51	51	51	51	+1½
8¼	8¾	6,445	St. J. & G. I.....	7¾	8¼	7¾	8¼	+ ⅛
48½	49	998	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf...	48	48¾	48	48⅝	+ ⅛
16⅜	16⅝	1,422	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf....	16⅜	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	+ ⅛
7¾	7⅞	503	St. L. & S. F.....	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
55⅜	55⅝	525	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf...	55¾	55⅝	55½	55½	— ⅛
21¼	21¾	250	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf...	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅜	.....
6¾	7	500	St. Louis Southw.....	6¾	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
14¼	14¾	1,020	St. Louis Southw. pf..	14	14⅜	14	14⅜	+ ⅛
71⅞	72	16,665	St Paul & Omaha....	68⅞	71⅝	68⅞	71⅝	+3
20½	21	800	Southern Pacific	20	20¼	20	20½	+ ⅛
11⅝	11⅝	4,735	Southern Railway	11¼	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅛
36¼	36⅜	4,673	Southern Railway pf..	36¼	36⅜	36¼	36⅜	+ ⅛
7⅞	8	3	Standard R. & T.....	8	8	8	8	.....
29¾	30¼	3,943	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	30	30¼	30	30	.....
14¼	14¼	2,000	Texas Pacific	14	14⅜	14	14⅜	+ ⅛
17¼	17⅜	2,420	U. P., 1st in. pd.....	17¼	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
5⅝	5⅞	400	U. P., Denver & Gulf..	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
9¼	9½	400	United States Leather..	9¼	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	— ⅛
69½	69½	1,255	U. S. Leather pf.....	69¼	69½	68⅝	69½	— ⅝
17½	19	240	United States Rubber..	18½	18½	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
8¼	8¼	1,000	Wabash	8	8¼	8	8¼	+1
20⅝	20½	7,485	Wabash pf.....	19¾	20½	19¾	20½	+ ⅛
8¾	9¼	100	Western Union Beef...	9	9	9	9	.....
93¼	93¾	3,860	Western Union Tel....	93	93¾	93	93¾	+ ⅛
2½	2⅝	400	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	2½	2½	2½	2½	.....
Sales.....		243,543						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Tobacco Co scrip 2,000 81
Ann Arbor 1st 4s 3,000 ..... 83¾
At T & S F gen 4s 45,000 ..... 87¼ 8,000 ..... 87⅝ 4,000 ..... 87¼ 500 ..... 87 19,000 ..... 87¼ 500 ..... 87¾ 4,000 ..... 87½
Adjustment 4s 25,000 ..... 57⅝ 30,000 ..... 57⅞ 10,000 ..... 58 90,000 ..... 57⅞ 5,000 ..... 58 25,000 ..... 58⅛ 30,000 ..... 58¼ 4,000 ..... 58⅛ 120,000 ..... 58¼ 20,000 ..... 58⅛
Brooklyn R T 5s 5,000 ..... 88⅜ 10,000 ..... 88½ 1,000 ..... 88¾ 5,000 ..... 88⅝
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s 5,000 ..... 113¾
Canada So 1st gtd 1,000 ..... 110⅛
Cent Ga Ry con 5s 6,000 ..... 94½
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc 1,000 ..... 38¾ 9,000 39
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s 10,000 ..... 84⅞ 25,000 ..... 85 1,000 ..... 84⅞ 5,000 ..... 85 2,000 ..... 84⅝ 1,000 ..... 84⅞ 14,000 ..... 85 10,000 ..... 84⅞ 5,000 ..... 85 10,000 ..... 84⅝ 10,000 ..... 85 2,000 ..... 84¾
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 1st cons 4s 5,000 101
Chi & N W 30-yr deb 5s 20,000 ..... 115½
Registered 10,000 ..... 114½
Chi, R I & P ext 5s 2,000 ..... 106½ 1,000 106
Chi Term'l Trans, Trust Co certfs prop 5,000 ..... 45⅞ 10,000 ..... 45¾ 12,000 ..... 45⅝ 15,000 ..... 45⅝ 10,000 ..... 45⅝ 3,000 ..... 45¼
Cin, Day & Iron 1st 5s 2,000 109
Det, Mack & M L G 6,000 20
Erie 4s prior bonds 5,000 ..... 92½
Green Bay & W deb B 50,000 ..... 7 7,000 ..... 7⅜ 7,000 ..... 7¼ 3,000 ..... 7½ 1,000 ..... 6⅞
Total sales $1,834,000

Detroit Gas Co 5s 19,000b20F ..... 88¼ 10,000 ..... 88¾ 10,000 ..... 88⅝ 10,000 ..... 88⅝ 10,000 ..... 88¾ 10,000 ..... 88⅝ 10,000 ..... 89 10,000 ..... 89¼ 5,000 ..... 89¼ 10,000 ..... 89½ 10,000 ..... 89¼ 10,000 ..... 89½
Ft W & D C 1st 15,000 ..... 67⅜
H & Tex Cent G M 4s 6,000 ..... 74 5,000 ..... 74¾ 8,000 ..... 74¾
Ill Cent 4s, 1952 1,000 104
Iowa Central 1st 5s 1,000 ..... 97½
Kan Pac 6s, Denver Div, assented, Trust Co certfs, ex matured coups 25,000 ..... 112⅝
Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs 10,000 ..... 94 5,000 ..... 94⅞ 10,000 95
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s 25,000s5F 101¾ 2,000 102
Louis & Nash cons 9,000 ..... 104⅝
Louis & Nash unified gold 4s 20,000 84
Mich Cent cons 7s 6,000 ..... 116¾
Mo, K & T 2d 12,000 ..... 63 1,000 ..... 63⅛ 13,000 ..... 63¼ 2,000 ..... 63¼ 1,000 ..... 63¼
Mo, K & T of T 5s 4,000 83
Mo Pac 1st con 6s 3,000 94
Mobile & Ohio G M 4s 23,000 ..... 77 10,000 ..... 77½ 1,000 ..... 77¾
Nat Starch Mfg Co 1st 1,000 106
N Y Cent 1st coup 2,000 ..... 117⅜
N Y Cent deb 5s 10,000 112
N Y, O & W refdg 4s 3,000s20F 99½
Nor Pac 1st reg 10,000 119
Nor Pac gen lien 3s 14,000 ..... 59½
Omaha & St L 1st, Tr Co certfs 2,000 58
Oregon Imp 1st, Trust Co certfs, 1st installment paid 5,000 ..... 39 20,000 40
St Jo & G I 2-3-4s 1,000 67
St L & S F 4s 4,000 ..... 71½

Oregon S L 1st con 5s 11,000 ..... 92½
Income A 5s 12,000 ..... 60⅝ 8,000 ..... 60¾
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s 15,000 ..... 91⅝ 17,000 ..... 91⅜ 5,000 ..... 91⅝ 500 ..... 91½ 14,000 ..... 91¾
Pitts, Shen & L E 1st 4,000 ..... 108⅝
Reading Co gen 4s 25,000 ..... 85 35,000 ..... 85⅛ 81,000 ..... 85¼ 20,000 ..... 85⅞
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s 2,000 ..... 87½ 1,000 ..... 87¼ 5,000 ..... 87⅛ 3,000 ..... 87⅜
St L & S F G M 5s 2,000 ..... 100⅜
St L S W 1st 11,000 76
San An & Ar Pass 4s 2,000 ..... 62 6,000 ..... 61⅞
So Pac of Cal 5s consid 4,000 ..... 91½ 7,000 ..... 91⅜ 6,000 92
Southern Ry 1st 5s 11,000 ..... 94⅜ 6,000 ..... 94¼ 10,000 ..... 94⅜
So Pac of Ariz 1st 10,000 ..... 99½
Tenn C, I & R, Birmingham Div 1st 9,000 87
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2,000 96
Tex & Pac 2d inc 5,000 ..... 32 1,000 ..... 31⅞ 71,000 ..... 32 10,000 ..... 32¼ 2,000 ..... 32⅜ 18,000 ..... 32 5,000 ..... 32⅛ 15,000 ..... 32¼ 10,000 ..... 32⅜
Tol, St L & K C 1st, Tr Co certfs 10,000 80
Union Pac 1st, 1896, Tr Co certfs, ex matured coups 5,000 ..... 111 15,000 ..... 111¼
Union Pac 6s, 1897, Trust Co certfs, ex matured coups 89,000 ..... 111¼
Union Pac ext S F 8s, Trust Co certfs 17,000 ..... 106⅞
Wabash 1st 5s 17,000 ..... 106⅞
Wabash 2d 5s 23,000 ..... 76 5,000s10F ..... 76 10,000b3 ..... 76½ 27,000 ..... 76½
West Chi St con 5s 5,000 ..... 102 10,000 ..... 102¼ 12,000 ..... 102½

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 52@52⅛c. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 52c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 41c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 345,065.03 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 24d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports, Jan. 1 to date.....	$3,993,512
Exports in the same period.....	28,782,691
Net exports.....	$24,789,179
Net exports, 1896.....	28,290,888
Net exports, 1895.....	29,712,622
Net exports, 1894.....	71,060,978
Net exports, 1893.....	17,070,868

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On the Consolidated Exchange, 325 shares of Fortuna sold at 11.00, 300 Chollar at .73, and 400 Union Consolidated at .45. On the Mining Exchange, 1,000 shares of Annetta sold at 45½, 1,000 Red Mountain at .37, 11,100 Rock Mountain at .12@.11¾@.12¼, 500 Alamo at .03½, 800 Argentum at .16@.16¼, 1,200 Anaconda, Colorado at .48, 700 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09@.08½@.09, 10,000 Cannon Ball at .01, 1,000 Fanny B. at .05, 1,200 Golden Fleece at .19¼@.19¾, 2,000 Isabella at .29@.30@.29½, 1,100 Pharmacist at .09@.09¼, 200 Union at .20, and 400 Work at .04½.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—To-day's stock market was a narrow one, with few sales. Clearing House settlements:

American Strawboard	27
C. & Chi., C. & D. Company.....	65½
Chi. Brewing & Malting Company.....	8½
Chi. Brewing & Malting Company pf.....	33
Chi. Packing & Prov. Company.....	30
Chi. Packing & Prov. Company pf.....	50⅝
Chi. City Railway	245
Diamond Match Company of Illinois.....	140¾
Lake Street Elevated	17½
Int. Packing Company	21
Int. Packing Company pf.....	45
Milwaukee & Chi. Brewing Company.....	9
Milwaukee & Chi. Brewing Company pf.....	31
New York Biscuit Company	50
North. Chicago Street Railroad.....	243
Street's W. S. Car Line.....	18
West. Chicago Street Railroad.....	110
Lake Street Elevated trust certfs.....	15⅜
South Side Elevated Railroad.....	47½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1901	97½	..
4s, r., 1907	112½	113
4s, c., 1907	112½	113
4s, r., 1925	125½	126
4s, c., 1925	125½	126
5s, r., 1904	113½	114
5s, c., 1904	113½	114
Currency 6s, 1898	102	..
Currency 6s, 1899	105	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	102½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	102½	..
Adams Express	155	158
Alb. & Sus	175	..
Alton & T. H.	58	61½
Am. Coal	121	125
Am. Express	115½	117½
Am. T. & C.	91	94
Ann Arbor	12¾	15
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	..	6½
Belle. & So. Ill. pf.	125	..
Boston A. L. pf.	105	107
B. W. & W. pf., A.	70	90
Buff., R. & P.	16	22
Buff., R. & P. pf.	45	62
Bur., C. R. & N.	75	..
Capital Traction	56	67
Chi. & Alton pf.	166	..
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	99½	100½
C., M. & St. P. pf.	143½	144
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	80	85
Clev., L. & W. pf.	40	..
Cleve. & Pitts.	167	..
Col. C. & I. Dev.	1	2
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	3	5
Col. H. V. & T.	15	25
Com. Cable	175	..
Consol. Coal	38	..
D. M. & Ft. D.	12	13
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	65	..
Dul., S. S. & A.	3¾	4¼
D., S. S. & A. pf.	8½	9½
Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	124	125
E. E. I. of B'klyn.	115	117
Erie Tel. & Tel.	66½	67¼
Ev. & T. H. pf.	42	45
G. B. & W.	38	40
Homestake	35	..
Ill. Cent. l. l.	96	97
Jeff. & C. Coal pf.	40	..
Joliet & Chi.	156	..
Kan. & Mich.	8¼	9
Keok. & D. M.	4	4¾
K. & D. M. pf.	16	18
Keokuk & West.	33	38
Kingston & Pem.	1	4
Laclede Gas pf.	93	95
L. E. & W.	18	18½
Long Island	1	47
L., E. & St. L. pf.	1	..
Mah. Coal R.	128	..
Mah. Coal R. pf.	100	115
Manhattan Beach.	5	10
Md. Coal pf.	45	60
Mexican Central	5¼	5½
Michigan Central	106	108
M. & St. L. 1st pf.	87	80
Minn. Iron	67	59
Morris & Essex	167	170
Nat. St. 1st pf.	70	80
New Cent. C.	5	7
N. Y. & E. R. Gas pf.	..	..
N. Y. & N. H.	177	179
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	75½	80
Norfolk So.	65	72
Nor. & West.	13½	14½
Northwest Tel.	110	..
Ohio Southern.	..	6
Ont. Mining	3	6½
Penn. Coal	340	370
Peo. & Eastern	7	8
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	57½	59
P., Ft. W. & C.	171	..
Pitts. & West. pf.	6	7½
Pull. P. C. Co.	174½	175
Rens. & Saratoga	182½	186
Rio Grande W.	21½	22¼
R., W. & O.	119	..
St. P. & Duluth	23	26
St. P. & D. pf.	..	83
St. P., Minn. & M.	122	125
St. P. & O. pf.	143	145
Sil. bullion certfs.	52	52½
Sixth Avenue	190	194
Standard Gas	132	..
Standard Gas pf.	144	..
T. P. Land Trust.	8	9
Third Avenue	153	155
Tol. & Ohio Cent.	..	25
Tol. & O. C. pf.	40	70
Union Ferry	69½	70
U. S. Express	43	47
U. S. Rubber pf.	67	69
Wells-Fargo Ex.	108	111
Western Gas	87¼	88½
West Chi. St.	110	113
W. & L. E. pf.	11¼	12
Wisconsin Central.	3	3⅞
Wis. Central pf.	5½	6½

THE BANK STATEMENTS IN DETAIL.

The following gives the bank statements in detail, together with the percentage of reserve to deposits held by the individual banks:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Per cent Reserve to Dep'ts
$2,000,000	$1,859,100	N. Y. Nat. Bkg. Ass.	$14,040,000	$2,080,000	$1,870,000	$14,240,000	27.3
2,050,000	2,152,500	Bank of the Man. Co.	14,629,000	2,741,000	5,429,000	19,791,000	41.2
2,000,000	1,008,900	Merchants' National.	12,597,100	3,142,800	2,560,200	16,824,900	33.9
2,000,000	2,021,100	Mechanics' National.	9,982,000	1,182,000	1,318,000	9,088,000	27.5
1,500,000	2,552,700	Bank of America.....	11,913,100	2,514,400	4,902,000	22,510,100	27.9
1,000,000	245,900	Phenix National.....	4,083,000	183,000	807,000	3,849,000	27.2
1,000,000	3,701,700	National City.....	46,486,200	8,749,400	9,086,700	59,439,100	30.0
750,000	99,400	Tradesmen's Nat.....	2,917,100	231,800	569,900	2,930,200	27.3
300,000	7,497,000	Chemical National...	24,425,000	4,305,000	4,635,000	24,405,000	36.2
600,000	176,000	Merchants' Ex. Nat..	4,712,200	851,500	984,400	5,790,500	31.6
1,000,000	1,679,100	Gallatin National....	6,901,200	984,500	1,454,600	6,402,800	38.0
300,000	165,200	Nat. Butch. & Drov.	1,249,600	180,500	130,500	1,073,500	28.9
400,000	228,600	Mech. & Traders'....	2,196,000	280,000	270,000	2,201,000	24.0
200,000	164,600	Greenwich	1,025,100	106,500	292,300	1,072,800	37.1
600,000	492,300	Leather Mfrs.' Nat..	3,027,200	372,500	445,300	2,671,400	30.6
300,000	97,200	Seventh National....	1,935,300	271,200	231,000	2,284,400	24.6
1,200,000	496,100	Bk. of State of N. Y.	3,633,800	171,500	289,400	2,614,200	17.6
5,000,000	2,510,600	Amer. Ex. Nat.....	23,608,000	2,161,000	3,971,000	19,805,000	30.8
5,000,000	8,472,400	Nat. of Commerce...	26,078,400	2,689,100	2,673,600	20,399,700	26.0
1,000,000	1,570,300	National Broadway..	6,167,300	774,200	857,100	5,847,800	27.8
1,000,000	971,200	Mercantile National.	8,298,200	752,100	2,540,000	9,357,900	34.4
422,700	491,900	Pacific	2,488,100	434,300	531,800	2,876,000	33.6
1,500,000	8,900	Nat. of the Republic.	12,298,100	2,408,100	2,642,400	14,822,300	34.4
450,000	945,500	Chatham National...	5,901,300	660,700	967,200	5,950,000	27.3
200,000	242,200	People's	3,336,200	194,500	581,600	2,614,000	29.6
700,000	558,700	Nat. of North Amer.	8,150,500	1,166,000	1,999,800	9,027,100	31.8
1,000,000	2,111,400	Hanover National....	23,252,800	5,631,200	2,348,500	28,859,700	27.6
500,000	342,000	Irving National.....	2,970,000	358,200	399,500	2,902,000	25.2
600,000	386,600	National Citizens'...	2,393,200	225,100	204,100	2,703,700	16.1
500,000	270,400	Nassau	2,312,300	159,400	582,500	2,952,600	25.1
800,000	1,003,400	M'ket & Fulton Nat.	5,855,800	639,800	1,459,400	6,477,700	32.4
1,000,000	136,700	Nat. Shoe & Leath.	3,221,500	458,600	452,100	3,385,600	26.9
1,000,000	1,313,200	North Ex. Exchange..	10,182,000	1,470,000	1,354,000	10,347,000	24.8
1,000,000	216,600	Continental National.	5,285,100	676,000	966,200	6,357,200	25.2
300,000	406,600

Financial Continued from Page 17.

BUSY TELEGRAPH WIRES.

No straws point more accurately the course of general business affairs than the statistics of the Post Office and the telegraph companies. Languishing or dormant commercial conditions result in diminishing correspondence and fewer telegrams. On the other hand, in times of business activity, when the employment of capital assures handsome returns, correspondence is compulsory, while economy of time, necessitated by acute and stirring business situations, encourages lavish use of telegraph facilities.

All the higher officials of the Post Office Department have recently borne testimony to the increased activity in their branch of the public service, this auxiliary to bustling trading and active commercial life. They have furnished a corollary of unlimited proof that the season of depression, of business lethargy, has given way.

As to New York City and the Post Office, Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott has made plain the fact of the immense increase in the operations of the Postal Service in this city.

Similar significance attached to what yesterday Mr. John Van Horne, Vice President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, said. He has remarked the signs of improvement gauged by the receipts of that company.

"My knowledge of our business," said Vice President Van Horne, "enables me to say that during the last three or four weeks it has improved, vastly improved; and such improvement indicates that the business of the country is generally advancing. As to this wave of prosperity being felt in all parts of the country, I should say, judging from the business of the Western Union Telegraph Company, that it is general. Finally, in the South it is beginning to advance and take rank with affairs in other sections.

"I believe that the movement of the wheat crop has stimulated business to a remarkable extent. First comes the railroad interest; there are not enough cars to go round. Advices from all over the country tell of business enthusiasm and the conviction that this happy condition of affairs is to continue.

"I can confirm from all the sources of information with which this office is in communication that we are at the beginning of a period of prosperity destined to remain with us. This improvement is not temporary; it contains every element of permanency."

ACTUAL FACTS TESTIFY.

"Business is improved; it is not merely going to improve; the improvement is actually here."

This inspiriting assurance comes from Col. Sylvester T. Everett of Cleveland, a close business associate of Mark A. Hanna and other leaders in commercial and industrial affairs. Col. Everett has lately been spending some time in the East, not so much for recreation as to expedite progress in business matters of consequence.

"So far as the Wall Street stock market is concerned," he proceeded, "I do not pretend to know much; I do not care much. If Wall Street be the natural reflector of what is going on in the outside business world, Wall Street cannot fail to get a good deal of comfort and good feeling out of the present situation. In my own business relationships I find every warrant for the belief that we are on the eve of a far mightier commercial and industrial development than even the most sanguine of us has dared anticipate. The signs are too plain to be misunderstood. We are only at the beginning of better things, on a bigger scale, than ever before figured in our National business history. What is of especial consequence is the confidence which accumulates on every side that the improvement in sight is improvement which is going to last. That is the best quality in it—and it is a quality amply plain.

"People who doubt and carp at the business betterment that is being scored throughout the country are either prejudiced for some narrow and selfish reason, disdaining records which are plain to every fair investigator, or they permit themselves to be misled by merely superficial observation. Actual facts, tangible, and indisputable, testify to what is believed by all of us who hope the most.

"The American farmer has every market of the world this year making him bids for his product, and every industrial and commercial centre is responding already to the better status universal that agricultural prosperity guarantees.

"Incidentally," remarked Col. Everett, "we who do the voting out in Ohio are going this Fall to finish up the obsequies over free silver's corpse. After the Ohio election, finance and politics in bunko combination will be buried too deep for any resurrection."

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City banks shows a decrease in reserve of $235,750. The banks now hold $39,517,700 in excess of legal requirements.

The following table shows the condition of the New York City banks this week as compared with last week:

	Aug. 21.	Aug. 28.	Increase.
Loans	$558,618,300	$560,874,500	$2,256,200
Specie	93,205,600	92,628,100	*577,500
Legal tenders	106,547,200	106,138,600	* 591,400
Net deposits	635,107,400	635,106,000	165,400
Circulation	13,252,200	13,418,420	166,200

*Decrease.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York City banks from the beginning of the present year up to and including the statement issued yesterday, with the surplus at the corresponding dates in the years 1896 and 1895:

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Jan. 2	$33,286,950	$19,770,675	$35,862,050
Jan. 9	43,091,450	27,153,100	41,792,200
Jan. 16	52,172,525	32,345,550	45,465,075
Jan. 23	57,067,800	37,678,500	45,880,450
Jan. 30	59,148,250	39,623,400	36,751,500
Feb. 6	54,540,050	40,182,425	33,706,225
Feb. 13	51,638,225	36,878,875	33,513,425
Feb. 20	55,665,950	28,627,050	29,822,725
Feb. 27	57,520,975	24,422,150	28,054,500
March 6	55,556,925	23,234,500	22,788,625
March 13	52,865,550	21,448,825	17,598,775
March 20	48,168,975	19,042,672	14,146,500
March 27	48,805,750	18,147,425	13,413,450
April 3	47,666,575	17,005,975	13,929,025
April 10	46,170,050	17,931,250	14,922,775
April 17	46,969,900	18,139,350	19,664,975
April 24	49,257,100	20,678,075	25,270,675
May 1	48,917,625	22,944,275	27,233,575
May 8	44,095,975	20,243,125	31,070,100
May 15	44,490,500	18,517,975	37,587,900
May 22	45,998,950	21,701,500	39,975,150
May 29	46,616,100	22,230,675	41,221,250
June 5	45,327,825	19,667,900	39,662,900
June 12	44,691,475	20,677,650	37,058,900
June 19	48,390,950	19,918,250	36,544,250
June 26	49,239,150	21,917,325	34,225,925
July 3	41,384,875	20,328,250	32,173,700
July 10	41,341,375	22,257,275	33,405,300
July 17	40,030,900	21,773,025	38,491,125
July 24	47,361,575	18,552,050	49,109,175
July 31	45,720,150	17,728,600	41,167,178
Aug. 7	41,002,125	13,815,575	38,940,775
Aug. 14	38,882,725	9,400,175	41,266,875
Aug. 21	39,753,450	9,270,150	37,560,675
Aug. 28	39,517,700	8,836,200	39,124,925

The following table shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1897	$39,517,700	1892	$9,887,875
1896	8,836,200	1891	12,767,825
1895	39,124,925	1890	*530,675
1894	66,718,650	1889	4,790,775
1893	*1,088,000	1888	16,760,625

*Deficit.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Toward the end of the week activity in glucose stocks, so much the feature of the outside market for weeks past, slackened up considerably. Some rumors were in circulation which did not help along further buoyancy.

The gas stocks have scored the chief advances of the week. All of them are up. The New York stocks have been the chief gainers. Equitable at the close of the week is not offered under $280 per share, and 95 is asked for East River common, while the Standard issues are also materially advanced, changes taking place yesterday of four or five points each. Among outside security brokers there is a belief (based on information coming from people who have been conspicuous in the recent phenomenal advances in gas stock quotations) that definite announcements are likely to be made during the coming week, bearing more or less directly upon the plan which is known to be pending for bringing all of the New York companies into closer business relations with one another.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	203	207
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	109	111
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad	193	194
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	77	79
Brooklyn Elevated, trust receipts	5½	6½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	104	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	106	108
Buffalo Street Railway stock	78	81
Buffalo Street Railway 1st consols	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	117
Eighth Avenue Railroad	320	330
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	37½	40
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	60	65
Kings County Traction	44	46
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	98	99
New Orleans Traction common	5	7
New Orleans Traction preferred	23	25
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad stock	120	130
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	103½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	190	195
Third Avenue Railroad	152	154
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	106	109
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	17½	19
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	92	95

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock, ex div	83	84
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106	107
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	95	98
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	80	82
Union Ferry stock	69½	70½
Union Ferry 5s	106	107

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	83	86
Fort Wayne 1st 6s, ex Int	95	96
Indianapolis Gas stock	152	155
Indianapolis Gas 1st	107	109
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	94½	98
Lafayette Gas Company stock	88	90
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	59	61
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	75	77
Ohio & Indiana stock	55	60
Ohio & Indiana bonds	73	75

Illuminating Gas.

Columbus Gas	85	87
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	79	82
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	20	22
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	74	85
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	103½
Equitable Gas Company of N. Y.	270	280
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	78
Mutual Gas Company of New York	270	280
Madison (Wis.) stock	59	61
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	94	96
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf	118	120
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	106½	106½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	35	37
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 5s	96	99
St. Paul Gas stock	52	54
St. Paul Gas bonds	82	83
Standard Gas, New York	135	140
Standard Gas, New York, pf	145	150
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	114	118
Syracuse Gas stock	27½	28½
Syracuse Gas 5s	98	100
Western Gas Company, Milwaukee	87	88
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee	102½	103½

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42	44
American Typefounders'	30	33
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Cramps' Shipyard stock	52	62
Glucose common, when issued	51	52
Glucose preferred, when issued	93	94
Herring-Hall-Marvin	2	4
Herring, N. Y. Marvin pf	22	24
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. pf., ex div.	72	74
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	98	100
Lorillard Company pf	110	112
Michigan Peninsular Car	13	18
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	87
New York Biscuit Company	104½	106
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	4	7
Pennsylvania Coal	340	365
Pratt & Whitney	7	10
Pratt & Whitney pf	55	60
Standard Oil Trust, ex dividend	305½	306½
Trenton Potteries	12	14
Trenton Potteries pf	50	52
Union Typewriter	6	7
Union Typewriter 1st	84	88
Union Typewriter 2d pf	70	74
Wagner Car Company	155	156
Worthington Pump Company pf	90	93

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit	97	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	20	30
Central & South American Tel	120	123
Commercial Cable stock	170	175
Electro-Pneumatic	1⅜	1½
Hudson River Telephone stock	63	66
Iron Steamboat	3½	5
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	65
Madison Square Garden stock	2	5
Madison Square Garden 2d	35	40
Metropolitan L., Chicago, 1st 5s	50	51
New York & New Jersey Telephone	139	141
New York Loan & Imp. stock	40	...
Northwestern Telegraph Company	108	112
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	22	23
Trow Directory pf	30	36
Wool Exchange	108	110

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Aug. 28.—The stock market opened higher all around in sympathy with London, gains of ⅛ to ½ being shown in the leading interests. The mining properties were also in demand. The trading was very animated. Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	219	..
Boston & Lowell	215	..
Boston & Maine	163¾	..
Boston & Providence	265	..
Chi. Junc. & Stock Yards	..	101½
Chi. Junc. & Stock Yards pf	108	108¼
Fitchburg pf.	92¾	93
Old Colony	185	..
West End	94¾	..
West End pf.	100	..
Wisconsin Central	3	3½

Mining Companies.

Aetna, (quicksilver)	4¼	4½
Allouez	..	1
Arnold	3⅜	3⅞
Atlantic	25	25½
Bonanza & Montana	14¼	14¼
Butte & Boston	27¾	28
Calumet & Hecla	415	420
Centennial	10¾	11
Franklin	17	17½
Kearsarge	21½	22
Napa, (quicksilver)	6½	..
Osceola	38½	39
Pioneer, (gold)	6⅞	0⅜
Quincy	118	119
Santa Ysabel	15	15½
Tamarack	134	136
Tamarack, Junior	19½	20
Tecumseh	..	3
Wolverine	14¼	14½

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	239	241
Dominion Coal	19	19¼
Dominion Coal pf	99	100
Lamson Con. Store Service	20¾	21
New England Telephone	120	..
Philadelphia Company	22	23
United States Oil	13	13½
Westinghouse Electric	..	25
Westinghouse Electric pf	55	..

Unlisted Securities.

Fort Wayne Electric	50	51¼
Merced Gold Mining	6¾	7
Old Dominion Copper Mining	18½	19

BANK CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Aug. 28, (Saturday's figures estimated,) telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1897.	1896.	P. C.
New York	$526,330,949	$341,302,450	+54.2
Boston	62,553,900	49,422,134	+26.6
Philadelphia	46,201,083	41,508,938	+11.5
Baltimore	13,023,223	8,296,072	+57.0
Chicago	80,290,304	54,762,787	+46.6
St. Louis	22,205,699	15,277,400	+45.3
New Orleans	4,650,340	5,680,849	−18.1
Seven cities, 5 days	$755,345,498	$516,249,630	+46.3
Other cities, 5 days	126,947,216	104,000,273	+22.1
Total, all cities, 5 days	$882,292,714	$620,249,903	+42.2
All cities, 1 day	172,918,971	127,388,123	+35.9
Total, all cities, for week	$1,055,211,685	$747,638,026	+41.1

Complete returns for the week ended Aug. 21 show, compared with the corresponding week in 1896, a gain of 34.5 per cent., with the same week in 1895, a gain of 20.4 per cent., and with 1894 a gain of 37.4 per cent. Outside of New York the gain, as compared with 1896, was 18.8 per cent., with 1895 9.0 per cent. and with 1894 18.5 per cent.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28.—The local market was in much the same condition as yesterday. The trading was not active, except in spots, but the buying throughout the morning was of an exceptionally good character. Prices as a rule were firm, but in no case was there any important change in prices, fluctuations being limited to a small fraction. There was some selling of Marsden on the rumor that 10,000 additional shares of the stock are shortly to be issued, and some weakness was developed in consequence. The absorption of Union Traction was again first-class, some large blocks changing hands at 11¾. Pennsylvania Heat issues were strong on commission house buying, and the demand for Pennsylvania Railroad was quite active. The Reading shares were quiet, as was Lehigh Valley, but Western New York and Pennsylvania was again wanted. The close was firm at these figures:

	Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Traction	18¾	19
Electric Storage Battery	29⅝	29¾
Electric Storage Battery pf	32	32¼
Metropolitan Traction	121	122½
Penn. Heat	15¾	16
Penn. Heat pf	37⅛	37½
United Gas	79¼	79½
Welsbach Light	49	49½
Marsden	19	19½
Philadelphia Traction	73½	73¾
Union Traction	11⅝	11¾
Pennsylvania Railroad	56⅞	56½
Lehigh Valley	30¼	30½
Reading	13 7-16	13½
Reading 1st pf	27½	27¾
Reading 2d pf	16¼	16⅜

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1897.	1896.	1895.
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	340	340	334
3d week Aug.	$66,662	$67,057	562,100
From July 1	532,224	512,496	478,019
BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS & NOR.—			
Mileage	1,136	1,136	1,136
2d week Aug.	$78,006	$71,612	$81,786
From Jan.	2,313,925	2,570,782	2,186,905
CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	581	581	581
3d week Aug.	$33,042	$36,911	$36,377
From Jan. 1	862,236	865,210	1,035,845
CLEVE., CIN., CHI. & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,838	1,838	1,850
3d week Aug.	$293,716	$258,683	$298,222
From July 1	1,907,389	1,844,203	2,056,800
DES MOINES & KANSAS CITY—			
Mileage	112	112	112
2d week Aug.	$2,818	$2,098	$2,061
From Jan. 1	90,537	69,067	51,049
DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	334	334	334
3d week Aug.	$29,190	$27,546	$23,766
From Jan. 1	766,238	713,338	719,092
DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—			
Mileage	588	588	588
2d week Aug.	$34,384	$41,032	$25,561
From Jan. 1	934,877	1,299,764	1,111,429
EVANSVILLE & RICHMOND—			
Mileage	102	102	102
3d week Aug.	$1,396	$2,451	$2,540
From Jan. 1	51,713	73,551	68,983
FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	648	635	635
3d week Aug.	$52,381	$46,919	$52,395
From Jan. 1	1,688,930	1,676,679	1,571,914
FLORIDA CENTRAL & PENINSULAR—			
Mileage	940	940	940
2d week Aug.	$33,487	$28,074	$26,351
From Jan. 1	1,524,928	1,374,076	1,232,202
FORT WORTH & DENVER CITY—			
Mileage	469	469	469
2d week Aug.	$21,481	$16,301	.....
From Jan. 1	622,685	534,386	.....
GEORGIA—			
Mileage	307	307	307
2d week Aug.	$24,589	$25,794	.....
From Jan. 1	878,466	835,866	.....
GEORGIA & ALABAMA—			
Mileage	450	340	365
3d week Aug.	$20,911	$18,579	$10,556
From Jan. 1	635,811	471,235	288,029
GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA—			
Mileage	436	436	436
3d week Aug.	$41,881	$39,815	$50,975
2d week Aug.	41,060	41,826	48,840
From Jan. 1	1,191,960	1,263,316	1,302,314
INTEROCEANIC—			
Mileage	531	531	531
Week Aug. 7	$45,200	$43,830	$39,200
From Jan. 1	1,563,763	1,350,087	1,427,602
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	173	173	173
3d week Aug.	$10,470	$8,563	$8,102
From July 1	82,010	62,311	63,536
KANSAS CITY & OMAHA—			
Mileage	194	194	194
2d week Aug.	$4,865	$1,926	.....
From Jan. 1	126,385	58,794	.....
KEOKUK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	148	148	148
2d week Aug.	$9,482	$7,139	$9,907
From Jan. 1	234,666	241,657	205,501
MEMPHIS & CHARLESTON—			
Mileage	330	330	330
2d week Aug.	$25,719	$18,550	$21,657
From Jan. 1	791,053	727,027	649,139
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	1,860	1,860	1,860
3d week Aug.	$216,976	$186,702	$163,945
From Jan. 1	5,176,543	6,236,674	5,848,752
MEXICAN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	321	321	321
Week Aug. 7	$74,500	$56,500	$55,376
From Jan. 1	2,245,992	1,805,574	2,066,257
MEXICAN SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	227	227	227
1st week August	$14,260	$9,250	$9,747
From Jan. 1	434,281	316,959	292,202
MINN., ST. PAUL & SAULTE STE. MARIE—			
Mileage	1,168	1,168	1,168
3d week Aug.	$66,547	$58,330	$61,530
From Jan. 1	2,119,880	2,189,222	1,458,741
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,570	1,570	1,567
3d week Aug.	$247,310	$206,434	$265,617
From July 1	1,585,049	1,434,251	1,305,183
OREGON R. R. & NAV.—			
3d week Aug.	156,178	84,916	.....
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,223	1,223	1,223
3d week August	$83,066	$75,533	$82,200
TEXAS CENTRAL—			
Mileage	176	176	176
2d week August	$3,780	$3,720	.....
From Jan. 1	130,320	135,155	.....
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	371	367	367
3d week August	$22,587	$31,005	$38,916
From Jan. 1	990,358	1,114,274	1,055,172
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—			
Mileage	248	248	248
2d week August	$17,952	$15,514	$21,198
From Jan. 1	525,558	588,604	576,571
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & KANSAS CITY—			
Mileage	451	451	451
3d week Aug.	$52,144	$51,797	$40,024
From Jan. 1	1,373,281	1,298,562	1,096,039
UNION PACIFIC, DENVER & GULF—			
Mileage	974	974	974
2d week August	$63,321	$50,015	.....
From Jan. 1	1,989,816	1,791,953	.....
WESTERN NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA—			
Mileage	651	651	643
3d week August	$66,000	$73,400	$73,000
From July 1	447,000	489,000	529,200
AUSTIN & NORTHWEST for June—			
Gross earnings	9,109	22,084	24,039
Deficit	1,590	*7,259	*11,040
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	84,320	120,518	115,247
Net earnings	16,985	33,399	34,800
*Surplus.			
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG from July 1—			
Gross earnings	326,557	313,327	291,219
Net earnings	116,153	120,171	105,730
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	1,878,709	1,856,078	1,707,886
Net earnings	600,698	600,297	437,433
CENTRAL PACIFIC for June—			
Gross earnings	1,087,114	1,051,765	1,099,976
Net earnings	481,239	407,931	420,819
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	5,815,471	5,620,962	5,869,094
Net earnings	2,123,071	1,838,547	1,937,610
CHICAGO & NORTHERN PACIFIC for June—			
Gross earnings	58,552	67,601	.....
Net earnings	38,566	49,391	.....
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	407,566	400,171	.....
Net earnings	306,170	275,045	.....
CLEVE., CIN., CHI. & ST. LOUIS for June—			
Gross earnings	1,117,022	1,170,981	1,181,743
Net earnings	237,305	248,294	260,396
Deficit	11,818	*6,131	*18,375
From July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1897—			
Gross earnings	13,117,111	13,704,535	13,625,078
Net earnings	3,252,447	3,410,832	3,370,960
Surplus	368,521	566,322	526,254
*Surplus.			
DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY & BATTERY for the quarter ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	175,225	189,675	.....
Operating ex	125,788	140,308	.....
Net earnings	49,437	49,367	.....
Other income	1,779	1,800	.....
Total	51,216	51,167	.....
Fixed charges	35,429	33,850	.....
Net income	15,787	17,316	.....
EUREKA SPRINGS for June—			
Gross earnings	4,676	5,520	.....
Net earnings	1,144	2,705	.....
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	28,808	30,013	.....
Net earnings	10,525	14,250	.....
GEORGIA for July—			
Gross earnings	100,492	93,058	86,837
Net earnings	2,038	19,290	15,211
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	827,652	788,346	660,091
Net earnings	6,386	178,879	79,580
HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL for June—			
Gross earnings	176,702	184,681	.....
Net earnings	18,366	20,366	.....
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	1,324,869	1,309,764	.....
Net earnings	196,078	170,585	.....
KANSAS CITY, FORT S. & M. for June—			
Gross earnings	365,045	335,531	332,773
Net earnings	100,605	1...805	103,879
Deficit	17,977	5,097	*12,300
From July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1897—			
Gross earnings	4,613,480	4,533,260	4,542,163
Net earnings	1,453,359	1,413,734	1,409,997
Surplus	50,338	22,799	121,224
*Surplus. †Deficit.			
KANSAS CITY, MEM. & BIRM. for June—			
Gross earnings	82,790	77,489	75,532
Net earnings	3,278	643	*10,730
Deficit	20,501	17,114	24,601
From Jan. 1, 1896, to June 30, 1897—			
Gross earnings	1,241,393	1,189,659	1,035,605
Net earnings	315,183	223,761	163,927
Surplus	117,098	46,796	42,374
*Deficit.			
MEMPHIS & CHARLESTON for June—			
Gross earnings	106,449	91,982	86,005
Net earnings	21,195	13,043	11,765
From July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1897—			
Gross earnings	1,360,602	1,348,533	1,202,273
Net earnings	335,097	288,282	172,543
PITTS., YOUNGS. & ASHTABULA, for July—			
Gross earnings	152,871	162,491	191,704
Net earnings	74,101	76,772	83,171
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	748,736	855,059	887,557
Net earnings	284,384	294,297	308,360
SOUTHERN PACIFIC for June—			
Gross earnings	3,769,277	3,564,969	.....
Net earnings	1,112,190	1,001,548	.....
From July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1897—			
Gross earnings	48,871,662	49,587,070	.....
Net earnings	17,196,084	16,868,947	.....

Northern Central system for the year ended June 30, 1897: Elmira & Williamsport—Gross earnings, $1,035,378; operating expenses, $766,992; fixed charges, $167,515; surplus, $100,871. Elmira & Lake Ontario—Gross earnings, $696,255; operating expenses, $656,242; fixed charges, $61,805; deficit, $21,792.

St. Joseph & Grand Island reports net earnings for July, $25,000, taxes deducted.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company reports for the quarter ended June 30 a surplus, after charges, of $113,366, an increase of $12,690, as compared with corresponding period last year.

The Chronicle computes the gross earnings of 229 railways of the United States for the half year ended June 30, 1897, at $505,908,895, a decrease of $1,115,001, or 0.22 per cent. Eighty roads for the second week of August report $7,886,815, an increase of $758,121, or 11.44 per cent.; 49 roads for the third week of August report $5,418,211, an increase of $649,702, or 13.62 per cent.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
30	Am. Sp. Mfg.	14	14½	14	14½
3,140	Am. Sug. Refs.	148⅝	149½	148⅝	148⅞
40	Am. Tobacco	91	91	91	91
80	A., T. & S. F.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
1,890	A., T. & S. F. pf.	33½	33⅞	33½	33⅝
90	Bay State Gas	16	16	15⅞	15⅞
520	Chicago Gas	102⅞	102⅞	102⅝	102⅝
2,040	C., B. & Q.	98¼	98⅜	98	98⅛
3,280	C., R. I. & Pac.	89⅞	90¼	89¾	90⅛
9,150	C., M. & St. P.	95	95½	95	95½
290	C., St. P., M. & O.	68⅞	71⅝	68⅞	71⅝
10	Chi. & N. W.	120¾	120¾	120⅝	120⅝
220	Chi. Gt. West.	18⅝	18⅝	18	18
340	Ches. & Ohio	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
30	Gen. Electric	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝
50	Iowa Central pf.	38	38	38	38
1,280	Louis. & Nash.	61⅝	61¾	61½	61⅝
90	Manhattan	106½	107⅛	106½	107⅛
1,530	Mo. Pacific	35½	36	35½	36
380	N. Y., Ont. & W.	18½	18⅝	18½	18⅝
10	Nat. Lead	37	37	37	37
290	Nor. Pacific pf.	50⅜	50⅝	50½	50⅝
90	N. Y. Central	109	109⅛	109	109
40	Pacific Mail	33⅞	33⅞	33⅜	33⅜
1,220	Reading	26⅞	27	26⅝	26⅞
100	Southern Ry.	11½	11½	11½	11½
110	Tenn. C. & I.	30½	30½	30½	30½
280	Union Pac.	17⅛	17⅝	17⅛	17⅜
10	U. S. Leather pf.	69½	69½	69½	69½
320	Wabash pf.	19⅞	20½	19⅞	20½
190	West. Union	93¼	93¼	93⅛	93⅛

27,990

CURRENT LITERATURE

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

Translation from Heine.

LOVE'S BURIAL.

Thou hast passed from life, and thou know-est it not;
The light is quenched in thine eyes, I wot;
Thy rose-red mouth, it is wan and sere,
And thou art dead, my poor dead dear!

One Summer night, myself I saw
Thee laid in earth with a shuddering awe;
The nightingales fluted low, dirgelike lays,
And the stars came out on thy bier to gaze.

As the mourning train through the wood de-files,
Their litany peals up the branching aisles;
The pine-trees, in funeral mantles dressed,
Moan prayers for the soul that is gone to rest.

And as by the mountain tarn we wound,
The elves were dancing a fairy round;
They stopped, and they seemed, though startled thus,
With looks of pity to gaze at us.

And when we came to thy lone earth bed,
The moon came down from the heaven o'er-head.
She spoke of the lost one. A sob, a stound!
And the bells in the far-away distance sound.

THEODORE MARTIN in Blackwood's Maga-zine.

CAPT. MAHAN AND WHAT MAY BE EXPECTED.

In the September Harper's Magazine "A Twentieth Century Outlook," by Capt. A. T. Mahan, is an article of major importance.

The changes in "international relations and relative importance, not merely in states of the European family, but among the peoples of the world at large," have been striking, and it is from this direction that Capt. Mahan starts his inquiry. He follows those tendencies now "dimly dis-cernible," and he believes, if they are not counteracted, they "are pregnant of fur-ther momentous shifting of the political balances, profoundly affecting the welfare of mankind."

"The outlook—the signs of the times—what are they? It is not given to human vision, peering into the future, to see more than as through a glass, darkly; men as trees walk-ing, one cannot say certainly whither. Yet signs may be noted, even if they cannot be fully or precisely interpreted, and among them, I should certainly say, is to be ob-served the general outward impulse of all the civilized nations of the first order of greatness—except our own. Bound and swathed in the traditions of our own eight-eenth century, when we were as truly ex-ternal to the European world as we are now a part of it, we, under the specious plea of peace and plenty—fullness of bread—hug an ideal of isolation, and refuse to recognize the solidarity of interest with which the world of European civilization must not only look forward to, but go out to meet, the future that, whether near or remote, seems to await it. I say we do so; I should more surely express my thought by saying that the outward impulse already is in the majority of the nation, as shown when par-ticular occasions arouse their attention, but that it is as yet retarded, and may be re-tarded perilously long, by those whose views of National policy are governed by maxims framed in the infancy of the Republic."

It may be difficult to draw an exact line between what is colonization in the politi-cal sense of the word and what is not, but in America that ceased when we achieved our independence. "Within a decade this was succeeded by the revolt of the Spanish colonies, followed later by the pronounce-ments of President Monroe and of Mr. Channing, which assured their [the Span-ish colonies'] independence by preventing European interference."

"Thus the century opened. Men's energies still sought scope beyond the seas doubt-less; not, however, in the main, for the founding of new colonies but for utilizing ground already in political occupation. * * * The great work of the nineteenth century, from nearly its beginning to near-ly its close, has been the recognition and the study of the forces of nature and the appli-cation of them to the purposes of mechan-ical and physical advance. * * * Energies everywhere turned inward, for there in every region was more than enough to do. Naturally, therefore, such a period has been in the main one of peace. There have been great wars, certainly, but nevertheless ex-ternal peace has been the general character of that period of development, during which men have been occupied in revolutionizing the face of their own countries by means of the new powers at their disposal."

As to the various stages of human de-velopment, these differ. The spiritual idea, derived from Christianity, depends some-what on geographical propinquity. When Russia and Great Britain are concerned they "are running as yet on wholly differ-ent lines, springing from conceptions radi-cally different. * * * However far it has wandered and however short of its pattern it has come, the civilization of modern Eu-rope grew up under the shadow of the Cross, and what is best in it still breathes the spirit of the Crucified."

Capt. Mahan is singularly impressive when he asks "What will be the effects of the dominant spiritual ideas of the nations which hitherto have been known as Chris-tian?"

"If, as many now say, faith has departed from among ourselves and still more will depart in the coming years; if we have no higher sanction to propose for self-restraint and righteousness than unenlightened self-interest and the absurdity of war, war—violence—will be absurd just so long as the balance of interest is on that side no longer. Those who want will take, if they can, not merely from motives of high policy and as legal opportunity offers, but for the simple reasons that they have not, that they de-sire, and that they are able. The European world has known that stage already; it has escaped from it only partially by the gener-al hallowing of public opinion and its grow-ing weight in the political scale."

As might is still right, owing to man's im-perfect mental condition, Capt. Mahan finds in standing armies this much to be placed to their credit:

"What has been the effect of these great armies? Manifold, doubtless. On the eco-nomical side there is the diminution of pro-duction, the tax upon men's time and lives, the disadvantages or evils so dinned daily into our ears that there is no need of repeat-ing them here. But is there nothing to the credit side of the account, even perhaps a balance in their favor? Is it nothing, in an age when authority is weakening and re-straints are loosening, that the youth of a nation passes through a school in which or-der, obedience, and reverence are learned, where the body is systematically developed, where ideals of self-surrender, of courage, of manhood, are inculcated, necessarily, be-cause fundamental conditions of military success? Is it nothing that masses of youths out of the fields and the streets are brought together, mingled with others of higher in-tellectual antecedents, taught to work and to act together, mind in contact with mind, and carrying back into civil life that respect for constituted authority which is urgently needed in these days when lawlessness is erected into a religion? It is a suggestive lesson to watch the expression and move-ments of a number of rustic conscripts un-dergoing their first drills and to contrast them with the finished result as seen in the faces and bearing of the soldiers that throng the streets. A military training is not the worst preparation for an active life, any more than the years spent at college are time lost, as another school of utilitarians insists. Is it nothing that wars are less fre-quent, peace better secured, by the mutual respect of nations for each other's strength, and that when a convulsion does come it passes rapidly, leaving the ordinary course of events to resume sooner, and therefore more easily? War now not only occurs more rarely, but has rather the character of an occasional excess, from which recovery is easy. A century or more ago it was a chronic disease. And, withal, the military spirit, the preparedness—not merely the will-ingness, which is a different thing—to fight in a good cause, which is a distinct good, is more widely diffused and more thoroughly possessed than ever it was when the soldier was merely the paid man. It is the nations now that are in arms, and not simply the servants of the King."

Antagonism between the East and the West as it exists to-day, Capt. Mahan thinks, will be intensified in the time to come.

"Considering the American States as members of the European family, as they are by traditions, institutions, and lan-guage, it is in the Pacific, where the west-ward course of empire again meets the East, that their relations to the future of the world become most apparent. * * * On the Pacific coast, severed from their brethren by desert and mountain range, are found the outposts, the exposed pio-neers of European civilization, whom it is one of the first duties of the European fam-ily to bind more closely to the main body, and to protect, by due foresight over the approaches to them on either side."

As to ourselves, Capt. Mahan insists that the time will come when we will be forced to become a great sea power.

"In the isthmus the United States has as-serted a special interest. In the present she can maintain her claim, and in the future perform her duty, only by the cre-ation of that sea power upon which pre-dominance in the Caribbean must ever de-pend. In short, as the internal jealousies of Europe and the purely democratic in-stitution of the levée en masse—the general enforcement of military training—have pre-pared the way for great national armies, whose mission seems yet obscure, so the gradual broadening and tightening hold upon the sentiment of American democracy of that conviction loosely characterized as the Monroe doctrine finds its logical, inevi-table outcome in a great sea power, the cor-relative, in connection with that of Great Britain, of those armies which continue to flourish under the most popular institutions, despite the wails of economists and the lamentations of those who wish peace with-out paying the one price which alone has ever insured peace—readiness for war."

Weighing the merely commercial advan-tages of the canal to be eventually cut through the Central American isthmus, which canal must be under the control of the United States and nobody else; "the fundamental meaning of the canal will be that it advances by thousands of miles the frontiers of European civilization in gen-eral and of the United States in particular; that it knits together the whole system of American States enjoying that civilization as in no other way they can be bound."

It is the Caribbean archipelago that Capt. Mahan thinks "will be" the natural home and centre of those influences by which such a maritime highway is to be controlled, "ever as the control of the Suez Canal rests in the Mediterranean."

No less pertinent is the view the author of this remarkable article takes about that far distant island on the Pacific, now the bone of contention.

"Hawaii, too, is an outpost of the canal, as surely as is Aden or Malta of Suez; or as Malta was of India in the days long before the canal, when Nelson proclaimed that in that point of view chiefly was it important to Great Britain."

This is a reference to certain islands held in Spain: "In the cluster of island fortresses * * * is one of the greatest of the nerve centres of the whole body of Eu-ropean civilization, and it is to be regretted that so serious a portion of them now is in the hands which not only never have given, nor to all appearances never can give, the development which is required by the general interest."

Capt. Mahan's conclusion is, "Let us worship peace, indeed, as the goal at which humanity must hope to arrive, but let us not fancy that peace is to be had as a boy wrenches an unripe fruit from a tree." You may exaggerate "the charms of quiet, of prosperity, of ease, by contrasting these exclusively with the alarms and hor-rors of war. Merely utilitarian arguments, never convinced nor converted mankind, and they never will, for mankind knows there is something better. Its homage will never be commanded by peace pre-sented as the tutelary deity of the stock market."

Jongleur.

Ah, ye that loved my laughter once,
Open to me!—'Tis I
That shed you songs like Summer leaves
Whenever a wind came by.
The leaves are spent and the year is old,
And the fields are gray that once were gold;
Heart of the brook, my heart is cold!
—My song is like to die.

The windows look another way,
The walls are deaf and stark.
Who heeds a glowworm in the day,
Or lifts a frozen lark?
Warm yourself with the days that were;
Follow the Summer, beg of her,
But never sadden us: Jongleur,
Jongleur go down the dark!
—JOSEPHINE PRESTON PEABODY in The Chap Book.

The United States and Hawaii.

George Parsons Lathrop in Leslie's Weekly.

Hawaii is undoubtedly one of the most re-markable instances on record of a small re-public holding her own, with very slender military power, among the great family of nations. In this respect she reminds one of Switzerland, or of the still smaller republic of Andorra, in the Basque provinces of Northern Spain, which continues to this day as a self-governed territory, free from mon-archism. The army of Hawaii numbers only 800 men, but these troops are well equipped with modern weapons and accoutrements and thoroughly disciplined. Of the eight companies forming the army, or rather the regiment, that protects the islands two—Company E and Company F—are regulars, always on duty and under pay. Capt. Broome was a regular officer, but declined to take any pay, preferring to serve gratui-tously because he did not need money, and was chiefly interested in doing what he could to aid the young republic in an un-selfish spirit of American love of liberty.

The six other companies are made up of volunteers, who receive no money compen-sation whatever, but are as carefully equipped and drilled as the regulars, and subject to a call to active duty at any mo-ment. One of these volunteer or militia companies (differing from the regulars only in not being in service all the time and in not taking pay) is composed entirely of Kanakas—that is, natives of the Hawaiian race. This fact would seem to suggest that the colored Hawaiians are not opposed to annexation.

Of course there are many native Hawaii-ans who are white and are Americans. They were born in the islands, as their fathers lived there long years ago. As I myself was born there, I know something about the conditions. The American resi-dents, most of whom have made that coun-try their home, (but very generally have re-tained their American citizenship,) have de-veloped the country, have created its local prosperity, and have established a commerce of very large proportions between the is-lands and the United States. When I was a boy there all our people spoke and thought of the United States as "home," and there was never any doubt then that the little group so centrally placed in the Pacific must in the end become a part of the United States. That was thirty-eight years ago.

Salmon That Jump Fifteen Feet.

From The September Scribner's.

The first fall on the Mingan is about three miles from the mouth. It is forty-six feet high, in three pitches about equal in height and with seething pools between. The spawning beds of the salmon are on broad, gravelly bars far up the river. They must surmount this fall once a year in order to reach them. We camped on a sandbar be-low the fall and watched the struggle. The broad pool below the fall was so full of these royal fish that their tails and dorsal fins could constantly be seen sticking out of the water.

Every minute one or more fish would make a rush from the depths below, spring far into the air, every fibre quivering, and time after time fall back, only the most powerful and determined occasionally suc-ceeding in passing the first pitch. Above that, every nook and crevice in the rocks where the salmon could obtain a resting place, was crowded. Great monsters they were, weighing from twenty-five to forty pounds. How they ever made the second and third pitches I do not know, for there was not the good starting chance that they had in the deep hole below the first pitch.

A Georgian Snuffbox.

Though fallen from your high degree,
Once tapped by princely fingers,
You breathe of more than "burnt Cappee."
Round you a memory lingers
Of those wild days of wine and wit,
Of patch, peruke, and passion,
When sprightly Oldfield ruled the pit,
And Hervey led the fashion.

When Walpole trimmed the ship of state
To meet each Tory billow,
When "poet Pug" lampooned the great,
When Pulteney played Spadillo,
When "worthless Moll" amused the Court
With philosophic chatter,
When Bolingbroke pledged deep in port
"The King across the water."

When flashed the lightnings of the Dean
To blind the eyes of Stella,
When scoffing Congreve vowed with spleen
The wares of Gay prunella;
When, sated with the board's delights
(For Georgian bucks were gluttons,)
The town sparks sought the shades of "White's"
Or tossed the dice at "Button's."

When tabinets were all the vogue
For feminine adorning,
When Irish Biddy raised her brogue
And clacked her pails at morning,
When long and loud the conflict raged
Betwixt the Macaroni,
As each his diva's cause engaged—
Faustina or Cuzzoni.

Old snuffbox, could you thrill to speech,
In gossip none were greater,
Whose chronicles exceed the reach
Of Tatler or Spectator.
But, ah! as dumb as dead Queen Anne,
You lie in peace unbroken—
A remnant of the Georgian span,
A Hanoverian token!
—LOUIS J. McQUILLAND in The Saturday Review.

The Queen Regent of Spain and Her Children.

William Henry Bishop in the September Scribner's.

I cannot say that my personal relations with the royalties were intimate, yet I saw them often and to good advantage. I had the honor to assist at a reception they gave to the local authorities and the officers in garrison. The royal personages sat in chairs upon a slightly raised platform, at the end of a long, handsome room in the municipal palace. Behind were the two chief Gov-ernors of the household in gorgeous re-galia. At the right were the officers of the royal mounted escort, holding their fine, white plumed helmets in their hands; at the left were the ladies in waiting, chiefly, or all, elderly and plain.

We advanced decorously in single file, and all bowed in turn. There was one bow to the Queen Regent, another to King Al-phonsito, whose little legs, dangling from the seat of the crimson satin-covered chair, by no means reached the floor, and a third to the two princesses. The Princess de Asturias was but little more than fourteen, and the Princess Maria Teresa than twelve. They were sweet and childlike, the elder more sedate, the younger more arch and natural. The latter recognized, in the de-file, some acquaintance, an elderly officer, and gave him, in a half-shy, half-frank way, a smile that showed charming white teeth. It was the prettiest incident of the reception. The King seemed thoughtful or tired; he is espiègle, has sometimes the look of a little elf. They say he likes to pull the buttons off the coats of his at-tendants.

An English Gallant.

From The Nineteenth Century.

Glancing across the surface of everyday life in the Elizabethan days of robust man-hood, it is interesting to notice the lively, childlike simplicity of manners, the love of showy, brilliant colors worn by both sexes, and to compare these charming characteris-tics with the sober habiliments and reserved manners of the present day. Here is an ex-ample of the man of fashion, the beau-ideal of the metropolis, as he sallies forth into the city to parade himself in the favor-ite mart of fashionable loungers, St. Paul's Churchyard. His beard, if he have one, is on the wane, but his mustaches are culti-vated and curled at the points, and himself redolent with choicest perfumes.

Costly jewels decorate his ears; a gold brooch of rarest workmanship fastens his bright scarlet cloak, which is thrown care-lessly upon his left shoulder, for he is most anxious to exhibit to the utmost advantage the rich hatchings of his silver-hilted rapier and dagger, the exquisite cut of his doublet (shorn of its skirts) and trunk hose. His hair, cropped close from the top of the head down the back, hangs in long love-locks on the sides. His hat, which was then really new in the country, having supplanted the woollen cap or hood, is thrown jauntily on one side; it is high and tapering toward the crown, and has a band around it, richly adorned with precious stones, or by gold-smith's work, and this gives support to one of the finest of plumes.

Peace, Not War.

From The Spectator.

Inter arma silent leges, and the moralities are silent also. But the whole tendency of human civilization is to eliminate war, or to render it more and more abnormal. Machia-vellism is therefore, it would seem, reac-tionary politics, suited in a minor degree, it may be, to a state of things which we are outgrowing, but utterly useless and mis-chievous in the civilization of to-day. The Roman Empire, which Machiavelli so great-ly admired, was largely founded in bare military necessity, and was sustained by conquest. But the chief modern States are founded in industry and the arts of peace, and war is with them a terrible and rare exception to a general rule of peace.

The doctrines, therefore, which were evolved by one of the most subtle of the world's thinkers at a time when his coun-try was rent asunder by the feuds of con-tending States, are utterly out of place in the conditions imposed by modern life. The State which reposes in the good will of its citizens is the most secure, and if the dread occasion should arise when it must draw the sword to defend its very existence, its citi-zens will be the more strongly armed for the encounter because of the habit of social efficiency which has been cultivated by obe-dience to the doctrine that the one ground for the existence of the State lies in what Emerson has well called its "care and cult-ure of men."

Prince Charlie.

Andrew Lang in Harper's Round Table.

When Prince Charles was about four they took the Prince to make obeisance to the Pope. James and the Queen behaved as was usual, but the boy refused. He prob-ably thought himself a much greater per-sonage than any elderly priest. In 1725 his brother Harry, Duke of York, was born. He was a prettier boy than the Prince, and a charming child. When about eight he made friends with the exiled Earl Marischal and would gravely bring him the reports of his conduct, to be sent to the Earl's brother, later the famous Marshal Keith, after Robert Bruce probably the greatest of Scottish men of the sword. The Earl did not send the reports, but he loved the child, and bade Keith to send him a fine new rapier. He adds that Prince Charlie, then about thirteen, "has already got the better of his governors." Indeed he had. His tutor was a kind of cousin of his own, Sir Thomas Sheridan. The Prince liked him, and when he landed in Scotland, and had to sleep in a hut, he used to go and see that old Sir Thomas's sheets were well aired—he could sleep himself on straw be-fore a battle. But the Prince learned noth-ing. He was fond of good books, and would learn philosophy when he had a pretty young lady, Mlle. Ferrand, to teach him. But to spell he never learned, and grammar, French or English, he never acquired. How many of his letters, in a sprawling school-boy hand, I have read, where he spells "sword" sord, "horse" horce, "George" Gorge, and "come back" combac.

"She Nearly Always Gets What She Wants."

From The Westminster Review.

All the literature of the past tends to prove that women ought to live in subject-tion to men; because literature has always been in the hands of men. Literature tells us that man was created first, and that woman was made as an afterthought, in or-der to be a companion to him. But science knows nothing of this tale.

Now, the strength of women lies in the fact that men cannot do without them. If they could have, then women would have become extinct long ago. Neither sex can do without the other. But women, having been rendered timid by centuries of subject-tion, have never found out where their strength lies. I speak of women in general; for it is a very remarkable fact, that, though women in general have always been governed by the laws laid down by men, individual women very often find that they can do just as they please. A woman can nearly always get what she wants if she makes enough fuss about it; and so it hap-pens that in private life it is very often the woman who governs.

An Old Scotch Lady.

From Good Words.

A Free Kirk Elder related by marriage, an obliging but hollow, noisy, ostentatious kind of man, called on her during one of her ill-nesses after she had passed the threescore and ten and recovery was thought doubtful. He was admitted to her bedroom and pro-posed to pray for her. She gave a languid assent. Her hearing continued good to the last, but the Elder was slightly deaf and had been accustomed to hold forth at prayer meetings. After he was fairly started in his devotions he began to shout in tones suitable for an open-air meeting at the Martyrs' Monument or the Witch Lake. The noise had wakened her up in more ways than one, and when he had finished she, in her usual pungent style, said to her maid: "Does F. think the Lord's deaf?" He did not think it necessary to come back to pray for her.

One time when her husband was ill and so carried in his mind that he thought him-self dying, he, though generally an un-demonstrative man, bade his household a demonstrative "Farewell," winding up with the declaration, "We shall all meet in heaven to-night," to which proposal she answered, "Weel, Jamie, I'm willing, only you need na be sae pertikler aboot the time." When her own death had become im-minent she was quite serene and uncom-plaining, told an effusively demonstrative relative who was weeping over her, "There's a drap at your nose, man!" talked jocularly of her funeral, and among other things said it would be a "fine ploy" for a connection that she named, and who was alleged to be fonder of attending fu-nerals than doing useful work.

Du Maurier's Power of Observation.

Henry James in the September Harper's Maga-zine.

Du Maurier was endlessly amusing as to how this habit, in all the Punch time, had to be fed, and how the Bayswater Road, for instance, and all the immediate public things of London could feed it. It was fed from the windows of his house, from the top of his omnibuses, (which he adored,) from the stories of his friends, from his strolls in the park, of which he never tired, and from the parties he sometimes went to and of which he tired directly. Touch-ing to me always was the obligation that lay upon him, as a constant memento, to keep supplied, and supplied with an idea, with a gayety, with a composition—or rather with two ideas, with two gayeties, with two compositions—the insatiable little mouth that gaped every Wednesday. It was in connection with this when, between six and eight, before the lamp-lit meal, we took a turn together, and the afternoons, at the Winter's end, grew longer, but still with dusk enough for the lighted shop-fronts to lend a romantic charm to West-bourne Grove, and for houses in devious by-streets to show dimly as haunts remem-bered and extinct, that I perceived, al-most with gratulations, how few secrets against him, after all, the accident of his youth had built up. His sight was beyond any other I had known, and, whatever it had lost, what it had kept was surprising.

He had been turned out originally with a wondrous apparatus, an organ worthy of one of those heroes whom he delighted to endow with superfine senses; this never ceased to strike me in all companionship. He had, in a word, not half, but double or quadruple, the optical reach of other people. I always thought I valued the use of my eyes, and that I noticed and ob-served, but the manner in which, when out with him, I mainly exercised my faculty was by remarking how constantly and how easily his own surpassed it. I re-call a hundred examples of this which are a part of the pleasantness of memory.

A Flageolet.

Across the amethystine twilight hush,
Now low and luring, and now full and strong,
Rise rhythmic rhapsodies, as though a thrush
Were pouring forth its lyric heart in song.

Is it not strange that note on silvern note
Should be evoked by immelodious man?
Nay! for when first this reed had vocal throat
'Twas pressed against the pursed lips of Pan.
—CLINTON SCOLLARD in The Critic.

The Boveianders of Guiana.

From Chambers's Journal.

There is in Guiana a class of inhabitants who dwell along the central and lower reaches of the great rivers, although they penetrate to considerable distances into the interior, and have, in fact, made the whole region between the Essequibo and Orinoco their own. These are the "Boveianders," a half-breed race descended from the inter-marriage of the old Dutch settlers with the aboriginal women. There are also black Boveianders, who are descended from the admixture of Indians with the runaway negroes who fled to the wilderness in the days of slavery. In color the Boveianders of Dutch extraction are of a light-brown yellow, somewhat fairer than mulattos, and having a strong European cast of coun-tenance. They are well formed and gen-erally good looking; those of negro strain are of a dirty reddish-black, somewhat flat-featured, and ugly. In habit and manner the white is tidy, clean, pleasant, and at-tractive; the black slovenly, foul, syco-phantic, and repulsive. Their language is English, but so full of Indian and Dutch idioms and variations as to be something of a Volapük.

The customs of the white Boveianders, like his language, are a combination of savagery and civilization. Socially as well as eth-nologically, the European and Indian meet in his personality. Prior to the discovery of gold in the northwest territory, these peo-ple were little known in the colony except to the Government and among the wood-traders, their chief industry being wood-cutting. As boatmen they are in their own way to be classed among the most expert in the world, combining with the un-erring instinct of the Indian the superior intelligence and calm intrepidity of their Dutch ancestry. Of late years they have been brought more in touch with the colonists, and already an interesting change has been wrought in their life.

Fists or Swords.

From The National Review.

Boxing, though better appreciated now, was not so popular in the north of England and Scotland as in the south, not assuredly because the people are either better man-nered or less aggressive, but probably be-cause the science was less understood. Sir Walter Scott's touching tale of the "Two Drovers" is a good illustration of this dif-ference of feeling on the subject, and as long ago as 1790 a book was written by a Highland officer with the following curious title: "Anti-Pugilism; or, the science of de-fense exemplified in short and easy les-sons, for the practice of the Broadsword and Single-Stick, whereby gentlemen may become proficient in the use of the weapons, without the help of a master, and be enabled to chastise the insolence and temerity, so frequently met with, from those fashionable gentlemen, the Johnson-ians, Big Bennians, and Mendozians of the present day; a work perhaps better cal-culated to extirpate this reigning and brutal folly than a whole volume of sermons."

It was precisely this feeling which poor Robin Oig, Sir Walter's hero, expressed when his friend Harry Wakefield, with whom some words had passed, suggested that they should have a round or two and be friends. "To pe peaten like a dog," said Robin; "is there any reason in that?" * * * "But," continued Robin, "if I am to fight I've no skill to fight like a jackan-apes, with hands and nails."

"How would you fight, then?" said his antagonist; "though I'm thinking it would be hard to bring you to the scratch, any-how." "I would fight with proadswords, and sink point on the first plood drawn—like a gentlemans."

The Kingfisher.

Of all the little hearts in feather,
Of all the little wights in fur,
Give me the Kingfisher.
My soul and it, methinks, take life to-gether!

Not where the shining spaces of the mere
Lie blue and clear,
But where the brook's small waters run
Reflecting emerald leaves and chinks of sun,
On a dead branch, in solitude,
It watches for its fleeting food.
So, poised on dead and dying things,
Not in the glare of being, but the sought,
Dim, tranquil umbrage of sequester'd thought,
The soul keeps vigil o'er the living springs.

Bright bird, thine azure wings, thy ruddy breast—
The colors of the furrow and the sky—
Remind me that at worst and best
Akin to earth and aimed for heaven am I.

Leaf-cloistered in a solitary reach,
Thou keepest watch without a mate,
Without a song;
Even so the soul that would await
Life by the living springs must linger long,
Withdrawn from human fellowship and speech.

Hark! dry wood snaps. Who dares intrude
Upon thy sea-green solitude?
(Hush! hush!) No human will shall do
Thy spirit wrong; thou shalt be left alone.
Alas, one flash of blue—
Heaven's color—tells that thou art flown.
—VIDA BRISS in Good Words.

Not a Nice Place for Sleeping.

From "Told from the Ranks."

"One evening my officer said to me, 'I think I'll sleep here to-night, Wickenden, down by this gun.' I answered: 'Very good, Sir,' and scraped a hole in the sand, and laid his blanket in it. As a rule we could always sleep directly we lay down, but in a few moments he said, 'I can't sleep here, Wickenden.' 'Can't you, Sir?' I asked. 'What's wrong, Sir?' 'Why, there's such an abominable smell just here!' 'Oh, that comes from over the hill yonder, Sir, where there are a few dead horses,' I replied. However, I scraped a hole for him some-where else, and, while I was moving the blanket, I discovered the body of a black, buried just below the surface, which my master had exposed by twisting and turn-ing about in his restlessness. It gave me a bit of a shock, but I called out to one of my comrades to come and look, and we had a good laugh about it."

Musical Mexico.

From the September Lippincott's.

One does not have to travel far or stay long in Mexico to discover that it is quite as much a musical country as any other in the world. Even the stay-at-home Ameri-cans a dozen or so years ago fancied that they had made this discovery, when Mex-ican military bands and typical orchestras began to "tour" the United States, astonish-ing as well as delighting the crowds they attracted everywhere. But the truth is, the American stay-at-homes, with all their admiration for the music the Mexicans brought to them, gained scarcely any idea of how far the Mexicans were to be classed as a musical people. They supposed, very naturally, that the famous ——th regiment band and the typical orchestra comprised all, or about all, that Mexico had to send abroad; that they fully represented the mu-sic of their country; and that they were probably considered prodigies in the land whence they came. Such impressions are quickly dispelled in Mexico.

The semi-weekly concerts in the Zocalo, the Alameda, and the Paseo, in the capital, do not suffer in the least when the Mexican War Department grants one of the military bands, even the best of them, leave of ab-sence for a tour in the United States. And as for the other cities of the republic, even such comparatively isolated towns as Jala-pa, Puebla, Oaxaca, Toluca, Chihuahua, Mo-relia, and Guadalajara, each has at least one military band that would be likely to carry off the honors in any competition with the military bands of America.

Salvage Money for Assisting Disabled Vessels.

From Cassier's Magazine.

Owing to the high salvage money ob-tained for rendering assistance to a disabled ship at sea, many steamers and sailing ves-sels carry on an irregular sort of "wreck-ing business" by always being on the alert for stranded ships. A tramp steamer that could bring a great transatlantic liner into port in a disabled condition would realize more money than its owner would make in a trip across the sea with a full cargo. As an illustration of what salvage money is paid for towing steamers into port, mention can be made of a few conspicuous cases. In 1882 the City of Richmond was towed into Halifax Harbor, and cost her owners $35,000 in salvage money. In the same Winter the City of Boston broke her shaft at sea, and her owners were compelled to pay a bill for towing and other aid of $46,500. When the Atlantic liner Paris broke down off the Irish coast in 1890 she was towed into port at an expense of $30,000.

So rich are these prizes that the coast wrecking companies frequently send power-ful tugs to sea just after a storm in search of disabled vessels. If a steamer is several days overdue the tugs may go hundreds of miles off the coast, and in this sense the companies extend their labors into new fields, practicing wrecking upon the high seas.

Cecinit Viator.

Like child, who in a meadow fair
Pulls berry bright and blossom new,
Yet knows he may not linger there
For heavy task at home to do—
Or him of whom the Phrygian tells,
Shell-gathering by the sleeping main,
Content to cast aside his shells
Called by the Boatswain back again—
Through fields so fair so journey I;
Yet pass with not too curious eye.
—DAVID FITZGERALD in The Athen-aeum.

Turkish Artillery.

From "With the Turkish Army in Thessaly," by Clive Bigham.

Artillery, which was very numerous, was excellently horsed and gunned, but poorly trained. Six cannon, eighty men, and sixty horses was the complement of a battery. The guns were 7½ centimeters (3 inch) Krupp-Mantell, all in first-class condition, cased and clean, the limbers and gun car-riages of the ordinary pattern. The shell weighed twelve and the shrapnel fourteen pounds, fired by time or percussion fuses. The horses were for the most part from Russia or Hungary, and ran bigger than those of the cavalry. The men, recruited from all parts of the empire, did the man-ual part of their work well; but there was very little technical skill, and a battery had rarely more than one trained artillery officer. Three batteries of horse artillery armed with nine-pounders were attached to the cavalry division. These, however, were short of spare horses, so the gunners sat on the limbers and carriages; accordingly the speed was not very great. There were also three batteries of mountain guns on mules; first-class weapons, but the gunners very slow. Eighteen howitzers came up to Ser-fije, but were never brought any further, as there was no need for them.

Taking it all round, the artillery, unlike the cavalry, was a very strong arm, but like the cavalry it was never made sufficient use of—the best work being done by the corps artillery, which acted under the or-ders of Riza Pasha, who frequently used to borrow divisional batteries when he had need of them.

"Valkyries' Ride" and Knickerbock-ers.

From The Saturday Review.

Instead of a master hand Baireuth had to put up with Master Siegfried Wagner's hand, (he now uses the right,) and in the worst moments we have wished there was no hand at all, and in the best we have longed passionately for another. I do not propose to discuss his conducting in detail. Under him the band has played with steady, unrelenting slovenliness and inaccuracy; the music has been robbed of its rhythm, life, and color, and many of the finest numbers—as, for example, the Valkyries' Ride, the prelude to the third act of "Siegfried," the march in "The Dusk of the Gods"—have been deliberately massacred. One cannot criticise such conducting; it does not rise near enough to competence to be worthy of criticism. But one has a right to ask why this young man, who should be serving an apprenticeship in some obscure opera house, is palmed off on the public as "the best artist procurable." He scarcely seems to possess ordinary intelligence.

I had the honor of being inadvertently presented to him, and he asked me, should I write anything about Baireuth, to say that he objected very much to the English-men who came in knickerbockers—in bicycle costume. When I mildly suggested that if they came without knickerbockers or the customary alternative he would have better reason to complain, he asserted that he and his family had a great respect for the the-atre, and it shocked them to find so many Englishmen who did not respect it. I men-tion this because it shows clearly the spirit in which Baireuth is now being worked. The Wagner family are not shocked when Wagner's music is caricatured by an octo-genarian tenor or a twenty-stone prima donna; they are shocked when in very hot weather a few people wear the costume in which they suffer least discomfort. So the place is becoming a mere fashionable resort that would cause Wagner all the pangs of Amfortas could he come here again; the women seem to change their dresses for every act of the opera; the prices of lodg-ings, food, and drinks are rapidly rising to the Monte Carlo standard; a clergyman has been imported to preach on Sunday to the English visitors; one sees twenty or thirty fashionable divorce cases in process of incubation, and Siegfried Wagner con-ducts.

The Greeks Can Fight.

From "With the Greeks in Thessaly," by W. Kinnaird Rose.

Smolenskis had placed a battery of mount-ain guns on a plateau overlooking the vil-lage of Velestino, and along the base of this plateau was a battalion of Evzones, shel-tered by the position of the ground and by intrenchments. The battery on the plateau played on the Turkish advance with great effect, and the order was given by the Turkish commander to charge it. The Turkish infantry swung clear, and the cav-alry, led by a young officer, came on in column, first at the trot, and then at a swinging gallop. It seemed a mad under-taking for cavalry to charge a battery of well-served artillery planted on the crest of a long steep slope.

The brave norsemen were met with sal-vos of shells which plowed through their ranks. Then suddenly uprose the Evzones from their partially hidden cover and poured upon them volley after volley. No troops could withstand such fire; and, com-pletely broken, the Turkish horsemen turned and sought shelter in the woods in the neighborhood of Risomylos.

Curious Walking Sticks.

From "The Portfolio of Origins and Inventions."

Walking sticks were first introduced into fashion by the effeminate Henry II. of France, but did not become a requisite ap-pendage to the gentlemen of fashion in Eng-land till the year 1655, at which time they were formed with an indented head, in or-der to afford a more easy pressure of the hand which they supported.

Ingenuity, which in matters of fashion is ever on the alert, now crowned it with the addition of the round and hollow top, which sometimes contained nutmeg or ginger, to warm the stomach of the valetudinarian, and sometimes sugar candy for the asth-matic; but, snuff soon after coming into universal use among the bon ton of society, the cavity was exclusively appropriated to its reception, and the meeting of two friends was invariably marked, after the first salu-tation, by the unscrewing of the tops of their walking sticks.

The Crofter's Home.

From Temple Bar.

We entered the house by a narrow door-way deeply recessed, for the walls were probably double with a thick layer of peat between, and our host, with true Highland politeness and hospitality, made us wel-come, talking in his big voice all the time, "Aw, yes; the buildings is bad, but we hope when the young heir grows up, he'll build us a better."

The room was perhaps 12 feet square, and there was no more attempt at finish than a Canadian hut for Summer use would have. The walls were like the walls out-side, bare stone boulders; beyond the raft-ers could be seen the thatch, and the floor was partly paved and partly naked earth where the flags had not happened to fit. The one window consisted of four panes of glass, each about a foot square; an elo-quent testimony to the outdoor habits of the inmates, for during the day the room would be as gloomy as a cell, and not a place to choose for idling.

The single object of luxury was a bon-nie peat fire, which blazed redly and si-lently, with true Scottish reserve, without any of the cheery noises that wood or coal sends forth. "Hakes" were fastened across the lower part of the chimney, and from these was suspended a three-legged iron pot, very like a miniature witch's cauldron. There was no fender, no hearthstone; a hol-low beneath the grate received the ashes. The "peat corner," answering to the coal-house or bunker of the Lowland Scot, oc-cupied one of the recesses formed by the fireplace, and the peats were neatly ar-ranged in it, to the height of about three feet from the floor. The peats are exactly like sepia-colored bricks, and "peat-reek" is as incense to a true Highlander.

The furniture was of the simplest. A small deal table, a painted dresser, which held a store of thick crockery, and was probably the china cupboard; a press and a huge oaken "kist," or chest, one of a Highlander's most valued possessions, and which is usually the receptacle of the fam-ily wardrobe; a few chairs, which our host told us were "real Highland chairs," and made by himself. They were distinctly novel, consisting of strong peeled branches for framework, with bars of lesser twigs for the seats and backs, looking like lad-ders bent into chair shape, and with hard-ly more of the carpenter's craft in their construction than Adam himself might have used.

When de Watermilyun's Ripe.

Oh, dar's glory in de possum
An' de sweet potato, too;
Dar am sweetness in de chicken
An' de steamin' rabbit stew,
But de time we been expectin'
An' ouah moufs we begin to wipe
Am de middle ob de Summah
When de watermilyun's ripe.

Den de possum's out o' season
An' we pass de chicken by—
Doan make a bit o' diffunce
Ef he roos' a little high,
'Cause he ain't such mighty eatin'
An' he ain't wuth while to swipe
In de middle ob de Summah
When de watermilyun's ripe.

Tell yo' how to soun' a milyun,
Ef yo' shuah yo' want a know,
Knock it wid yo' middle fingah
Jest a coaxin' little blow.
Ef de soun' dat comes up from it
Am a sort o' hollow like,
Yo' mus' get yo' razah ready,
Kaze dat watermilyun's ripe.

Ef yo' likes de watermilyun,
An' yo' eats into de rine,
Cholry morbus sho' to take yo'—
Take yo' way befo' yo' time.
Den dey'll print yo' 'bituary
In de col'est kin' o' type,
Kaze yo'll fin' dat yo'll be missin'
When de watermilyun's ripe.
—PHIL. H. BROWN in What to Eat.

The Duel with Morgan O'Connell.

From The Cornhill Magazine.

Alvanley's rare appearances in the House of Lords made his best friends regret that he did not take an active part in politics. He showed himself a good and effective speaker, with an exceptional knowledge of Irish politics, on which he wrote a very able pamphlet. An awkward question he put to Lord Melbour

IN QUAINT OLD ANTWERP

A City Where if You Speak English You Are English and America Is Not Known.

SOME FIRST IMPRESSIONS

Public Places, Ornaments, and Buildings That Attract the Stranger—The Great Cathedral—A High-Class Theatre—Antwerp's Wharfing System.

ANTWERP, Aug. 14.—If you speak English you get along very well in Antwerp; if you speak nothing but Dutch you still have no trouble; if you speak French that is perhaps a little better than either. In most of the business houses and all the hotels there is some one who speaks English. In the Post Office is an interpreter who smilingly answers a thousand questions a day. When you try to pay a fifteen-centime street car fare and stumble over it, the conductor says, "3 cents, Sir." That is only in the high-priced cars, however; on most lines the fare is 2 cents. When a milk cart comes down the street in the morning, drawn by three big dogs in harness, one between the shafts and one on each side, with an old woman in wooden shoes walking beside, and you forget yourself and ask her in English, "How do you sell your milk?" she quickly answers, "Six cents a quart," and then laughs to think of her proficiency in the language of the foreign barbarians.

But you need not think to pass yourself off for an American here. If you speak English, you are an Englishman. Americans have red skins and wear feathers in their hair. We Antwerpers know, for we have seen pictures of them. We have read about America. It is a far-off land, mostly woods. They have the great wolf there called the loof'alo. We have seen the horns and skins. America is a far country; but you are English. This is among the more ignorant people, of course. Business men know the difference between an Englishman and an American, but most of them have no idea of American distances. One man, who sells me paper and pictures and guide books and such things, and who speaks English so well that I suspect he is a transplanted Cockney, is delighted to hear that I am an American, and from New York, because he has a cousin near New York. He is in San Francisco. When I tell him that if he went from Antwerp to New York he would be just about half way to San Francisco, it is plain that he does not believe it. If I were to tell him that we have single counties in America about the size of Belgium it would not surprise him, because he would not understand it.

In the Place Verte.

One of the best things about Antwerp is that it is all here together. You do not have to ride two hours on top of a 'bus to see a church, and then find the door locked. The Place Verte, a pretty little square half the size of Union Square, with a fine statue of Rubens in the centre, is about two minutes' walk from the river; and when you are in the Place Verte you are in the centre of everything. Here is the Post Office, on the upper side; on the opposite side the end of a wing of the cathedral; all around are the leading hotels, which are clean and comfortable and moderate in their prices. This is the street car centre; here are the best cafés and the best stores. Here on Wednesday and Saturday mornings is the flower market, when the broad sidewalks become mounds of beautiful flowers, and when you can buy a bouquet of exquisite roses for a sou. Here on two evenings every week the band plays; here you can meet all your acquaintances, smoke your Belgian cigars under the trees, and imagine yourself a Dutch burgher of the seventeenth century.

The Place Verte is not in the centre of the city, but it is the centre of the city's life. Even the people of fashion are still fond of it, though they profess to have given it over to the lower orders. You can stand here by the Rubens statue and almost throw a stone at every point of interest that a stranger cares to see, barring the museum and the Zoological Garden. For my part, I draw the line at zoological gardens. One cannot be expected to waste his energy and francs and admiration on the same old washed-out lions and tigers in every city in Europe. Nothing short of a live mastodon or a frisky ichthyosaurus shall entice me into another zoo. After seeing the big collections of fatigued beasts in Philadelphia and New York and London, these country zoos are no temptation. The European boy, like his father, is still fond of them, and every city of any pretension has its collection of animals. There can hardly be enough wild beasts to go around.

From the Place Verte it is only a step through a narrow street to the open square on which the cathedral fronts. This square is about the same size as the place, but there is no grass in it; it is paved with uneven cobblestones, which are hard to walk upon. It is a rare old place, however, surrounded by buildings that one might sit down and study by the hour. On Saturday mornings this square is the vegetable market, and the countrywomen come in with their dog-carts loaded with fresh and fragrant eatables.

In the centre of the square, which is called the Grand Place, is an immense iron fountain representing Silvius Brabo throwing the giant Antigon's hand into the Scheldt. It is one of the city's legends that the giant Antigon used to levy a heavy tax upon every boat that passed, and to cut off and throw into the river the hand of every boatman who refused to pay. Who Silvius Brabo was or how he overcame the giant I am unable to say. If he looked anything like his effigy, he was very large and very black. There are a great many of these legends connected with Antwerp, and I read them under unusually favorable circumstances. They are all printed in French, a language in which my knowledge of the moods and tenses is obscured by a sort of London fog. When the writer says that a Lion might have been so or should have been so, I am very likely to translate it that it was so. That makes them more exciting and leaves quite as much probability as there was in the original.

Great Cathedral of Antwerp.

Standing by the side of the fountain, here in front is the Notre Dame Cathedral, better known as the Great Cathedral of Antwerp. The spire is so tall that it tires one's neck to look up to the top; and it has been repaired a hundred times. The lower part of the front is undergoing repairs now and is covered with scaffolding. The spire itself is so patched with masonry and so braced with iron beams that a Londoner staying in my hotel actually asked me yesterday whether I thought it safe to live immediately beneath it. It certainly looks a little shaky; but as it has stood since 1352, I think we can risk it for a few days longer. It was in 1352 that the cathedral was begun, and as the building occupied about three centuries, the older parts had to be "restored" before the newer parts were begun. It is not the grandeur of these buildings that impresses an American, for we have much grander ones at home; it is their age. The birth of this square was in a different world from the world we know. The people who laid it out and lived near it had never heard of Napoleon or Washington; not even of Christopher Columbus, nor of Shakespeare, Scott, Thackeray, or William Dean Howells; they knew nothing of free silver or the new tariff. What can they have read or talked about? But there are compensations—they escaped the Queen's Jubilee!

Directly across the Grand Place from the cathedral is the Hotel de Ville, or City Hall, a building dating from 1561. It has been considered a masterpiece, but is ahh worthy of being framed in the same picture with the cathedral. It is an immense city hall for a town of only 300,000 inhabitants, being nearly 300 feet long and 180 feet high. The apparent altitude is greatly lessened, however, by the great height of the cathedral spire, 402 feet. The two allegorical figures on the front, representing Wisdom and Justice, refer, I suppose, not to what is to be found within, but what ought to be.

These two buildings, the cathedral and the City Hall, form two sides of the square. But they, although the largest, are only a beginning. On one of the corners nearest the cathedral is an old house with the steep roof going up in steps, just as we see them in Dutch pictures—a building curious enough to attract attention for its own sake, anywhere outside the Netherlands, but more likely to receive particular notice after you read the inscription on the marble plate set in the wall, announcing that in this house David Teniers was born. On the opposite side is another house not likely to be overlooked; the plate upon it says that it was the birthplace of A. Van Dyck. On the north side is the Guild Hall of the Archers, dating from 1513; and near by is the Hall of the Coopers, built in 1579. On the southeast corner is the House of the Tailors, rebuilt in 1644, after the sacking of the city by the Spaniards. And across the way is the Hall of the Carpenters, built in 1646.

A Love Story in Iron.

A square that was the birthplace of Teniers and Van Dyck with a cathedral 500 years old, and no building in it as young as the oldest house in New York, must be its own excuse for my loitering in it so long. There is one more corner in it for me to call attention to before we leave it. That is the corner in which is the Teniers house. Almost in front of that house, and a dozen feet out from the sidewalk, is the love story of Quinten Matsys, worked out in fanciful shapes of iron. Under the beautifully wrought iron canopy is a deep well that was a favorite watering place in Antwerp when Matsys was a boy; but it had no canopy then. Mateys became a blacksmith, and in due course he fell in love with the daughter of a distinguished artist. His passion was reciprocated, but the stern parent would not hear of his daughter's marrying a blacksmith. So Matsys gave up the forge and took to studying art, and soon became a distinguished painter himself, and of course married the girl; and years afterward, so many years that the romance was all forgotten, he made the handsome canopy for the old well, to show that he was still as good at blacksmithing as he was at painting. He is buried close beside the cathedral tower; and his tombstone, which has been removed to the museum, says in curious old Latin that "Love converted an ironsmith into an Apelles."

Three minutes' walk from the Grand Place is the Plantin-Moretus printing office, that for several centuries was the greatest printing office in the world. Even now, though its old wooden presses have long stood idle, I doubt whether there is as luxurious a printing establishment anywhere. The business was carried on in this same building from 1555 till 1875, and Christopher Plantin and his son-in-law Moretus and their descendants lived under the same roof that sheltered their presses. Well they might, in such a place, studded with its ninety family portraits, fourteen of them by Rubens and two by Van Dyck; with its working rooms hung with Flemish tapestry; and with its solid old chairs of oak and its tables of tortoise shell. The building, with its contents, was bought by the City of Antwerp in 1875, and stands just as it has been for centuries, being known now by the inappropriate name of the "Plantin-Moretus Museum."

That nearly exhausts the sights of Antwerp, but not quite. The museum is still left, full of excellent pictures. So is the Steen, one of the few remaining relics of what they consider here the really old town, dating from the ninth or tenth century. Both of these places are too good to be dismissed with the few words that I could give them here. Like the cathedral and the printing office, I must keep them in reserve. There are other curious churches, and many pleasant drives in city and suburb. I designed to give merely a glance at the place and its shows, and then tell the history of the old town in a few lines—for it has a very unusual history. But there is a stumbling block in the way. The history of Antwerp I dug out of very bad French one night at the theatre, and the two are somehow associated in my mind. I cannot get on to the history without pausing a moment at the theatres—at all events at the Palais Indien.

An Antwerp High-Class Theatre.

The Englishman who was afraid the cathedral spire might fall on him suggested to me one evening that we go to the theatre together, and I was quite willing. But theatres in midsummer are treacherous things and likely to be closed, so we asked the landlord whether any were open.

"There are several," he answered, "but hardly of the kind you would care to go to. The only high-class theatre open at present is the Palais Indien."

That was precisely what we wanted, something high class. We knew the street car that would carry us to it, and in ten minutes we were there. It was 8:15, and the performance was advertised to begin at 8.

There was a big door, and inside a big hall, with just enough light to show a stage at the further end, with two long rows of tables and chairs. And on one side, near the door, a bar, with some young women of that kind denominated "fairies", hovering about it, waiting patiently for customers.

We scented a beer garden at once, but before we could retire gracefully, up went the lights, and out to us came one of the young women, and invited us in good English to enter. We sat down at one of the tables, and the cheerful young woman explained that as there was no charge for admission, we were expected to buy something to drink or smoke. We were at that time the only people in the place besides the young woman, but two more men dropped in later, to be so besieged by the waiter girls and surrounded by them and talked to, that we concluded they were the owners or managers of the place. Within the next half hour several girls (probably waitresses in full stage clothes) sang French songs on the stage, and we gave them what little encouragement we could in the way of applause. But that was only hollow mockery, for we were almost alone in a hall large enough to hold 4,000 or 5,000 people.

We were filled with thankfulness that we had selected a really high-grade performance, which gave me an opportunity to learn something of the state of dramatic art in Belgium. It was while listening to the enchanting music of the sylphs that I read a brief account of the early days of Antwerp. It is one of the oldest towns in Northern Europe, if my French writer is to be believed. In five hundred and something the Saxons founded it on the ruins of a Roman fortification, and gave it the name which it has borne for three centuries later the Normans took it and fortified it. A part of their work is still standing in the Steen, 1,000 years old. Then in time the Normans disappeared, and Antwerp became the capital city of a Marquisate of the Holy Empire, belonging to the Duchy of Brabant.

Before the year 1550 Antwerp had 125,000 inhabitants, and was the finest city in Christendom. About that year began a long series of political and religious wars, in which the worst incident was what is called the "Spanish Fury." There is a monument in the town to commemorate it. The Spanish soldiers who held the place were not paid for nearly two years, and they mutinied and sacked the city. Seven thousand people lost their lives, and the financial loss was about $40,000,000.

That put an end to the business of Antwerp for a long time, and by 1790 the population had fallen to 40,000. Napoleon tried to revive it without success, and it was not until it became a part of the kingdom of the Netherlands, about 1815, that its commerce began to return. In 1836, the first railway on the Continent was built between this city and Brussels.

Next to the wiping out of navigation dues on the River Scheldt, which made Antwerp a free port, the city owes it present beauty and prosperity to Burgomaster Van Put, who in 1863 tore away the old fortifications and made broad boulevards in their places, increasing the size of the place sixfold. The new Belgian fortifications, which are very large and strong, are much further out.

I doubt whether any city in Europe of similar size has more fine, wide, shady avenues lined with more artistic and substantial houses. The streets are as clean as a floor, perhaps because it is principally women who do the cleaning. The official street cleaners are men, but it is women who really do the work. They go out in the morning, a woman in front of nearly every house, and sweep the street with big brooms, and then turn on the hose till the stones fairly shine.

The Wharfing System.

The two things that Antwerp particularly prides itself upon are its artistic treasures and its wharves. And the wharf arrangements are an example by which almost any city in the world might profit. Here is the river front of the city, say a mile long, built up with solid stone wharves, with deep enough water for ocean steamers. Then a railway track on shore between the wharf and the warehouses for carrying goods from one warehouse to another. Then the warehouses, and on the land side of them more tracks, for freight trains to deliver or take away goods. Then a stout iron fence, shutting in the whole working part, which is 900 or 250 feet broad. And along a considerable part of this mile of wharves is a raised stone terrace, broad and smooth, built for a promenade. Here in the cool of the Summer twilight the Antwerpers walk and look down upon the decks of ships and across the river at the rich green meads. It is a beautiful idea, and I think entirely unique.

The artistic side of Antwerp we shall see something about when we come to explore a few interiors. Saying anything about great paintings, I imagine, would be a delicate matter for a man who professes no technical knowledge of that form of art. But with such pictures as these of Rubens a man needs no special knowledge. They are not great because they are Rubens's, but great because they are great. A man with sufficient art in his soul to distinguish a painting from a firecracker wrapper can pick them out in a moment. And they stir him up like martial music, and he stands long to admire them and wonder at them.

WILLIAM DRYSDALE.

TRIBULATIONS OF CHICAGO

Chronic Tax Dodgers Brought to Time by the Taxpayers' Defense League.

THE OBNOXIOUS MIDDLEMEN

Civil Service System Menaced—Another Phase of Official Robberies—Straw Bail and Half-Forfeited Bail—Case of Major Buckner Again.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—The unusual spectacle of a capitalist falling all over himself in his haste to secure the insertion of taxable property to the value of over half a million dollars on the Assessors' list, where previously it had been conspicuous by its absence, was one of the interesting incidents of last week in Chicago. Nor was the case of this individual an isolated one, for he had the company of a number of others whose large possessions had either been not listed for taxation at all or had been assessed at amounts far below their real value. It was not a sudden access of patriotism or of honesty which actuated these large property holders in their excessive anxiety to be taxed adequately, nor had they been awakened to a realizing sense of their dereliction by the officials on whom that duty devolved. On the contrary, if it had been left to the latter, the offenders would have escaped detection on this as on numerous previous occasions. But this year a long stick in the hands of the Taxpayers' Defense League was used to stir up many of the delinquents, and for the first time in many years there is some likelihood that the chronic tax dodgers will be forced to pay their taxes honestly.

Work of the League.

The Taxpayers' Defense League is only of recent origin, and was called into existence by the prevailing practice of paying inadequate taxes, or none at all, which has been so common in the past that it has almost brought the city face to face with bankruptcy. It was expected that the league would have some of the more notorious offenders before the Grand Jury this week, but as that body itself contains some rich men who are not above suspicion of having good reasons for sympathizing with those whom they would be asked to indict, no such action has yet been taken. But the prospect of a special Grand Jury and a circular of warning sent out by the league have brought numbers of wealthy individuals, firms, and corporations to time, and there is no little fun in some of the letters to the Assessor from these sources, gravely informing him that they have been overlooked or assessed too little on their property. Such conscientiousness must be highly impressive to the uninformed observer, but to the initiated it is vastly entertaining. Such as refuse to heed the warning circular will find themselves in court before long, and will probably be made to suffer for their reprehensible conduct. The parties after whom the league is especially anxious to get are the middlemen, who "fix up" the transactions between the taxpayers and the office of the Assessor, and it is claimed that one of these go-betweens, who "fixed" a wealthy man's assessment, has been caught by the league, which has a clear case against him.

Scheme to Abolish Civil Service.

It is reported that local politicians have been holding secret conferences to consider the best methods and devise schemes for getting rid of the entire system of civil service. One move in the plan of campaign will be made when the Civil Service Commission asks an emergency appropriation of the City Council when it meets again in September. The latter malodorous body will be only too glad to embarrass the commission, and will undoubtedly cut its best without the slightest hesitation. It is hoped that the honest minority, aided by the Mayor and an overwhelming public opinion, will be strong enough to force the Council to make proper provision for the commission.

While Mayor Harrison is pledged to civil service, and is believed to be sincere, it is feared that his party affiliations will be too strong for him, and that he can be depended upon for no more than half-hearted support. The coming struggle will show where he stands, and there will be great disappointment if he is found on the wrong side. With or without the Mayor, it is the general conviction that the merit system has come to Chicago to stay.

Tale of a Forfeited Bond.

A sample specimen of how public officials enrich themselves by robbing the city and at the same time oppress the citizens of Chicago has incidentally come to light in connection with a woman's experience as a bondsman. One Mrs. Dickinson, who had accumulated some property as a dressmaker, was induced to go on the bond of a man under indictment. The latter forfeited the bond, which was for $2,000, by leaving the city, but was subsequently captured and brought back. Notwithstanding his return, the then State's Attorney refused to set aside the forfeiture and forced the woman to compromise the matter for $1,500, for which sum she was given a receipt. When Mrs. Dickinson recently undertook to sell her property she discovered that a judgment for the two thousand dollars was still standing unsatisfied against it on the books of the County Recorder. Thereupon she called on the present State's Attorney and produced evidence that she had paid the amount agreed upon for the judgment bond. By paying a lawyer $25 to draw up a petition stating the facts in the case she succeeded in having the judgment against her property dismissed. As the matter stood before this was done the woman still owed the State $2,000, and had nothing to show that she had ever satisfied the judgment, the ex-State Attorney's receipt being merely for $1,500.

When it is taken into consideration that the city has lost vast sums through the constant taking of bonds, as well as by the frequent remission of forfeited bonds for those possessed of a political pull, then the iniquity of the case related becomes more apparent. The laxity which has always prevailed in collecting forfeited bonds made it the rule rather than the exception not to enforce payment in cases like that of Mrs. Dickinson, and that she had to pay is evidence of her unsophistication in regard to the value of "infiocence," as well as her guilessness in connection with "pulls." Her payment of the $1,500 would have been an unusual hardship, even if it had gone into the City Treasury. Considering where the money went, and the circumstances under which it was secured, there is something which looks very much like blackmail added to the flagrant malfeasance in office. But the incident was not originally related with any intention of reflecting upon the ex-official; it was simply told to illustrate how easy it is for inexperienced women to get into trouble when they have the hardihood to do business with the representatives of law, justice, and the State.

Civil Court vs. a Military Court.

For the first time in the history of Illinois a civil court has interfered with a military court. It will be recalled that at a previous court-martial Major Zuckner, who is in command of a colored militia regiment, was acquitted of the charges brought against him. This was contrary to general expectation, as the court was supposed to have been organized with a view of conviction at the instigation of Gov. Tanner, who was said to nourish a grudge against Zuckner, whose conduct as a State legislator was not complaisant enough to suit the boss of the machine. A second court-martial met this week, and promptly proceeded to overrule all technical objections raised by the counsel for the defense. The course of the court in this and other respects confirmed the existing impression that Major Zuckner was to be "railroaded" out of the militia; at least his counsel's subsequent action appears to be based upon that opinion. When the court reassembled last Wednesday the presiding officer announced that he had been served with a document requiring its members to show cause on Sept. 6 why the continuance of the trial should not be absolutely prohibited as irregular and illegal. Technically the order is a rule issued in response to a petition for a writ of prohibition under the common law, in practice it has all the force of a temporary injunction. After a short consultation the court decided to bow to the will of the civil law, and an adjournment was taken until Sept. 7, the day after that set for the hearing of the rule. The counsel of the accused took this action as a last resort to preserve their rights before a court which seemed resolved on ignoring them, and the attorneys say it was the only course possible to get the case out of a military court suspected of prejudice, and into an impartial civil court.

Children Without Schools.

Ten thousand children are threatened with the possibility of being kept out of school when the scholastic year opens next month. There has been a stubborn fight over keeping non-union men from working on the public schools, and recently the School Board made a proposition to the men that if they would go ahead and finish the buildings in time, thereafter no non-union laborers would be employed on school work. The union expressed its willingness to accept such an arrangement, but when it was to be ratified last Wednesday evening by the School Board no quorum was present. As a result the schools under repair will be unfit for occupation in time for school opening. A plausible explanation is given of the lack of a quorum, which is to the effect that Mayor Harrison asked some of his newly appointed School Board members to keep away, so that he might remove some of the old members who were absent for flagrant neglect of duty. The scheme is to prefer the charge that at the time of a serious strike, when labor tendered an amicable settlement, the four members to be removed were not present, and thereby prevented the completion of the school buildings in time to be used. The well-known sympathy of the members of the City Council with organized labor would, no doubt, cause them to confirm the Mayor's removals, and he could then appoint men to his own mind. The public is also in sympathy with the strikers.

Element of the Luetgert Trial.

When a Chicago lawyer is not gayly to the front with an injunction he is questioning the constitutionality of any law which may happen to be in his way, and he never fails to find a Judge to sustain his objections. No law or ordinance has yet gone unquestioned, and in the majority of instances the answer given by the Supreme Court has been such that it seems next to impossible for any of our municipal or State legislating bodies to pass a law which an astute lawyer cannot drive through with a coach and six. Even if a law is found capable of holding water after being tested, the lawyers, nevertheless, find it greatly to their profit to call into question its constitutionality, thereby causing a delay which is often valuable, and subserving other cunning ends. But one lawyer had the tables neatly turned on him by a wide-awake Judge this week. At the outset of the Luetgert trial—which is likely to be one of the celebrated cases of the decade—Attorney Vincent for the defense objected to the venire on the ground that the new law under which it was drawn is unconstitutional, and he asked for a special venire under the old law. Very much to the attorney's surprise the presiding Judge granted his request.

Now, it must be borne in mind that the new jury law is hailed in Chicago as a blessed relief from the old one, which was the source of unspeakable corruption, and the action of the Judge was at the first blush viewed with dismay by the community. However, as it turns out, Judge Tuthill did not pass on the constitutionality of the new law at all. By granting the request he simply obviated a possible reversal by a higher court on technicalities. He removed the question of constitutionality entirely from the present case without passing upon it in any way. He could do this by the right vested in the court of summoning a special venire from which to draw a jury, a right of which there appears to be no doubt. Of course the attorney for the defense objected to the very thing for which he had asked—after he had recovered from his surprise—and will, no doubt, make it a point upon which to base an appeal if the trial goes against his client. Such is the way of the legal profession. It would be a sad disappointment to the reputable part of the community should the validity of the new jury law fall to be sustained by the Supreme Court, though it is believed generally that it will be upheld.

For an Autumn Carnival.

There is a big scheme afoot to hold a carnival in Chicago, to extend from Oct. 4 to 9, including the latter evening, which is the eve of Chicago Day. Night parades and pageants, great electric displays, and other features are to be introduced. The "Earls of Electra," an organization of over 100 newspaper editors in Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, Arkansas, Michigan, and other States, has been formed, it is said, to boom the enterprise, at least so runs the tale. Chicago has had a large experience of yearls and dukes, and will be glad to welcome them, especially Arkansas and Missouri, that edit rural papers.

J. W.

CONNOR ARRAIGNED IN COURT.

He Gives Bail to Answer Charge of Selling Forged Naturalization Papers.

James Connor, who gave his business as a notary public, was arrested by Detective Reid of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station early yesterday morning accused of swindling Rocco Romano of 444 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street by selling him a fraudulent certificate of naturalization. Connors said he was sixty-three years old, and lived at 226 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street. He was arraigned before Magistrate Pool in the Harlem Police Court on a charge of forgery. The detectives asked for time to look up his record, and said they had reason to think they could find other victims of the same swindle. Connor gave $500 bail.

The State laws relating to naturalization set forth a penalty specifically for altering or selling the certificates of citizenship. Deputy County Clerk Scully, when he saw the paper sold to Romano, declared it was a forgery, in that a new name had been written in above the County Clerk's seal and signature in place of one that had been erased, and so the charge against Connor was made forgery or the uttering of a forged and fraudulent paper. No evidence was taken in the case. Romano and his friends were told to be in court Tuesday morning.

Connor is well known about the Harlem Police Court, and his business address as a notary is just across the street from it. He was found on the sidewalk yesterday afternoon, but when asked to make a statement in regard to the charge against him his answer consisted only of profanity and threats.

Secretary A. S. Wasserman of the Second Assembly District Citizens' Union, says Connor answers the description of the man who sold fraudulent papers to two persons in his district, and he hopes to be able to find them in time to have them at the hearing, and, if possible, to identify him.

SUBMISSION OF CHRISTIANS.

An Old Arabic Document Addressed to the Caliph Omar Published.

The Kawkab America, a Syrian paper of New York, has just published an old Arabic manuscript containing the humiliating terms of subjection which the Christians of Damascus sent to the Caliph Omar, after their conquest by the wild hordes of Arabia. With all the arrogance of uncivilized conquerors, the Moslems annoyed and insulted the Christians, and so the latter sent to the Caliph the following communication, asking him to direct his followers to abstain from molesting them:

"We promise not to build any more convents, monasteries, churches, or palaces for our Patriarch in any of our towns, and we will not add to the numbers of the monks now there. We will not rebuild any ruined churches, whether by day or night, and we will make the doors of our churches higher, so that Moslems shall not need to stoop as they enter.

"If we find any Moslems in any of our towns we will entertain them for three days. We will not cheat the Moslems, and we will not teach our children to read the Koran.

"We will pay the greatest respect to Moslems, and when they pass by we will rise and offer them our seats. We will not dress like Moslems, nor will we wear turbans nor shoes, and we will neither cut nor comb our hair. We will wear only belts of leather, and not girdles, as do the Moslems.

"We will not give our children Moslem names. We will not ride on saddles, nor wear swords nor any other arms, and we will keep our crosses from the view of Moslems.

"We will not buy anything that has been stolen from Moslems. We will ring our church bells very softly, and the prayers in our churches shall be read in a low voice. We will not live in Moslem quarters."

Memorial Window of American Make.

The order for the Astor memorial window for the Church of the Messiah at Rhinebeck, N. Y., has been placed by Mr. J. J. Astor with the Tiffany Glass and Decorating Company. The window will be entirely of American glass. Its subject is "The Ascension," designed by Frederick Wilson.

WASHINGTON NEWS NOTES

Peculiar Phase of Pension Fraud Unearthed, Which May Lead to Serious Results.

FALSE HEIRS OF VETERANS

A Grand Army Lawyer Surprised that He Had Been Imposed Upon—Taxing Evening Fetes—Communications to the President—Smallpox Statistics.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Pension getting by lawyers has not been so good a business for a few years as it once was, possibly owing to the greater ease with which applicants can get their pensions without the aid of lawyers, and some discoveries recently made justify the suspicion that the men who formerly reaped a rich reward in pressing the claims of veterans who expect to be benefited by the bounty of the Nation, are sometimes pressed to illegitimate practices to get along. The Soldiers' Home here takes care of the funds of inmates of the institution, some of whom go away after drawing such pension money as has accumulated to their credit, while others die in the home, leaving small or large sums to be secured by heirs, if they have them, or else to revert, after having been unclaimed three years, to the institution. About seven years ago a soldier named Smith, an Irishman, died. In the Spring of 1896, Thomas S. Hopkins, a lawyer, and the Department Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, made application for letters of administration on the estate of Smith, supported by the affidavit of his niece, Milly A. Brown of Detroit. Judge Hagner granted the letters of administration requested, and $1,998.50, due to Smith, was paid over to Hopkins or the firm of which he is a member. Bartholomew Hannan had died in the home some years ago. In the Spring of this year Hopkins applied for letters of administration for Hannan's estate. The representations made by the lawyer were sufficient to secure letters by which he obtained from the home $300 due to Hannan. Again, in May Hopkins applied to be authorized to collect the money due a dead veteran named Taylor. The recurrence of the applications from the same attorney excited some distrust at the home, and Gen. Stanley, the Governor, with the co-operation of the Judge Advocate General's office of the War Department, found out some things and managed to have some money restored to the fund of the home. The history of the cases referred to is believed to be the history of some other cases that will be looked into. It is scarcely probable that the Grand Army men of the District will be satisfied to accept the explanations made in these cases without closely investigating them, and the Judge Advocate General will investigate whether the Grand Army posts approve that course or not.

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Taking up the case of the soldier, Smith, inquiry was made to ascertain if Milly A. Brown had received the money collected for her, and whether she was, in fact, the niece of Smith. Milly Brown was found. The representative of the United States who discovered her reported that she was black, that she did not know anything about Smith, and, of course, had not supposed she was his niece. She knew that a pension claim agent of Detroit had come to her and asked her to make an affidavit. She made it. The forwarding attorney also sent an agreement by which the heir was to pay half the amount of the estate recovered to the lawyers. Mr. Hopkins was informed of the state of the case, and that the Probate Court would be asked to revoke the letters of administration granted to him. He appeared at the War Department, manifested the most profound surprise at the revelations unfolded to him, and straightway anticipated the intention of the Government in getting into court by personally securing the revocation of the letters and by the restitution of the $1,998 collected for the Smith estate, and the $300 obtained in the name of Hannan. The case of Taylor was brought up. The application in his case was still pending in the court. When the Judge was applied to he refused to grant the application without a hearing. Upon the day set to hear the case none of the Taylor family appeared, and Hopkins was permitted to withdraw his application. The firm doing this business disclaim any intention to wrong anybody. They have conducted all the cases thus far discovered in the same way, the elder member of the firm securing the appointment as administrator and appointing his son as attorney for the heirs under an agreement by which 50 per cent of the claim was to be paid and retained by them. The investigation into the matter may result in the discovery of other frauds and the restitution of more money.

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The police authorities of the District, immediately subordinate to the Commissioners, seem to have found a new subject to vex them and to excite the feelings of citizens of the District. Not for many years has the town been so quiet during the midsummer, and some persons who have grounds sufficient to justify them in indulging in out-door entertaining have invited their friends to "lawn fêtes," which were conducted with some hilarity and with such simple or elaborate refreshments as the occasion seemed to call for. The watchful police, moved thereto by a certain nervous and irritable class of persons who say they have been robbed of their rest by the gayety of their neighbors, have called attention to this alleged unseemly breaking of the quiet of the town, and have impressed the authorities with the idea that "lawn fêtes" should be permitted only after license issued in due form and upon the payment of a license fee. The giving of these evening entertainments in the open air in a town where everybody's grandmother wears wash frocks and goes without a bonnet, strikes the average citizen not too old to know that he is not dead as an unwarranted interference with personal liberty. There would not be so much objection if the proposed fees were only to be assessed upon parties given with an admission fee for charitable purposes, but to compel the payment of fees for simple ice-cream sprees is regarded as outrageous. Washington has few public entertainments suitable for the summer season. One up on the Potomac, a ride of an hour from the city, where an open-air concert and vaudeville performances have been given twice daily in a park where a table d'hote dinner is to be had, has attracted as many thousands as could be carried there and back between dark and midnight. The city has no Summer garden worthy the name. The first roof garden has yet to be started. If yet remains for some musician with business talent to organize an orchestra to draw the large population that delights in good music and shows its appreciation of it by crowding the season performances of Paur's Boston Symphony Orchestra. Until public opportunities for Summer entertainment are provided the taxing of lawn parties will be resented.

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While the President has been away at Lake Champlain enjoying a vacation, work has been continued at the White House, for a large number of persons assume that the President can be reached at that address, and continue to write to him just as if he were there. So the clerks left to look after correspondence have been even busier than they were when the President was here. Very few communications addressed to the President ever reach him. The mail is opened by clerks, and only when they find a letter that really seems important for the President to see do they bother him with it. If it is an application for office, it goes to the department in which the applicant seeks employment. Letters marked "Personal" are sometimes sent to the President, along with the mass of official communications requiring his signature. While he was at Lake Champlain he usually loked over this correspondence, and found time to indicate how it was to be answered. Since he has gone on the yacht he has sent back a great many letters unopened, to be considered when he gets back to Washington, some time in October, unless he shall have earlier occasion for hurrying back to his office. Dog day weather does not dissuade mistaken persons from writing to the President on all manner of subjects, which anxious admirers imagine he needs to be advised about. Among the communications received lately was one asking the interference of the President for the release of a man who had been imprisoned for some offense against a local law. The appeal was so earnest and so urgent that the reply was sent at once, merely notifying the applicant that the proper appeal would be to the municipal authorities against whom the offense had been committed. The improvement of telephone service has come to be observed at the White House. It takes a great deal of the time of the telegraphic executive clerk to answer inquiries addressed by 'phone to the White House. The President uses this method of communication to New York, Cleveland, and other distant points when necessary. Then all the newspaper correspondents venture to use the telephone when they have short inquiries to put to the White House, and Clerk Montgomery, a man of infinite capacity for work and of great good nature, uses all the implements of communication without confusion and without loss of temper.

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A new phase of the interminable "line and staff" fight, which has agitated officers of the navy for many years, and has resulted in many ineffectual attempts to cure certain alleged evils in the organization of the service by concessions to the staff, will possibly be presented to Congress by Assistant Secretary Roosevelt. The engineers of the navy are the staff officers making the strongest effort to secure recognition, by the conferring of positive rank, and they have also asked that the engineer corps be increased considerably. Engineer in Chief Melville has made the very best arguments for the engineers, magnifying their calling with all the earnestness of a sincere man. The proposition to recruit the engineer force by drawing in graduates from technical colleges has been advocated and opposed with equal zeal. The staff argument was hurt some time ago by a broadside article fired at it by four prominent naval officers, who protested that no appreciation of the services of the engineers could justify anybody in overlooking the military idea that the commander of a vessel of war should be a line officer of the highest rank or his representative on the quarter deck. The logical conclusion of this argument would be the reorganization of the naval service, with a reduction of the engineers, of whom there would be but a few in positions of supervision of fleets or of vessels singly or squadrons, the trained engineers being taken out of the engine rooms and their services confined almost entirely to the designing and construction of engines. One engineer officer to a ship would be supported by machinists or artificers to drive the engines, thus adopting the system of the English Navy. Mr. Roosevelt's plan contemplates, it is understood, the giving of an engineer education to all officers of the navy, so that all could do engineer duty in turn. As it is understood now, it does not strike the naval officers as supplying a satisfactory remedy as that contemplating a lifting up of the engineer force out of the engine rooms and their reservation for designing and supervision.

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Smallpox seems to have been pretty well conquered by medical and municipal care during the year 1896, according to the statistics of the 1,080 cities and towns recently published by the Marine Hospital Service. In that year there were in all the States, so far as reported, but 279 deaths from the disease. Of this number, 238 died in New Orleans and 11 in Shreveport, La. Yet the death rate in New Orleans was smaller than it was in 1890, while the Shreveport rate was increased from 22.37 per thousand to 37.06, the rate for whites being 8.93 per thousand and that for blacks 28.13. There appear to have been but three deaths from this cause in the State of New York, one of which was in New York City. New Jersey showed the same number of fatal smallpox cases as the State of New York. Out of 99,987 deaths in the State in 1896, 11,247 were from phthisis pulmonalis, or consumption. From typhoid fever there were 1,187 deaths; from measles, 1,365; from scarlet fever, 691; from diphtheria, 4,298, and from whooping cough, 908. The terrors of smallpox are overshadowed by these figures. Typhoid fever was more prevalent in Chicago than in New York, for there were 751 deaths in the Lake City, with a population of 1,619,226, (estimated,) and only 297 deaths in New York, with an estimated population of 1,995,000. Philadelphia's typhoid record was 402 deaths in the year.

E. G. D.

WILES OF THE TURK.

A Syrian, Writing to Friends Here, Gives Some Striking Instances.

The wiles of the Turk are not easy to understand, according to letters received by Syrian residents of this city from their native land.

One correspondent writes that some thirty prominent Egyptian notables recently went on a visit to Damascus, and put up at a hotel there. Soon after their arrival they received a letter from the Vali, or Governor General, ordering them to leave the country forthwith.

They hastened to the Governor's palace and asked for an explanation. The Vali told them that they had been charged with belonging to the Young Turkey Party, and had among them an Englishman whose mission was to spy out the land for the British, who wanted to annex it as they had done Egypt.

The Egyptians, however, indignantly denied that they had any English spy with them, and protested that they were supporters of the Sultan. One of their number, Buraghee Pasha, they said, was an open anti-Britisher and a strong supporter of the Sultan.

"I telegraphed all that to Constantinople," remarked the Vali, "and in return I was myself accused of being a Young Turkey partisan."

Then the Egyptians did some telegraphing on their own account. They made a protest by telegraph to Cairo, and from there the protest was forwarded to Constantinople. The upshot of the matter was that the Vali was recalled to Constantinople, and was replaced by Nazim Pasha, Vali of Beyroot, who had been Chief of Police in Constantinople during the Armenian massacres. Rashid Effendi was sent from Constantinople to the Governorship of Beyroot, and he took with him Ahmed-el-Arees, a former Chief of Police in Beyroot, who had made a record of imposing heavy taxes on all Syrians who left the country.

The Mohammedan population of the Hauran, it was said, had nearly all abandoned that district and had joined the Druse refugees in El Lija, because they were tired of continually furnishing recruits for the Turkish Army. These Mohammedans, it was said, had formed an alliance with the Druses who were lately in rebellion, and a new outbreak is expected against Turkish rule.

Selim Sarkis, the Syrian editor in Cairo, who charged a German editor with having accepted a large bribe from the Sultan, and was sued by the Turkish Government for slander, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment and to a fine of £20. He appealed, and on the second trial the sentence was two months' imprisonment and a fine of £50. He has appealed again, and expects to be acquitted, as he has the support of Lord Crom

The New York Times.

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

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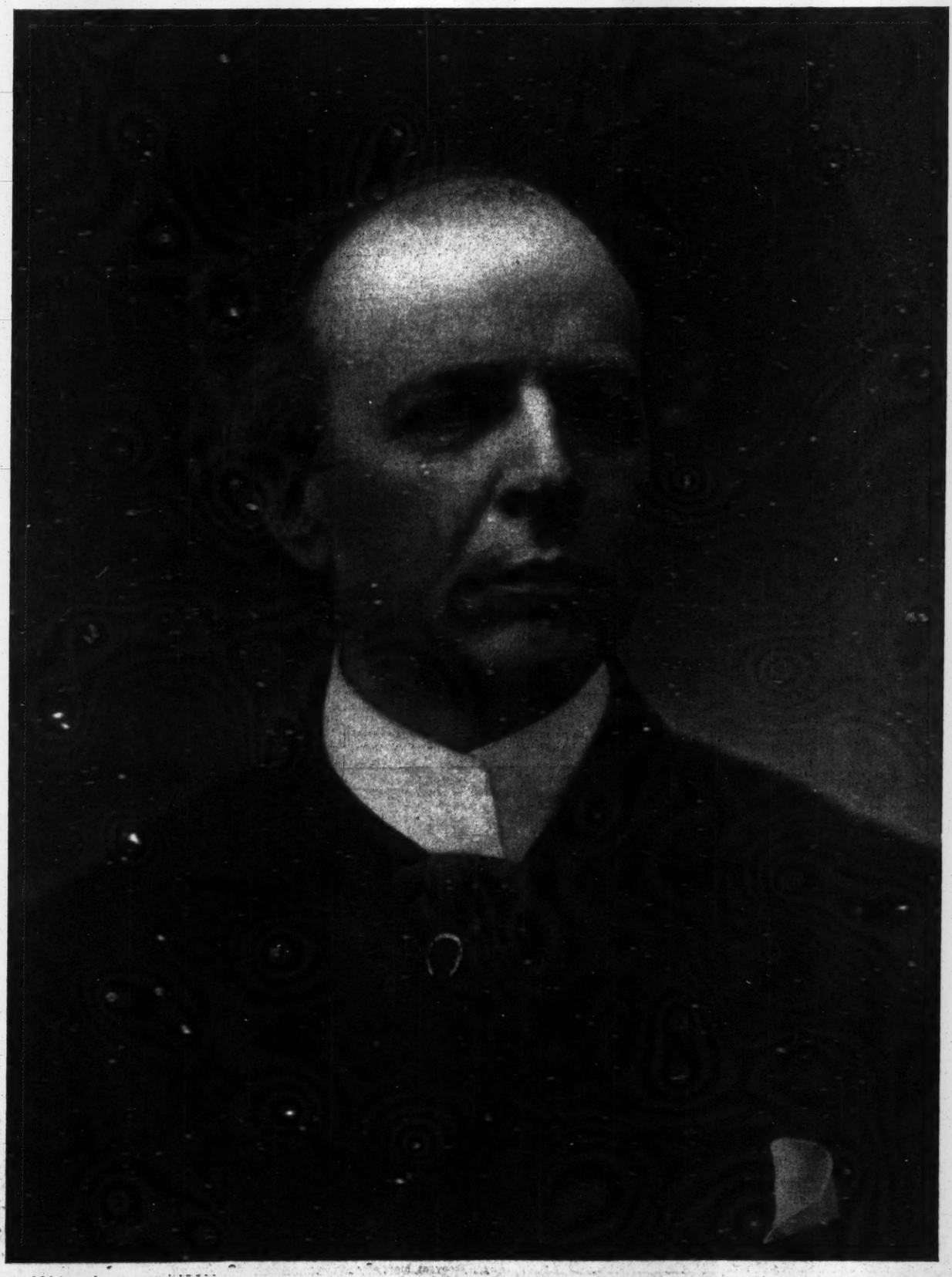

SIR WILFRID LAURIER,

THE FIRST FRENCH CANADIAN PREMIER OF CANADA.

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SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

WITHOUT a doubt the most conspicuous figure among all the notabilities which the Queen's diamond jubilee celebration assembled in London was Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Premier. "The Colonial Lion," the English papers have called him, and the appellation sticks.

Canadians realized when Mr. Laurier left their shores to represent them at the jubilee that the reputation of their country was in safe keeping, but certainly no one anticipated that such unprecedented attention and honors would be paid to the Dominion Premier as have been showered with a lavish hand upon him. The Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is now his rightful title, but to Canadians he has so long been associated as plain Mr. Laurier that it is doubtful if he will ever come to be spoken of otherwise.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier is a courteous and courtly figure, and as such was well calculated to shine among even the glittering company with which he found himself surrounded on this his first visit to England. Moreover, the circumstance of his being the first French Canadian Premier of Canada bespoke for him a welcome, on purely sentimental grounds, that might not have been so readily enlisted had he been of English descent. But to neither of these sources can be rightly ascribed the furor of enthusiasm—the expression is not an exaggeration—which his presence and speeches have occasioned in London, Liverpool, Edinburgh, and elsewhere where he has been on his present visit. The lionizing of the Dominion's representative would not have been continued beyond the first few days of courteous welcoming had there not been something in the speeches which he made at the several functions given in honor of the visiting Premiers which contained more than the customary vaporings of after-dinner niceties, something that appealed to the British mind and was in sympathy with the spirit of imperialism to which the jubilee festivities had given birth.

Mr. Laurier's first speech was at the banquet of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, on June 12, and he then sounded the keynote of all his subsequent utterances. That keynote was the attachment of the colonies to the mother country, and the advocacy of an imperial union that would bind more closely the present ties. He did not make the mistake of formulating any definite scheme for the imperial union of which he spoke, which would have left his plan open to the criticism of political opponents at home or to a charge of impracticability. The solution of the question might be found, he said, on the old British principle of representation, and beyond that general statement he did not go.

The most interesting portions of Mr. Laurier's Liverpool speech did not find their way into the cabled reports sent to this country at the time. Two extracts from that speech, as given in the English papers, are worth reproducing. Speaking of the relations of the colonies and the motherland, Mr. Laurier said:

"To-day there is a colonial aspiration for a closer union, for a broader citizenship, but there is no grievance. We are satisfied with our lot, and the British people have shown again and again that they are averse to disturb the ancient Constitution of these realms. What will, therefore, be the future, I may ask? What will be the future of these colonies—what will be the future of the British Empire? The time may come—the time is coming, probably—when the present citizenship of the colonies, satisfied as they are with it at present, satisfactory as it is to them now, may become inadequate. The time may come when from the mere aggregation of numbers, and an increase of population, the sentiments and aspiration in favor of a closer union will have to be met and acknowledged and satisfied. What, then, will take place again? Gentlemen, I hardly venture to give my own opinion, but perhaps I may be pardoned for saying that in my own estimation, in my own views, and views largely held in the colony from which I come, the solution may be found without coming into violent contact with the Constitution of these realms, without disturbing the existing state of things, on the old British principle of representation."

Mr. Laurier's idea of the nature of this representation appears to have been a little more minutely outlined by him in his speech before the colonial party of the House of Commons on July 6, but as yet only the brief cabled reports of his words on that occasion have reached here. According to this report, "Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who was cordially received, urged the direct representation of the colonies in the Imperial Parliament, which ought to be, he contended, a grand national council, or Imperial Federal Parliament." In the course of his address, continued the dispatch, he said that if Australia and South Africa were confederated like Canada it would greatly simplify the question.

Another interesting portion of Mr. Laurier's Liverpool speech was his reference to colonial autonomy. "The feeling which today is dominant," he said, "in every colony is the pride of local autonomy; the pride of legislative independence connected with the pride of British connection and imperial unity. It is a strange thing, however, and history attests it, that the relations between colonies and the imperial powers have invariably been terminated in the same manner—that is, in quarrel, in war, in bloodshed, violence, and separation. It is a most unfortunate state of things; it is a most sad state of things. Such, however, the historical records showed to be the case with the old Hellenic colonies along the coasts of the Mediterranean. Such is the record, as you well know, which in the last century terminated the relations of England and her American possessions.

"And the cause ever was the same; the cause ever was that the parent State ignored—persistently ignored—the local pride, the local interest, the local aspirations which had in different conditions in climate, in productions, in geographical position, been brought forward; the cause ever was that the parent State invariably persisted in governing the colonies, not with the wish, not with the intention of the people of the colony, but with the interest, the intention of the parent State. Now, Sir, let me say this—and I say it with pride and satisfaction—whatever may have been the blunders of the past, the past has been closed forever and a new era has dawned upon the eyes of Britain in the years of her Majesty's reign."

As a champion of the cause of an imperial union of the colonies of Britain and the motherland, Mr. Laurier has completely supplanted Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. There is a radical difference between the two in their ideas in this connection. Mr. Chamberlain, in his famous Canadian Club speech of two years ago, urged the formation of an imperial zollverein, the fundamental basis of which was to be a customs tariff discrimination against the rest of the world. Mr. Laurier has emphatically declared his disapproval of such a zollverein, and stated his ideal to be a free-trading British Empire.

Mr. Laurier has always been a consistent opponent of protection as the fiscal policy of Canada, and an advocate of the cultivation of the closest trade relations with the United States. It has been said that since his accession to power he has not lived up to his professions made when an Opposition critic, and that the tariff recently framed by the Government of which he is the head is both a highly protective tariff and one also which has, as a distinctive feature, an element of retaliation against the United States.

This is not the case. Mr. Laurier is as avowedly a free trader to-day as he ever was, and his English speeches show him no less the friend of America. It was the force of circumstances alone that compelled the protective feature of the new Canadian tariff, and the offer of a reciprocal lowering of the duties by one-quarter to all countries willing to levy a like low scale stands an evidence to the free-trade desires of the present Cabinet. One of the very first acts of the new Government was the sending of a commission to Washington to negotiate for a treaty of reciprocity between the United States and Canada.

No one in Canada doubts that this step was taken as a sincere and honest endeavor on the part of the Government to enlarge the mutual trade relations of the two countries. Previous Governments in Canada had dispatched similar commissions to Washington, but there had always been a suspicion that their efforts were not sincere. The gentlemen who went from Ottawa to Washington last Winter, however, were really desirous of accomplishing the mission on which they were sent, and were prepared to admit a wide range of manufactured goods, as well as natural products, to the provisions of a reciprocity treaty. The reply of Mr. McKinley's Administration was the Dingley bill, and Canada in self-defense could only keep at least a portion of her side of the tariff wall still standing.

It is not the purpose to give here an extended sketch of Mr. Laurier's life. He was born in Canada, of French-Canadian parentage, in 1841, and is consequently now in his fifty-seventh year. He was educated for the bar, and practiced law in his native town of Athabaskaville, near the City of Quebec, where he has always continued to reside.

In 1874 he entered Parliament, sitting as Liberal member for Quebec East, which constituency he has ever since represented at Ottawa. His eloquence and fine debating powers soon attracted attention, and in 1877 he entered the Cabinet of the late Sir Alexander McKenzie as Minister of Inland Revenue, which portfolio he held until the resignation of the McKenzie Government in 1878. In 1888 Mr. Laurier was chosen leader of the Liberal Opposition in the House of Commons at Ottawa, in succession to Mr. Blake, and has been the recognized head of the Liberal Party in the Dominion ever since. In the general elections of June, 1896, the Liberals came into power, for the second time since confederation, and Mr. Laurier became Premier of Canada and President of the Council.

It may be noted that the first extended debate that took place in the House after Mr. Laurier's selection as leader of the then Liberal Opposition in 1888 was precipitated by an article in THE NEW YORK TIMES. THE NEW YORK TIMES had collected an exhaustive array of statistics showing the mortgage indebtedness of the farming classes in the several States of the Union, and THE TIMES's article was read in the Canadian House of Commons by the seconder of the address in reply to the speech from the throne, who proceeded to develop therefrom an argument in support of the "national policy" in Canada. Mr. Laurier, in reply, declared that the average mortgage indebtedness in Canada was probably quite as large as in the United States, and pointed to the tide of emigration from the Dominion to the Republic as an indication that the policy of the several successive Conservative Governments had not been a beneficial one to the country.

As leader of the Government Mr. Laurier has evidenced qualities that his critics, and even many of his friends, had previously denied him. His eloquence, his liberality of mind, and the strict probity of both his public and private life, was admitted by all, but in many of the minds of his countrymen the impression prevailed that he did not possess that rugged strength and decision of character and mind which are so essential in a Government leader. These misgivings have been proved to have been without the slightest foundation and their existence the result only of the reserved dignity of the man which had been misinterpreted as an indication of weakness. Since his accession to power, one year ago, vast undertakings have been set on foot looking to the greater development of the great resources of Canada. The deepening of the St. Lawrence system of canals has already been begun; the enlarging of the harbor of the Port of Montreal at an ultimate cost of probably $10,000,000 is being arranged for, under Government supervision; the extension of the Intercolonial Railway to Montreal has been effected; a Canadian fast Atlantic steamship line has been provided, on terms which, if carried out by the contractors, will be of the greatest benefit to Canada; the construction of the Crow's Nest Railroad, giving rail communication with the gold fields of British Columbia, has been inaugurated, and other projects have been set in motion, all looking to the same end—the greater development of the Dominion. Whatever criticism may be passed on the details of any of these schemes, the sound merit of the schemes themselves is not questioned. The Conservative Party—the "dished Tories," The London Times called them—claim that to them rightfully belongs the credit for originating the projects. It is true that Conservative Governments had discussed many of them in the House, but it was Mr. Laurier's Government that had the courage to put them into execution.

WILFRID THE GREAT.

Jean Baptiste Trudeau in The Ottawa Free Press.

W'en Queen Victoria call her peup's
For mak' some jubilee,
She sen' for men from all the worl'
An' from her colonie.

But mos' of all she sen' this word
To dis Canadian shore,
"If Wilfrid Laurier will not come,
I will not be glad some more!"

Den Wilfrid—not hard-hearted he—
Lift, w'at you call, de hat,
An' say, "Ma Reine, you mos' not fret,
For little t'ing like dat.

"To Londres on de day in June
You mention I will come,
And show you w'at is like de French-
Canadian gentilhomme."

So Wilfrid sailed across the sea,
An' Queen Victoria met,
An' w'en she saw him, ah! she was
Just tickle half to deat'.

An' w'en he kneel as etiquette,
Demand for be correck,
She tak' a sword into her han'
An' hit him on the neck.

An' as she did she smile on him,
An' dese words she say:
"Rise up my true Canadian knight,
Sir Wilfrid Laurier!

An' on dose grand imperial plans,
W'ich I have now in view,
For guidance, counsel, an' advice,
I'll always look to you!"

Den Wilfrid kiss de royal hand,
An' back off on the door,
An' bow as only Frenchman can,
An' smile an' bow some more.

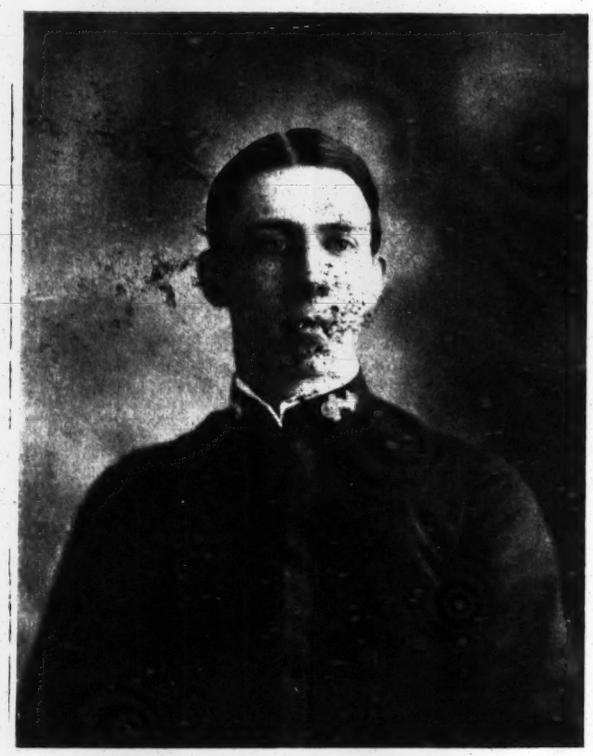
Nex' day it was a glorious sight,
At half-pas' twelve o'clock,
To see Sir Wilfrid ride in state,
An' in chapeau de coque!

Lords Solsby, Roberts, Labouchere,
An' Chamberlain, an' dose,
Were w'at you call "not in it" den—
Sir Wilfrid was the boss.

Oui, certainement, excep' de Queen
Herself, dat glorious day,
De greates' man in Angleterre
Was Wilfrid Laurier!

—Another American girl is about to become a French Countess. Miss Fithian, a niece of Mr. and Mrs. Higgins, who are prominent members of the American colony in Paris, will shortly be married to the Comte de Gabriac, the son of the ex-Ambassador of France in Rome.

MR. GLADSTONE AND COLONIAL PREMIERS.
Sir Louis Davies, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mr. Gladstone, G. H. Reid, and R. J. Seddon.



ENSIGN HARRY EATON SMITH, U. S. N.

MISS FANNY HAYES.

THE SMITH-HAYES NUPTIALS.

UCH local and general interest is attached to the approaching nuptials of Miss Fanny Hayes of Fremont, only daughter of the late President Rutherford B. Hayes, to Ensign Harry E. Smith, United States Navy, who is also a Fremont boy. The event will take place at the Hayes mansion, Spiegel Grove, on the eve of Wednesday, Sept. 1, and over 600 invitations have been issued to friends in all parts of the globe. President and Mrs. McKinley will be present and witness the ceremony, as well as many men of prominence, old friends of the Hayes family. The Rev. Dr. Bashford of Delaware will officiate.

Miss Hayes, the bride to be, has for some years occupied the central place in the history of a distinguished family. She was born at Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, just preceding her father's first term as Governor of Ohio. Upon the anniversary of her parents' silver wedding, in 1877, she was christened at the White House by Dr. L. D. McCabe, who had married her parents. After leaving Washington her education was carried on at a private school in Cleveland, Ohio, and at Farmington, Conn., where at the same time were Mollie Garfield and Nellie Arthur, the daughters of two other Presidents.

After the death of her father Miss Hayes went abroad, visiting Italy and spending the Winter in Paris; succeeding Winters were spent in Bermuda and New York, but Summer after Summer she has returned to Fremont, Ohio, to open the beautiful family home and welcome thither her brothers and their families.

Miss Hayes is a general favorite everywhere, particularly at her home in Fremont, where she is the queen of the select coterie of Fremont's society people. She followed her mother's footsteps as leader in all church and missionary work, and in her quiet, unassuming way has done a vast amount of good here and elsewhere. She is a particularly fine type of American womanhood. The deep-blue eyes and light-brown hair that were so much admired when she was a child are still hers, and added to these are the refinements of beauty in face and form that developed in after years.

The young man who has won her heart and hand, Ensign Smith, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Smith, well-known Fremont citizens. He received his appointment to the Annapolis Naval Academy by the late President Hayes, and passed through the Academy with honors, after which he took a three years' course on the gunboat Chicago. He is now stationed on the United States training ship Constellation, at Newport, R. I. The engagement of this young couple and their approaching nuptials are the result of a courtship dating from early youth, when they were both playmates and schoolmates.

MISS FLORENCE ROCKWELL.

Florence Rockwell, who is shortly to commence her career as leading lady in Franklin Fyles's romantic play, "Cumberland, '61," is just nineteen years of age. She has studied the art of acting since she was twelve, and began playing important rôles when she was fifteen.

It may be said that Miss Rockwell made her début in New York seven years ago. Fred Williams, stage manager of the Lyceum Theatre, was one day sitting in his office when a lithe young girl presented herself before him and asked with calm confidence for permission to "read" for him. The veteran manager surveyed the little figure before him, glanced at the flowing curls and almost childish face, and remarked that he thought she was too young to think about the stage.

"Why, I am twelve years old," said she, "and that's not too young to begin."

"Very well," said Mr. Williams, "come on," and he took her to the Lyceum stage.

Miss Rockwell began reciting a dramatic selection. Soon her voice, which trembled at first, became natural, and then, as she warmed up to the rôle, it became vibrant with emotion and power. The skepticism of the manager was conquered.

"You have the true dramatic gift," he said. "Keep at it, and you will become a great actress."

She has kept at it, and is now about to question further the accuracy of this early estimate of her powers. When she was fifteen she was engaged by a leading actor, and played in a number of important rôles. Heretofore her greatest success has been as Juliet. This part brought out for the first time the fullness of her latent ability, and it is probable that she will achieve her permanent and highest success in such rôles as make the greatest demand upon her powers of sympathy and tragic emotion.

Miss Rockwell comes of a Southern family, but has spent much of her life in this city, where she has studied assiduously. In addition to her dramatic ability, she possesses rare beauty of face and form. Prof. Nelson Sizer, the phrenologist, declared that she is one of the most perfect women, mentally and physically, he has ever seen.

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MISS FLORENCE ROCKWELL.

SEAWANHAKA-CORINTHIAN YACHT CLUB.

On a bluff, at what used to be called Center Island, Oyster Bay, stands the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Clubhouse. The club took its quarters there when it separated from the Corinthian Club of New York several years ago. Since that time it has grown wonderfully, and is now one of the four big yacht clubs. The house, which faces the south, is a very handsome structure, and as comfortable a home as any organization of yachtsmen has. Big, shady piazzas surround the house, and are always occupied by the members and their friends during the Summer months. The outlook from these piazzas is a charming one, and when the yachts of the club race over the course laid out in the bay, the racers can be watched from start to finish. The grounds surrounding the house are prettily laid out, and well-graveled paths lead to the bridge that runs to the float where the launches land their passengers from the yachts.

On the ground floor of the house are a billiard room, a café, a dining room, and a reception and reading room. The reception room is finished in hard wood and is in the centre of the building. Pictures of yachts and scenes pleasing to yachtsmen are arranged on the walls, and big easy chairs are to be found everywhere, so that one can be as comfortable as he pleases. In the centre of the room is a large table on which stands a yachting trophy now held by the club. At one end of the room is an open fireplace, around which is a handsomely carved mantel, and more yachting cups and trophies are displayed there. A piano, a model of the old Constitution, and relics of a nautical nature fill up the corners.

The dining room is plainly but comfortably furnished. The walls are tinted a warm color, and are decorated with photographs of yachts arranged like a dado around the room. Several of Fred Cozzens's famous yacht-racing pictures are hung on the walls of the dining and billiard rooms.

Up stairs are the bedrooms, which are all tastefully furnished and are cool and comfortable in the hottest Summer weather. The club purchased a good deal of property in the neighborhood of the clubhouse, and has sold it to members, who have built Summer homes there. Among those who have houses in the vicinity are Colgate Hoyt, D. Le Roy Dresser, Col. S. V. R. Cruger, and George Bullock, and across the bay are F. Benedict, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Theodore Roosevelt, and several others as well known.

A. F. A.

MY BEADS.

Purple, the purple of grapes when the Autumn
Flushes their cheeks with bloom,
Blending as only the pencil of Nature
Can blend the light and the gloom
Of Spring's rare glow with the fervor of Summer,
And Autumn's splendor replete
With the garnered beauties of rounded seasons,
Making the picture complete.

They lie in my clasp, silver-stemmed—glowing
With the fullness of ruby wine,
Pressed from the vintage of graces growing
In the garden of Love Divine.
Rosary Beads! thrice eloquent pleaders
In the cause of the holy souls
Bound in the flames, and calling, calling
To us as each moment rolls.

Past on the flood to Time's restless ocean,
Blest Beads fond lips shall tell
On you, sweet Aves, that souls rejoicing
Heaven's song of praise may swell.
And these purple grapes of our Lady's vineyard
The wine of life distill,
For lips long parched in Love's fiery prison
To rise and quaff their fill.

—MARCELLA A. FITZGERALD in The Rosary Magazine.

—The Right Hon. James Bryce, author of "The American Commonwealth," has publicly asserted that women are the scholarly sex and that men are caring less and less about learning, their chief absorption being either business or athletics. He says that in the future all must look chiefly to women to uphold the love of culture and learning, and that the best education for men is the best for women.

THE DRAMA

Gilbert Parker.

THERE is no lack of theatrical talk now, though as yet nothing has been done in the theatres to justify much talk. The subject of most of the talk is what is going to be done. The silent listener can learn a great deal from this of the tremendous genius of theatre men for advertising their business at all times and in all places, and their general defiance of the probable in their announcements. But these are neither new nor valuable facts, nor are the traits they reveal peculiar to the workers in the theatrical field. The theatre manager, discussing the prospects of his "season" with a receptive young reporter, is very much like the retail merchant talking about his stock and the trade he expects to get; only the merchant rarely if ever gets a chance to talk for publication about his business, except through the regular channels of advertisement, while the lucky purveyor of dramatic art is positively hunted to his lair and compelled to advertise himself free of charge, because it is a well-established fact that the great public is always hungry for every scrap of theatrical misinformation and bolts them as they come without mastication or reflection. Wherefore, the grave statement of one manager of the large number of new plays he intends positively to produce in his "season" of twenty-odd weeks—when the sophisticated know that he regards any such "season" in which he is compelled to produce more than two as a failure—and the lapse of a producer of modern "comic opera" into Percy Fitzgerald-like "reminiscences" of Sir William d'Avenant and the rise of the drama after the downfall of Puritanism are good enough stuff for their purpose.

However, there are a few things worth saying about the promise of the dramatic season of 1897-8, and the first is that, thus far, it does not seem to have any particular promise. In France and England scarcely a play has appeared in the last year worth a thrill of expectancy. No great actors are to be seen dimly on the horizon. Doubtless the managers of this country, who take as few risks as possible in their risky business, have secured a lot of fairly serviceable stuff in their midsummer trips abroad. Doubtless our playhouses will be open from early in September till the strawberries of 1898 are ripe; doubtless, general business being good, theatrical business will be better than it has been; doubtless there'll be some acting worth seeing and some plays that do not weary. But unless the unexpected happens, the dramatic season of 1897-8 in New York will not be what is called memorable. Still, the unexpected may happen.

The recurrence of "The Circus Girl" at Daly's and of "One Round of Pleasure" at the Knickerbocker Theatre and the production at the Garrick of "The Good Mr. Best" are fair indications of what we may actually expect this season. Showy musical farce and extravaganza of both English and American manufacture are likely to be more strongly in evidence than ever before. I do not know that it is worth while to shed tears about this, and the fact that it somewhat restricts the scope of dramatic criticism is hardly a cause for sadness. Few of the American managers pretend to be better than shopkeepers. Their only boast is that they keep shop well, and that their wares are just what their customers want to buy. The idea is that the people now crave this spectacular kind of flimsy shows, full of frivol and inanity.

"The Circus Girl" is as good of its long-drawn out and very British kind as any musical farce we have had here, and it has been drawing as well as ever since its revival right in the middle of the dog days. But I cannot feel that any discussion of its moral effect or its lack of all kinds of artistic merit except the one small kind it possesses is called for. It is a flower that bloomed in the Spring, and the circumstances of its bloom are well remembered.

Maude Adams has been chosen to represent on the stage that eery but charming heroine of Barrie's romance, "The Little Minister," ycleept Babbie. Perhaps few of our memories of Babbie are so vivid that it can be fairly said Miss Adams will have to compete with a preconceived idea in impersonating the gypsy girl. Babbie is delightful but very elusive. She is not one of those heroines of fiction one gets to know intimately, whose every trait one always remembers. Such is Becky Sharp, who has never been put on the stage successfully. The announcement that Minnie Maddern Fiske intends to portray Becky in a new dramatization of "Vanity Fair" is exceedingly interesting. What sort of a play can

MAUDE ADAMS,

Who Will Soon "Create" the Character of Babbie in "The Little Minister" on the Stage.

ever be made out of that masterwork of English fiction I do not know; but surely it will never be such as to satisfy any reader of the novel. Preconceived notions will be strong obstacles for the actors and the playwright to overcome in that case.

But we must remember that the acting of Burton as Cuttle, Oliver Raymond as Toots, and Mrs. Vernon as Mrs. Skewton; of J. W. Wallack, Jr., as Fagin, and George Holland as Bumble triumphed in spite of rough, invertebrate dramatization of Dickens's novels in the palmy days, and I fancy that it will take a very bad dramatization of Thackeray to injure the success of Mrs. Fiske's Becky. Strange that none of us ever thought before of that character for an actress so exceptionally gifted and yet so hard to fit with a rôle! Why, she will be almost the very Becky of our imaginings, missing not a hint of the personal humor, the capacity for intellectual enjoyment, the malice, the pretty coquetry of the woman! This should be a masterwork of dramatic art. Tess was little more than a clever bit of virtuosity. The only danger will be that Mrs. Fiske may play Becky Sharp so well that the people will afterward refuse to accept her in any other character. They used to say—the folks who are always saying smart things—that when Irving acted Don Quixote his artistic career would culminate. His Quixote would be so perfect in every detail that thereafter he would be only Quixote to the public. Well, he did act Quixote, as the years rolled along, but his performance did not have that result, or any other worth recalling.

Madeline Lucette Ryley is, at the present writing, the most prominent of our playmakers. Her "Christopher, Jr.," is still extant, I believe. Her "Mysterious Mr. Bugle" is a recent successful play. Nat Goodwin, in his coming long engagement at the Knickerbocker Theatre, will present another comedy by Mrs. Ryley, called "An American Citizen." Mr. Kelcey and Miss Shannon will begin their joint starring tour next week with still another, "A Coat of Many Colors." And there are more to come. Here's vogue enough and to spare for any modern dramatist.

Thus far there has been a strong family likeness in Mrs. Ryley's plays. In "Christopher, Jr.," husband and wife are separated under a comical concatenation of circumstances for a term of years. In the "Bugle" piece betrothed lovers are exhibited in a somewhat similar posture of events. In "An American Citizen" it is husband and wife again. In all three plays the premises are exceedingly improbable, making the foundation of the comedy very flimsy. Yet all have been successful. Vivacious dialogue, ingenious "business," and clever character study have sufficed; but then Mrs. Ryley has been very lucky in placing her plays. Her luck in this respect has not failed her in "A Coat of Many Colors," for both Miss Shannon and Mr. Kelcey are popular actors. The title of the new play is striking, but it seems to me to have no other merit. It inevitably suggests the Bible story of Joseph and his brethren and the pit they dug for him. Perhaps that is Mrs. Ryley's idea. But the story of young Joseph is not precisely amusing, and, moreover, there are still many benighted, but worthy folks, who seriously object to the association of the Bible with their amusements. I am not either blaming or praising their prejudice; but it is a fact. In London some of the

GRACE RUTTER,

In the Last Act of "The Circus Girl."

Virginia Earle,
In "The Circus Girl," at Daly's.

The Barber Scene.
In "The Circus Girl," at Daly's.

BIGGS AND THE TERRIBLE TURK,
In "The Circus Girl," at Daly's.

THE FOUR SERPENTINE DANCERS,
In "The Circus Girl," at Daly's.

newspapers are gravely discussing the wisdom of the use of the title of Hall Caine's new book, "The Christian," for the stage version.

It seems that another attempt will actually be made to establish the beginnings of an artistic and literary theatre here this Winter. Some dramatic authors—the more ambitious ones—some managers, some professional critics, and a very few frequenters of the theatre for pleasure have a vague kind of belief that an institution of that sort might have a beneficial influence. But, after all, what they want is a way to "try" plays with as small a money loss as possible. Play producing is a commercial enterprise, and a very risky one at its best. Even the American manager who prefers to let a London manager do all his thinking and judging for him can rarely secure a "sure thing." No wonder the lot of the aspiring dramatist is generally disappointment. The great scarcity of meritorious new plays caused by the present commercial conditions of the theatre, however, is beginning to alarm the English managers and their American customers, our own gifted impresarii. In the early Summer Mr. Daniel Frohman was "interviewed" on the subject in London. He expressed the opinion that it would soon be imperatively necessary for managers to combine to give trials of the work of unknown authors in some inexpensive form. I believe he even went so far as to suggest a fund for that purpose to be raised by subscription—among theatre managers, of course, not among "cognoscenti" and art amateurs. Such a scheme carried out here would answer every purpose an American imitation of London's Independent Theatre could possibly serve—save that Ibsen and the pessimists would have no standing in it.

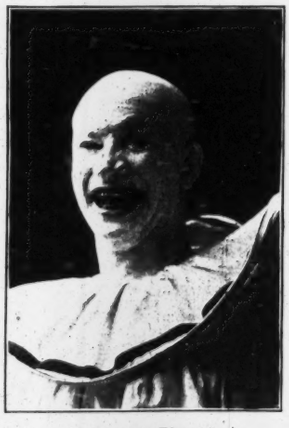
We have a certain number of acknowledged playwrights who have original ideas and wholesome ambition, and doubtless others would be forthcoming in the circumstances.

The playwright who should hold the place of honor this week, and whose latest work demands more than the scant notice I have thus far given to it in this rambling review, is not bothered at all by lack of managerial appreciation or by the hesitancy of the entrepreneurs to accept his point of view. I fancy that John McNally has all the work he cares to do and that he can well afford to hold out for his own terms when orders are in the air. He told us in his speech the other night that in writing "The Good Mr. Best" he had two purposes in view—first, to make a little money, and, secondly, to make a little more money. He could not surely have had a more sordid purpose if his play had been "The Bad Mr. Worst," and perhaps it would be justifiable to consider the production altogether from the purely commercial point of view, which would not be, I fancy, to consider it very favorably. Because "The Good Mr. Best" is not exactly suited to this market.

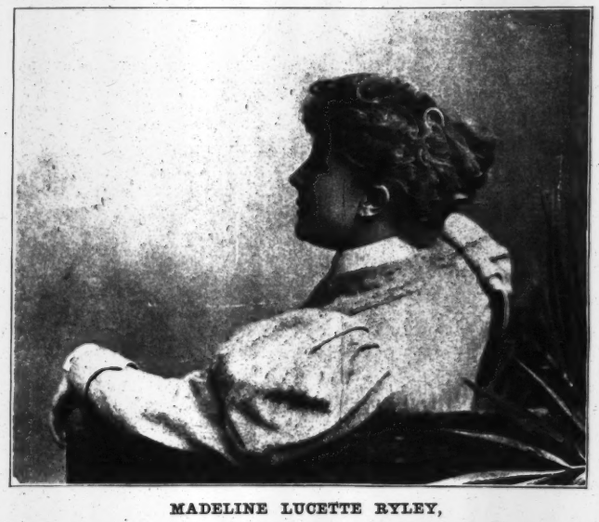
I am sure, though, that the construction of this sort of farce, wholly insincere though the art may seem to be, involves some sort of artistic principle not yet reduced to a formula, and from this point of view even Mr. McNally's failures are interesting to the student of the contemporary stage. In his first acts he almost invariably has a great deal of preparation, both in "business" and dialogue, which afterward turns out to be futile so far as the creation of any dramatic illusion is concerned. I gather from this that Mr. McNally does not think it an artistic sin to awaken interest that cannot be sustained, and that he believes it important always to seem to begin telling a story, to seem to start setting forth a chain of incidents logically growing out of one central action. Having thus secured the attention of his audience, he proceeds to have fun with it. The devices by which the story is held together in the second and third acts are frail, and the illusion goes for naught. Yet a purpose, pictorial and theatrical if not dramatic, is always observable in the arrangement of the preposterous incidents, and sometimes Mr. McNally's concoctions, while they never seem first-hand, so to speak, in wit or humor, are eminently satisfying. "The Good Mr. Best," however, drags a great deal, and is not, as a whole, as well performed as we have a right to expect in a production at the Garrick Theatre. Mr. Roberts is too heavy, Mr. Sparks lacks the sort of comic distinction needed in so important a rôle as his, Mr. Witmark is Mr. Witmark and an affected and self-conscious singer of second-hand ballads.

Miss Sadler and Mrs. Yeamans are capital, of course, and Mr. Coyne would be more interesting if the "dude" had not become an extinct bird some years ago. Miss Kate Dale, an exceedingly pretty woman of a type not so common on the stage as to make the quidnuncs liken her at first sight to some other performer, speaks with taste and intelligence and seems to have some acquaintance with the art of impersonation. But, as a whole, Mr. McNally and Messrs. Rich and Harris's latest venture is rather provincial. It is a pity that the waltz song, the Irish song, and Miss Sadler's pathetic lullaby could not have been reserved for a farce as effective as "The Widow Jones."

Edward A. Dithmar



Powers as Pierrot,
In "The Circus Girl," at Daly's.



MADELINE LUCETTE RYLEY,
Author of Some Successful Plays.

A Queer View of Dramatic Journalism

A London music hall singer, having recovered damages in a suit for libel against a newspaper which criticised her, a London weekly says: "If journalists have any esprit de corps, or, indeed, spirit of any kind, they will neglect to notice any performers who refuse to accept adverse criticism, and absolutely to ignore them. If we do not stand together in these matters the press may as well at once cease to pretend to express its unbiased judgment on anything or anybody. We shall be at the mercy of any 'artist' who objects to anything but servile adulation." That seems to be as queer a view to take of the duties of the theatrical critic as that of the performer who sued for libel or the jurors who gave her damages. As Stephen Blackpool remarked, "It's a' a muddle."

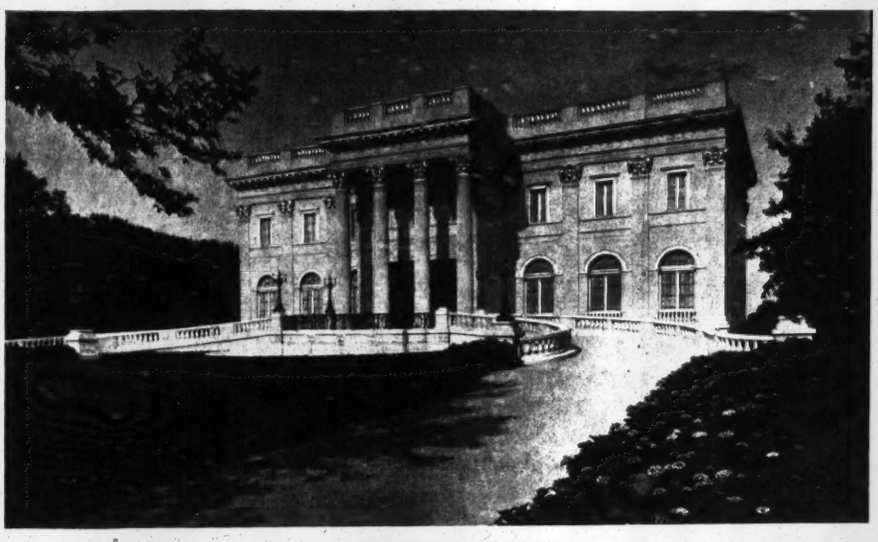
Robert Taber,
Who Will "Star" Separately this Season.

After the Verdict of "Guilty."

From Up-to-Date.

Judge—After this you ought to keep away from bad company.

Prisoner—Yes, your Honor. You won't see me again for some time.



"MARBLE HOUSE," NEWPORT.

NEWPORT PAST AND PRESENT.

THE transition between Newport of the past and Newport of the present has been a slow and almost imperceptible one, even to those who have during the past twenty-five or thirty years made their homes, in Summer at least, at the famous resort. When Dame Fashion first emphatically set her seal of approval upon the place its future was of course assured, but it needed more than Newport's unrivaled sea and sky and air to bring about the approval of this most august dame. The newcomer at Newport to-day is often puzzled by references to one Alfred Smith and inquires as to the identity of Mr. Smith from newcomers like himself without success. If, however, he meets by chance an old Newporter, he will not long remain in ignorance of the character and history of this remarkable man, to whose shrewdness and foresight Newport's first place in fashionable favor was chiefly due.

Alfred Smith was not, as might be imagined in consideration of this tribute, a social leader, nor was he a member of Newport society. He was simply a plain Rhode Island citizen, shrewd as to the main chance, and possessed of an unusual amount of hard common sense, an inheritance of many New Englanders of his day and generation. He was one of the earliest purchasers of real estate on the southern end of Newport Island, and when, during the civil war, the wealthy villa owners on the Hudson's banks and on the Staten Island and Westchester Heights began to look toward Newport as a Summer resting place, Alfred Smith was quick to note the significance of the changed conditions and to see the pecuniary possibilities in Newport's future. When this or that wealthy man or family from New York or from any other large Eastern city came to the old Ocean House or the then still more fashionable Atlantic House, in Summer, he formed their acquaintance, and it was not long before the head or representative of the visiting family was being driven around the southern end of the island by Mr. Smith in his old buggy, and listening to a recital of Newport's advantages in general, and the desirability of this or that lot or site in particular. As Mr. Smith himself owned or controlled the majority of the most desirable sites, and as his persuasiveness, shrewdness, and thorough knowledge of the place brought their natural results, it was not many years before he became a millionaire. His knowledge of human nature and his insight into character were both remarkable. He knew to whom to sell with a view of building up the place and enhancing the value of its property, and was perfectly content to allow many a lot to lie idle for a long time when he was sure of its value.

Ochre Point, that promontory of which every foot of land commands the highest price of any along the Atlantic coast, first engaged the attention of Alfred Smith, and then came the development of the southern end of Bellevue Avenue, to be followed in turn by that of the lands between the Ocean Drive and the harbor. Mr. William Beach Lawrence, the eminent jurist, was one of the earliest of wealthy New Yorkers to invest largely at Newport, and the proceeds from the sale of lands on Ochre Point has made his heirs still more wealthy.

Boston, Philadelphia, and even Baltimore were quite as largely represented in the early days of Newport's fashionable popularity as New York, and the gradual disappearance after some years of the representative families of those cities, when the very wealthy New Yorkers began to arrive en masse has always been a matter of regret even to those New Yorkers who knew Newport in old days, and who remembered the charm and high character of its society at that time. Happily, a return wave has brought back, within the last three or four Summers, some representative families of the younger generations from these cities, while the Winans and Whistler families of Baltimore and the Agassiz, Whitwell and other families of Boston have never wavered in their allegiance to Newport, and have maintained their villas and their place in Newport's life, "tranquil amid the fierce waves" of New York's plutocratic inundation.

Some one has divided the recent social history of Newport into the Travers-Jerome, Astor-Belmont, and Vanderbilt eras, and the classification is not a bad one. It may now have an addition, for the Vanderbilt era is, unless all signs fail, about to be succeeded by what may be entitled the Western era. The Travers-Jerome era extended from about 1865 to 1875, the Astor-Belmont from 1875 to 1885, and the Vanderbilt from about 1885 until 1896, when the influence of that family ceased to be so great, owing to mourning and other causes.

These eras have all been marked by an individual and distinctive character. The first brought with it a charming Summer life, which, while for the most part informal, still had its conventionalities and its forerunners of the luxury of living during later years. The villas of that era of which the Marquand house illustrated last week is typical, were rambling, wooden structures with broad piazzas, filled with flowering plants. They were for the most part designed by Richard M. Hunt, and became the type of houses adapted for Summer life and entertainment of wealthy people all through the country.

The summer life of Newport at this time was in marked contrast to that of to-day. People dined early in the afternoon and afterward drove or attended lawn receptions, to sit down to high teas at 8 or 9 o'clock. Picnics were the vogue, and the Dumplings on Conanicut Islands, the Glen, and other famous resorts were the spots where these al fresco entertainments were enjoyed. Croquet was the favorite outdoor game; yachting was confined to a very few, and steam yachts were a rarity, but the members of the gay world of that day did much fishing and more sailing than their successors.

BAILEY'S BEACH, WHERE SOCIETY BATHES.

Toward the close of this era Señor Barreda, then the Peruvian Minister at Washington and a man of great wealth, became so enamored of Newport that he purchased the place now known as Beaulieu, on the cliffs, and erected the first notable mansion made of other material than wood. The Barreda house was built of brick, and created a sensation, with its enormous rooms, its magnificent appointments and furnishings, and its palatial character.

When John Jacob Astor, second, bought this Barreda villa from William Tilden Blodgett, the famous art patron, who had purchased it from the Peruvian Minister after the latter's financial misfortunes, another era in Newport's social life began, and it is said that when the transfer was completed, old Alfred Smith, who realized the significance of the Astor family's coming to Newport, slowly and reverently repeated the "Nunc Dimittis." As had been anticipated, the Astor-Belmont era was soon inaugurated, and Newport entered upon the enjoyment of nearly fifteen seasons marked by increased elegance of life, by generous hospitality, and by the gradual concentration of all that was best in New York society, under the graceful leadership of Mrs. August Belmont and the ladies of the Astor family. During this period such magnificent villas as the first Breakers, the Rocks, &c., were built; the circle of society, although representative, still remained small; the character of daily life gradually changed, and Newport became formal and fashionable. The dining hour was moved forward to 6 or 7 o'clock, and lawn tennis became the fashionable outdoor sport.

It was toward the close of this so-called Astor-Belmont era that the first of the great structures of stone which are now such a feature of Newport began to be erected. Up to this time The Breakers, owned by Pierre Lorillard; The Rocks, owned by Mr. Henry Clews, and Beechwood, owned by Mrs. William Astor, were the show villas of Newport, and the Barreda brick mansion and Fairlawn, a gray stone structure owned by ex-Gov. Morton, were pointed out as novelties.

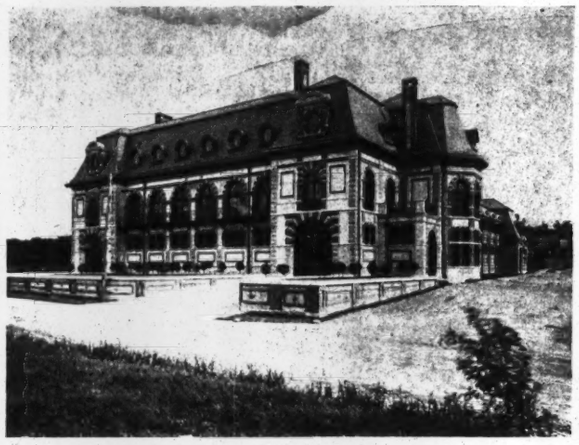
The coming of the Vanderbilts, about 1885, however, changed all this. This family, with its large fortune, naturally drifted to Newport in due time, and its influence was at once felt on the architecture as well as on the social life of the place. Frederick Vanderbilt purchased Rough Point, the southeasterly extremity of the island, and erected on it a handsome building of stone. Rough Point was followed in time by The Breakers, that palace built by Cornelius Vanderbilt on the site of the old wooden structure on Ochre Point, which he had purchased of Pierre Lorillard and which was burned down in the second year of its occupancy. Then came the white marble palace built by William K. Vanderbilt, on Bellevue Avenue, and which, under the simple and appropriate title of Marble House, is known the world over. Correlatively with the building and furnishing of these superb structures by the Vanderbilts came the erection of Ogden Goelet's French château, by many people considered the most artistic of Newport houses; of Wakehurst, that successful reproduction of an old English country mansion, built by J. J. Van Alen, and of Rockhurst, built by H. M. Brookes.

That portion of Newport lying to the northeast of the Ocean House and intersected by Kay and Catharine Streets and Rhode Island Avenue, and which up to this time had been marked by small Summer houses, now also underwent a transformation, and numerous villas of stone and brick were erected there, less pretentious than the palaces on Ochre Point and South Bellevue Avenue, but all having a distinct individual character and much architectural merit. The most notable of these are the houses of David King, Mrs. Leyba, J. A. Swan, and the English brick structure owned by Fitzhugh Whitehouse and known as Eastbourne Lodge.

The social side of Newport Summer life during the Vanderbilt era is known by description if not by observation to the general public, and has been exploited at such length during succeeding seasons in the press as to need only a passing reference. It was an era of lavish display, great entertaining, and luxury of life not hitherto attained in America. The social life of Newport has been and is now simply that of the city in Winter transferred to the country in Summer, with certain modifications due to the difference in temperature. Until within the last four or five years this life was excessively formal, and consisted of a round of noonday breakfasts or luncheons, of driving and receptions, of late dinners—which have really assumed the form of banquets in the costliness of their viands and the magnificence of their appointments and decorations—and of balls and dances, beginning at midnight and closing at the early dawn of Summer days.

The craze for outdoor sports, particularly golf and cycling, which then began and has raged ever since, broke down this excessive formality and routine, and while the dining and dancing of evening and night are still features of the Newport season, the majority of its Summer guests lead a

NEWPORT HARBOR, WITH YACHTS AT ANCHOR.



O. H. P. BELMONT'S VILLA, " BELCOURT."

more healthy outdoor life during the day. Bathing, which was for many years neglected, by a curious whim of fashion, at Newport of all places, with its superb beaches and fine surf, has again come into vogue. Only this year a syndicate has purchased the pretty little Bailey's beach, at the south end of Bellevue Avenue, has erected handsome bathhouses, set it apart for the exclusive use of the villa owners, and made it the centre of life and gayety during the morning hours.

At all times now during the season a fleet of handsome steam and sailing yachts fills Newport's safe harbor, and almost daily carries merry parties here and there to various resorts on the neighboring shores. Whatever may be the faults or weaknesses of the Summer social life at Newport, today it is a well-ordered and appointed life, and the visitor sees there unfolded before him a constant succession of Watteau pictures. The panorama is a beautiful, entertaining, and interesting one both to participants and spectators. It is now about to change, and the social world of America looks expectantly and curiously on the opening of the Western Era. J. B. T.

A STORY OF HAMLIN.

Frank Sanborn recalls the followng amusing anecdote in his Boston letter to The Springfield Republican:

Hannibal Hamlin in his own Maine town, half a century ago, was a gold Democrat, and his party was at almost as low an ebb as the Maine Democracy now is. He called a caucus to choose delegates to the Maine conventions, State, county, and Congressional; two persons came, Hannibal himself and John Smith. They elected a full list of delegates: But when it came to their credentials a difficulty arose. Hamlin was Chairman of the caucus, and Smith Secretary; but how was the gathering to be described? Hamlin said: "Mr. Smith, write: 'At a large and respectable caucus of the Democrats of H., so-and-so were chosen delegates to the State Convention,' and then put the names."

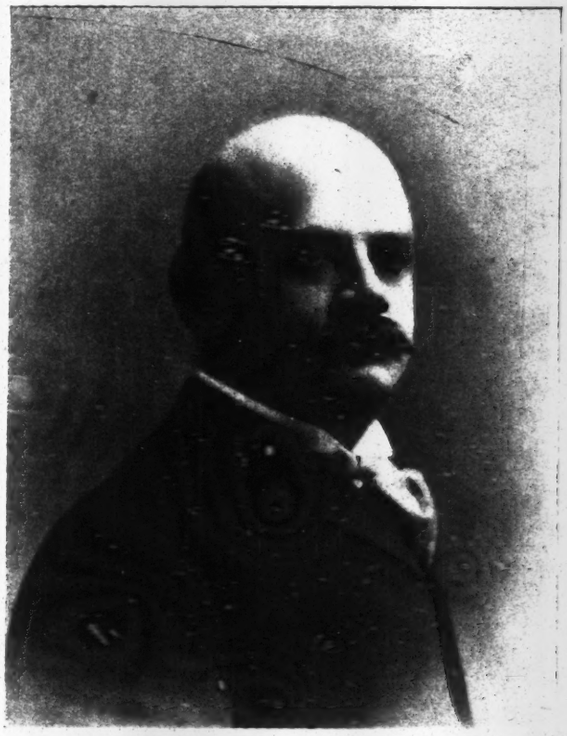
"But, Squire Hamlin, can we call this caucus large and respectable, only you and me?"

"Why not, Mr. Smith? You are large and I am respectable; what's the difficulty?" And the credentials were so made out.

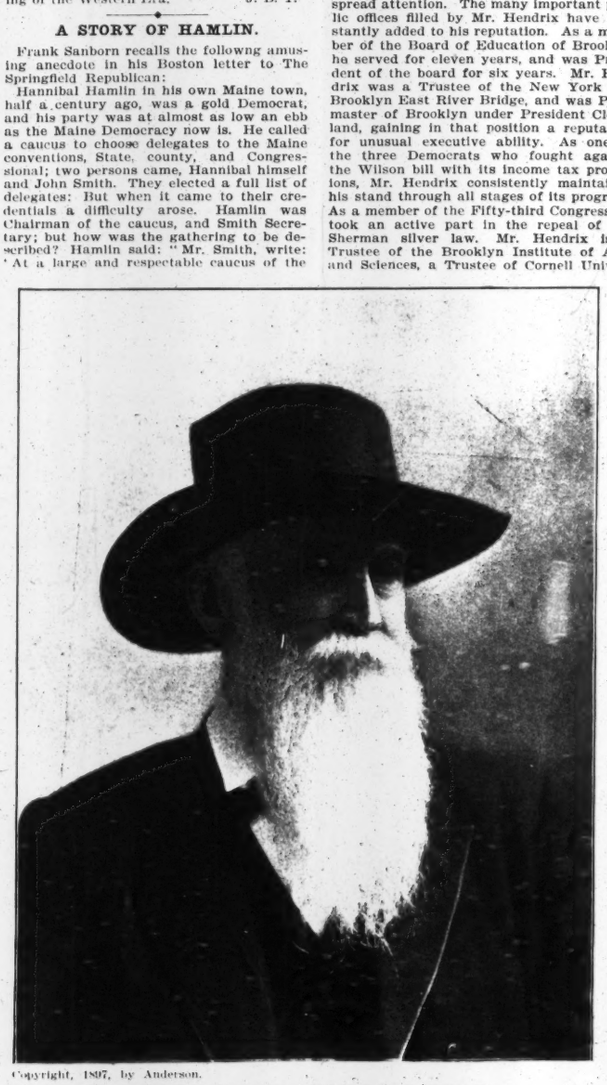
JOSEPH C. HENDRIX.

On Aug. 19 the twenty-third annual convention of bankers of the United States, at Detroit, Mich., unanimously elected Joseph C. Hendrix to the Presidency of the American Bankers' Association. Since 1873, when Mr. Hendrix started his career as a reporter on The New York Sun, his rise has been rapid and continuous. In ten years he had attained sufficient importance to be chosen as the candidate of his party for the Mayoralty of Brooklyn against Seth Low, now President of Columbia College. Although defeated by a small margin, he made such a strong fight for the office as to attract widespread attention. The many important public offices filled by Mr. Hendrix have constantly added to his reputation. As a member of the Board of Education of Brooklyn he served for eleven years, and was President of the board for six years. Mr. Hendrix was a Trustee of the New York and Brooklyn East River Bridge, and was Postmaster of Brooklyn under President Cleveland, gaining in that position a reputation for unusual executive ability. As one of the three Democrats who fought against the Wilson bill with its income tax provisions, Mr. Hendrix consistently maintained his stand through all stages of its progress. As a member of the Fifty-third Congress he took an active part in the repeal of the Sherman silver law. Mr. Hendrix is a Trustee of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, a Trustee of Cornell University, where he was at one time a student, and a member of the Council of the Long Island Historical Society.

He was born in Missouri forty-four years ago, and is a brother of Bishop E. R. Hendrix of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1889 Mr. Hendrix organized the Kings County Trust Company and conducted it to signal success. In 1893 he was invited to become the President of the National Union Bank, organized by one of the strongest combinations of capital and influence in New York City.



JOSEPH C. HENDRIX,
President American Bankers' Association.



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SENATOR WILLIAM M. STEWART OF NEVADA.

THE DAY BEYOND.

When youth is with us, all things seem
But lightly to be wished and won;
We snare to-morrow in a dream
And take our toil for work undone:
"For life is long, and time a stream
That sleeps and sparkles in the sun—
What need of any haste?" we say;
"To-morrow's longer than to-day."

And when to-morrow shall destroy
The heaven of our dreams, in vain
Our hurrying manhood we employ
To build the vanished bliss again;
We have no leisure to enjoy.
"So few the years that yet remain;
So much to do, and, ah!" we say,
"To-morrow's shorter than to-day."

But when our hands are worn and weak,
And still our labors seem unblest,
And time goes past us like a bleak
Last twilight waning to the west,
"It is not here—the bliss we seek;
Too brief is life for happy rest.
And yet what need of grief?" we say;
"To-morrow's longer than to-day."

—A. ST. JOHN ADCOCK in Chambers's Journal.

THE SNAKE IN THE BIBLE.

Mythology teaches us that the serpent has been worshipped as a god, representing viciousness, deceit, the devil, guile, and deception; by common consent it represents a liar or seducer or deceiver. Moses represented the snake as a liar, it persuaded Eve to disobey God's command and injunction not to eat the fruit of life and knowledge; it told a lie without benefit to itself, and used its persuasive powers to mislead Eve, that she and Adam would be like God, although not sure or positive of that fact. The first pair only obtained some limited knowledge, and that they must make the first advances in civilization, and procure clothing to protect themselves against heat and cold.

Why the serpent was so hard punished for telling the lie, which was no benefit to it, can only be accounted for by the idea that Moses wanted to impress upon man that it is beneficial neither to self nor to others to promise a reward for doing a certain thing when no reward would follow. The second instance where the snake appears in history was when the Lord commanded Moses to go to the King of Egypt and deliver his message to release the Jews from bondage; then Moses pleaded to be excused on account of his weakness in speech. Had the Lord tested Moses as he did Abraham?

Moses full of faith was ready to do what the Lord commanded; he was told to throw down his staff—it would become a serpent. Moses became frightened and scared; still, when the Lord told him to take hold of the snake by its tail, he submitted at once and showed his perfect trust in God and His word—he was no more afraid.—The Minorah Monthly.

CAPT. FRANCIS MARTIN.

One of the halest and most active of America's nonagenarians, and, by the way, the oldest of her retired officers, is Capt. Francis Martin, who for the past forty-five years has been an officer in the Revenue Marine Service of this country. He was born in New York on June 4, 1804, and picked up what little education he could here, before starting to follow the sea, when a mere lad in his father's brig Vigilant. He traveled considerably, and was at St. Helena at the time Napoleon was buried. He is even reported to have heard the Corsican's last words, which are said to have been "Head of the army!"

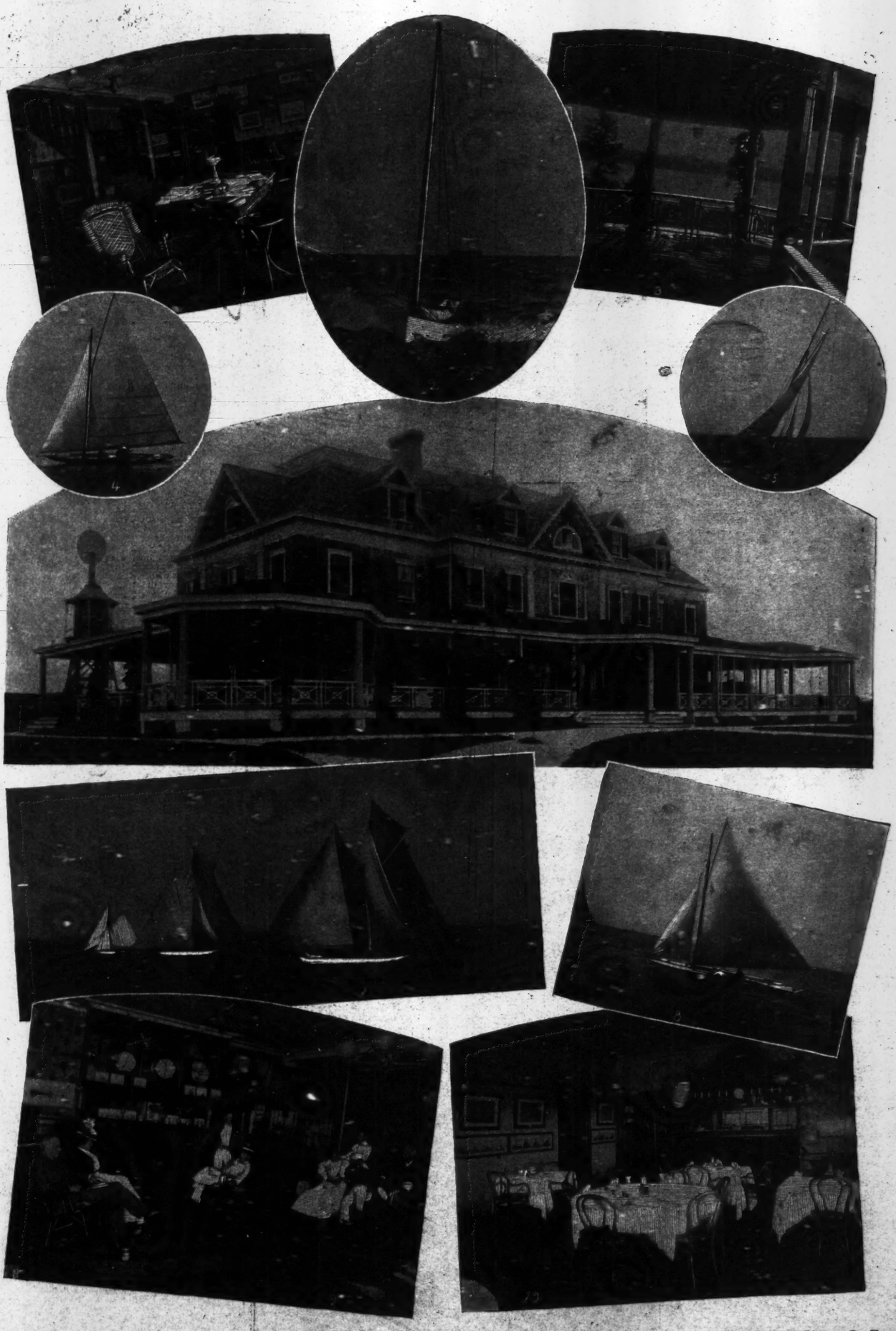
Capt. Martin became a Third Lieutenant in the Revenue Marine Service on June 5, 1832, and was made Captain, after intermediate promotions, in 1851. Twenty years ago he was put on "waiting orders," after a long and honorable service on the Atlantic coast and the great lakes. On May 23, 1895, he was put on "permanent waiting orders," which means retirement. His health is still good, as is also his eyesight, and he attributes his bodily condition among other things to two habits of long years' duration: He takes a night-cap, consisting of whisky and hot water, regularly, believing that it promotes digestion, and always gets up from the table hungry. He never smokes or chews, is a great reader, and quotes extensively from Byron, his favorite poet.

Capt. Francis Martin.

Capt. Martin has four children, a son and daughter by his first wife and a son and daughter by his second, whom he married when about sixty years old. Dr. William C. Martin, his younger son, is a well-known Detroit surgeon.

1.—Start for the Kilpatrick-Bredin Footrace at Stamford Bridge, England. 2.—Andree and His Lieutenants. 3.—Gown Worn in "The Silver Key" by Mrs. Tree. 4.—"Beppo," by E. von Blass. 5.—Latest Sketch of Mme. Bernhardt, from Life, by E. J. Sullivan. 6.—John and Sebastian Cabot, by John Cassidy. 7 and 8.—Alpine Manoeuvres of the French Army—Optical and Telegraphic Signaling—President Faure and Gen. Billot, Minister of War.

FRESH PICTURES FROM THE LATEST FOREIGN PAPERS.



1.—Reception Room. 2.—Towing Out a Mark Boat. 3.—The Look-out at the Clubhouse. 4.—The Cup Challenger Momo. 5.—Eidolon in a Blow. 6.—Front View of the Clubhouse. 7.—Colonia and Emerald "Off the Wind." 8.—The One-Rater Skate. 9.—Cosy Corner of the Reading Room. 10.—Club Dining Room.

CLUBHOUSE OF THE SEAWANHAKA-CORINTHIAN YACHT CLUB AND SOME OF THE FLEET.

THE PILOT GUILD OF NEW YORK.

NOTHING in the business world of to-day more closely resembles the ancient guilds than does the system of pilotage. Like the goldsmiths and silk weavers, and all the other guilds of the twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries, the pilots keep a constant number of men in the profession; just enough to do the work and no more. As of old, the membership is kept up by a system of apprenticeship, and the number of apprentices is carefully regulated. And as of old it has turned out that many candidates for apprenticeship are sons of members of the guild. This is as it should be, for the calling demands all the knack that can possibly be transmitted by heredity as well as all the skill which is knocked into an apprentice by the years of training that he has to undergo. A good pilot must be born as well as made.

The ordinary landsman does not quite understand why a vessel either entering or leaving a port, bound from or to some foreign country, should be compelled by law to take on board a pilot, and to pay him what at first sight seems such a large sum for so little work. Every time the Campania, for example, arrives in the Port of New York or leaves it, she must pay upward of $150 to a pilot, whose duties are over in about five hours. If she takes the pilot aboard at such a distance from land that the Sandy Hook lighthouse cannot be seen from her deck on a clear day she must pay a fourth more, but this additional fee may be waived by the pilot. On the other hand, if she sees a pilot and does not pick him up, preferring to run her chances with the rocks and shoals, she does not save her fees. She is liable for the full amount to the first New York pilot whom she sighted upon her arrival at this side of the ocean.

Now these laws seem to most landsmen absurd, and the fees, for five or six hours of work, seem excessive. Why should not a Captain, who can bring a ship safely across the stormy Atlantic Ocean be permitted to steer her into a calm harbor? The ordinary landsman, however, is more concerned about the bulwarks of a ship—the defenses against the dangers he can see; the waves that threaten to wash him overboard—than he is about any other part of her. But the fears of the seafaring man go with quite a different part of his vessel; the keel, groping its way in the darkness, ten, twenty, perhaps thirty feet below the waves. As long as no danger threatens her below water a modern ship is comparatively safe; but as soon as rocks and shoals are at hand the heart of her master sinks to the keel. The landsman can appreciate a sailor's dread of rocks. A sea Captain is never more relieved than at the moment when he can resign the care of his ship to a man who sees with his mind's eye, not the surface of the water, which is fair and simple enough, but the bottom, with all its rocks and hills and the valleys through whose depths the keel is to be guided a safe course to a dock. No sea Captain and no wise ship owner complains of the compulsory fees, large as they are, which support and train a guild of men who can see the bottom of a harbor—nay, more, who can feel it with the lead line, and upon the thickest night tell by the depth of the water just where they are.

To learn the pilot's trade takes six years. Usually a lad begins his experience when he is about sixteen years old, with service aboard a pilot boat, before the mast. In two years he may go before the Pilot Commissioners—who are officers of the State of New York, but are chosen by the Chamber of Commerce and the Board of Underwriters—for examination for the position of apprentice. The examination includes a little arithmetic and geography and other studies taught in the common school. It includes physical fitness and particularly the ability to recognize colors. For, obviously, at sea, where every light has a meaning of its own and every light is a danger signal, the man in charge of a vessel must not be at a loss for a moment to distinguish red, green, and white.

Having passed the examination a candidate becomes an apprentice and has before him six years of service before his final examination "touching," the law says, "his knowledge of the sailing and management of a square-rigged vessel and also touching his knowledge of the tides, soundings, bearings, and distances of the several shoals, rocks, bars, and points of land and night lights in the navigation of which he applies for a license to act as pilot, and touching any other matter relating thereto which the said Commissioners may think proper; and if upon examination the person so applying shall be found to be of good moral character and temperate habits and to be possessed of sufficient ability, skill, and experience to act as pilot and not otherwise, the said Commissioners may grant him a license for piloting vessels to and from the Port of New York by the way of Sandy Hook."

It is a severe test, and certainly one who passes it may well be deemed competent for even the heavy responsibility that rests upon him.

At present in the New York guild of pilots there are 105 men. It is not likely that the number will be increased; it amply suffices for the work, and the interest of the pilots demands that it shall be kept small, for the fewer the pilots the greater each man's profit will be.

Profits are smaller than they were twenty-five years ago, for vessels are fewer. One of the big liners, tramp freighters, or oil tanks of to-day does the work that used to employ a dozen sailing ships. It was chiefly consideration of these facts that led to the formation of the famous association which has reduced pilotry in New York to a business basis, has altogether changed the manner of life of a pilot and, some say, has "knocked all the romance out of it."

In the old days, "before the association," a pilot was his own master. He was bound by State law to go on duty at sea and to be in the way of incoming vessels; but whereabouts in their way he must be found was not prescribed. That was left to his choice. Each ship's company of pilots owned their own craft and cruised wherever they saw fit; chiefly "to the east'ard," to lie in wait for vessels from Europe. The law which compels vessels to take a pilot designates as the man to be chosen "the first who shall offer himself." Among the pilots in the old days there was hot competition to be the first. Those were the times of races to the east'ard to meet incoming steamers; sometimes rival boats pushed each other as far as Cape Sable. And when two pilot boats simultaneously sighted a vessel the excitement was intense. No matter how severe the weather, every rag of canvas was set that the sticks would bear. A topmast carried away was no irreparable disaster, but a failure to put the pilot aboard first meant not only the loss of fees, but also the loss of the race; no small matter in the consideration of the pilots. So the tight little schooners careened to the wind till the main rigging soused in the waves, and the yawls that transferred the pilots from their own decks to those of the stranger's had to brave seas that would send an ordinary rowboat to the bottom in a second. Instances are not wanting where rival yawls came alongside the prize simultaneously, and then it was a scramble to see which pilot first should set foot upon the ladder.

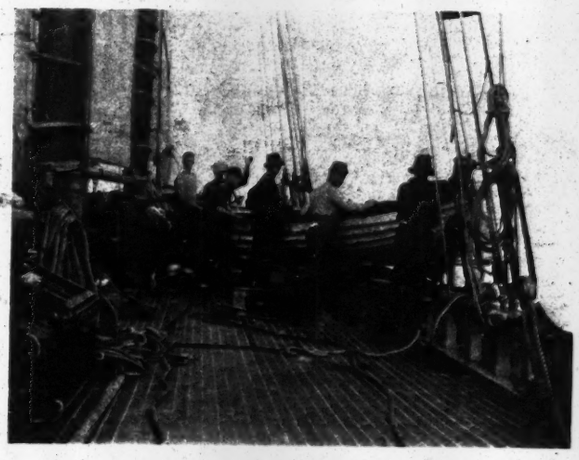
Those were days of excitement and hardship, and the pilots gloried in both. But they were days of danger. Many a yawl was swamped by hasty management among the terrible wave crests, and many a pilot boat, caught in some hurricane, was never heard of again. A large proportion of shares in the boats was owned by widows of drowned pilots. And upon the other hand, it was obvious to every one that the system involved great wastes. Cruising down to the east'ard was a useless expense of both time and money; but for the competition the boats might have lain "hove to" close at the mouth of the harbor, where of course all incoming shipping must pass. Perceiving that competition was the cause of this waste, the pilots ultimately resolved to do away with it. They appointed delegates from each of the twenty-nine boats in service to meet and form an association upon a co-operative basis. The result has proved that the trade is one of those which flourish under co-operation. There is no more brilliant instance of the benefit of working in concert and sharing profits than the success of the Consolidated New York and Sandy Hook Pilots' Association. Under the new régime, with but a fraction of the former expense in time, trouble, money, and loss of life, the pilots do the same work that they did under the old system, and because the expenses are less the profits are considerably increased. So much for co-operation.

The first action of the association was to buy, at fair prices, all the pilot boats. Of these they selected the best nine for service; the others they laid up in the Erie Basin to be sold. Thus, in a moment they cut off the expense of maintaining twenty pilot boats—upward of $90,000 a year. They divided the imaginary line, about sixty miles long, between Barnegat and Sandy Hook, into six "stations," of ten miles each, and assigned a boat to patrol each station. Thus incoming vessels are received in a sort of seine of pilot boats, stretched across the mouth of the harbor, and if a vessel happens to pass through a mesh she comes at the very entrance to the port upon the "station" boat. The "station" boat performs a double duty; not only does she intercept incoming ships that may have missed the schooners outside, but also she takes off pilots from outgoing vessels. Under the old régime the "station" boat was one of the schooners, but the new association felt that a steamship was needed at this important post, and caused to be built the fine steam pilot boat New York, in commission this year for the first time.

The pilots were divided into ship's companies of seven men each—but the complement of the New York is ten men—and to each boat were assigned three companies. There are three divisions of a pilot's duty, and the companies perform them in rotation. While one company is at sea, ready to meet incoming craft, the members of the second company, having piloted their vessels into port, are piloting other vessels out. The third company is sitting in the office of the association, at 24 State Street, ready to go to sea as soon as their boat shall be reported, empty of pilots, at her anchorage off Staten Island. The boats themselves patrol their appointed stations until, one by one, the pilots are taken off by incoming vessels, and then return, in

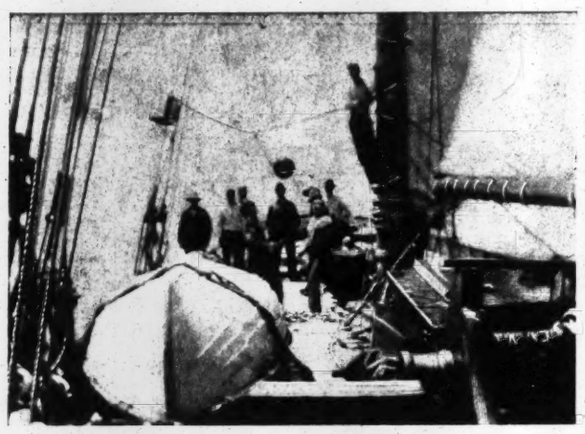
AT THE MASTHEAD.

A GROUP OF PILOTS.



PUTTING THE YAWL OVERBOARD.

"AN ANCIENT MARINER."



"NOT SO EASY IN A SEAWAY."

A SEA-COOK, THE OLDEST IN THE SERVICE.

charge of the senior apprentice, called the "boatkeeper," to Staten Island for another company.

This ingenious system has proved practically flawless. It keeps at sea an ample force of pilots to meet all demands, and it places them exactly where they are needed, immediately before the entrance of the port. But it has quite changed the pilot's life. No longer is he his own master; he is not only responsible, as of old, to the Pilot Commissioners, who regulate his relations with the public, impose penalties for derelictions of duty, and in general see that that duty is done—not an arduous task, for pilots are conscientious men—but also he is responsible to the association and subject to its rules. Many of the pilots find the new responsibility irksome.

"The New York pilots," recently protested a fine, vigorous member of the guild, weather beaten with twenty years of service, "used to be the sassiest men in the world. Now what are they? Mere machines! There is no romance in the business."

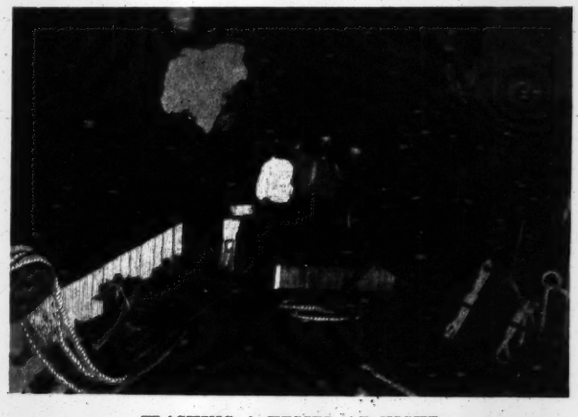
The pilots were immensely proud of the poetry in their calling. There were even those who grumbled about the introduction of prosaic steam into the business, and their disrespectful nickname for the steam pilot boat, "The Trolley," has been transmitted from the makeshift craft of last year to the beautiful New York. But though they always speak of the fine white steamer lightly, they are immensely proud of her and of the power she gives them. In the gales of July she proved her seaworthiness, and there is no doubt that in any storm she can be ready with her pilots wherever she is needed to aid distressed vessels seeking a harbor. There is no pilot but will admit in his earnest moments that steam is more efficient than wind power, and indeed the prospect is that ultimately it will entirely supersede sails. Moreover, there is no pilot but will admit that although a few enterprising men, who used to put to sea in the roughest weather, have suffered in pocket by the change of system, the majority of pilots have considerably benefited. And as for the romance, it has not disappeared; it has merely taken on a new character. After all, the pilots themselves had little actual enjoyment in the old cruises, for they were always straining eyes and thoughts toward the horizon lest some vessel should slip past them to become the prey of some other boat. A voyage was a time of worriment and strain for all on board. But nowadays a pilot is not often at sea more than four days, and he can spend those four days in peace. No longer is a man kept always at the masthead to look for distant vessels. There are but ten miles to be covered, and they can be scanned from the deck. The sailor who used to imperil his life aloft upon the swaying mast may remain on deck nowadays and take part in the boxing, fishing, and other amusements with which both pilots and crew are wont to while away the time. If a vessel slips by in the distance, the pilots no longer gnaw their fingers with rage; some other member of the guild will board her and the profits will be turned into the association. And if there is a vessel to be boarded in a hurricane, the motive of the pilot who risks his life amid the seas in a little yawl is quite unmixed with thoughts of his fees, for he might easily evade the State law, leave the vessel to be boarded from some pilot boat inside him, and still draw the profits of pilotage from the association. It is to the honor of the profession that cases of shifting responsibility thus simply do not occur, and certainly this devotion to pure duty is the highest kind of romance.

ON RUNNING AFTER PRINCES.

The English people have ceased to wear characteristic clothes or brilliant clothes of any kind, but they will go miles to see a regiment in its dress uniform, or a bevy of ladies going to Court, or a procession such as that which on June 22 is to turn the dingy streets of London into roads in "Cockaigne" or other fairy land. It is the old taste for "pageants" in another form. The cultivated have given up "pageants" of the old kind, finding them too tedious to be borne with, but it may be questioned whether, if the half-cultivated could express their opinion clearly, they would be speedily wearied of such shows. The likeness of everybody to everybody else, which it is the first effect of modern life to produce, tires them without their knowing it, and the very names of the Princes and nobles and other folk with titles seem to give them a sort of relief. We feel sure that this is the secret of the interest taken in ladies' dresses, for a reason not often noticed.

The accounts which are read with most gusto are those which dilate most on the ladies' jewelry, though the quality and the price of jewels are to those who never wear them almost entirely unknown. They see that the costly trinkets glitter and they know that they are considered magnificent; but about their price or the peculiarities which in them constitute quality they are entirely ignorant, reckoning, for instance, amethysts and topazes as quite on a level with anything except diamonds, to which latter they attach ideas of fabulous but vague value and magnificence. There is a touch of romance in the popular mind about the designations of the great, as if they in some way took in the general imagination the place of paladins and heroes.

It is a rather degraded form of reverence, but still it is reverence of a sort; or would it be better to say capacity for admiring color in life, like that which produces the popular impression that Asia is gorgeous, whereas for the most part the note of Asia is sundried squalor. There is a pictorial effect in titles, as there is in jeweled dress, which attracts the crowd, as brightness in the color of anything attracts some animals.—The Spectator.



FLASHING A VESSEL AT NIGHT.

THE POOR STUDENT AT HARVARD

Let no one be sorry for the poor student at Harvard, writes Edward S. Martin in Scribner's. He is the right man in the right place. He may choose all knowledge to be his and the best the university has will be spent to aid him in making good his title to his property. He has everything to work for, everything to work with, and much fewer distractions than his more affluent fellow. He is the especial pride and pet of all the benefactors the college has ever had. All the prizes that are intrinsically valuable have been until this year for him and for no one else. He is not an exception for whom allowances are made and who suffers by contrast. He is, apparently, the rule, and his brethren are the exceptions—very numerous to be sure—and allowances are made somewhat grudgingly for them.

THE WESTERN WIND.

Yet on my cheek I feel the western wind,
And hear it telling to the orchard trees,
And to the faint and flower-forsaken bees,
Tales of fair meadows, green with constant streams,
And mountains rising blue and cool behind,
Where in moist dells the purple orchis gleams,
And starred with white the virgin's bower is twined.

So the o'erweared pilgrim, as he fares
Along life's Summer waste, at times is fanned,
Even at noontide, by the cool, sweet airs
Of a serener and a holier land,
Fresh as the morn, and as the dewfall bland.
Breath of the blessed heaven for which we pray,
Blow from the eternal hills!—make glad
Our earthly way!

—JOHN G. WHITTIER.

BIRD ARTISTS.

That there is a consciousness of beauty on the part of birds is plainly shown by the manner in which many of them decorate their nests and surroundings, and, in some instances, themselves, notes a writer in the August Lippincott. Perhaps it may not be too much to claim that all birds are moved by an artistic sentiment, and that while most of them are artistic in effect, many are artistic in both intention and effect. The appreciation of what is beautiful is a distinctly marked characteristic of most members of the feathered family, and it is only natural that the desire and ability to create beauty are found in various degrees of development among them. It is only a step from desire of beauty to an effort to produce it, but the effort and accomplishment occasionally bring about strange results, in birds as well as in man.

Striking examples of this bizarre form of decoration are found in the motmot, which disfigures its long tail feathers in an effort at improvement, and in the hammer-head and gardener bird, which delight in surrounding their homes with all sorts of bright-colored shells, pebbles, and feathers.

Sometimes the exhibition of artistic feeling is carried so far as to confound belief. Were it not for the corroborative testimony of scientific travelers, we might well doubt the tales that come to us of the baya of further India, of the gardener bird, the collar bird, and the half dozen other birds whose strangely developed decorative instincts command our admiration and wonder.

GUS, THE BOAT-KEEPER OF THE OELRICHS.

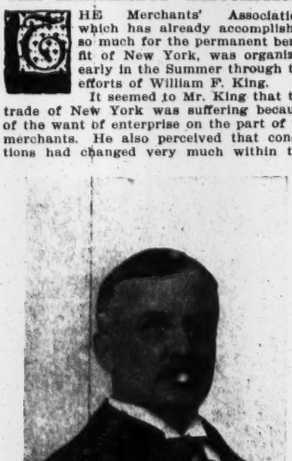
"A MIX-UP."

MAIN OFFICE, MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.
Reception and Registration of Visiting Merchants and Distribution of Letters.

THE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

THE Merchants' Association, which has already accomplished so much for the permanent benefit of New York, was organized early in the Summer through the efforts of William F. King.

It seemed to Mr. King that the trade of New York was suffering because of the want of enterprise on the part of its merchants. He also perceived that conditions had changed very much within the last quarter of a century. Prior to that time this city had been the unquestioned market of the United States. Its supremacy was then recognized by cities that now pose as its rivals. But these younger cities had developed rapidly into great trade centres, and their business men, fired with the enthusiasm and energy of frontier life, were making the most active efforts to wrest from New York the commerce of their own territory, which, up to that time, had flowed into the metropolis. In St. Louis and Chicago, especially, the merchants organized for the purpose of conducting vigorous and well-reasoned campaigns. They prevailed upon the railways to offer every inducement possible in the reduction of freight and passenger rates to and from these cities, and they then invited the merchants of the South and West to trade with them instead of with the houses of New York. In some cases, free transportation was given to those who purchased as much as $2,000 or $3,000.

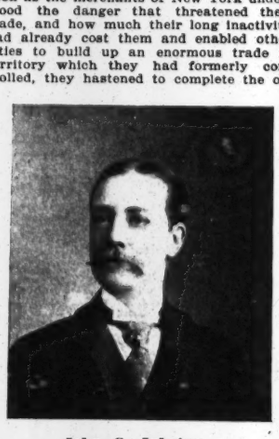


William F. King.

While these and other cities of the West were making such herculean efforts to control the commerce of the Central, Southern, and Western States, New York was doing practically nothing. It had been content to rely upon its marvelous advantages of location, its cosmopolitan markets, its unequaled facilities for importation, and its overmastering financial power. It reasoned that these advantages would make it necessary for the merchants throughout the country to buy their goods in this city. It did not take into consideration that the railways of the West were aiding in the development of its young rivals, even to the point of discriminating against it, and, further, that the merchants of such cities as Chicago and St. Louis were ready to make temporary sacrifices in order to gain lasting benefits.

The result, as Mr. King found, was that the inactivity of New York, together with the great activity of the Western cities, had cost this city the loss of a large part of its trade. It had been attracted to the Western cities by the offer of greater advantages in the way of cheaper rates of freight and passenger transportation, and by a liberal reduction in the prices of goods. Mr. King found, on investigation, that the merchants of Chicago were selling goods they had purchased in this city for lower prices than the New York merchants were offering them direct to the tradesmen in the South and West. This was made possible through the great reduction in railway rates obtained by the business men of Chicago for this kind of traffic.

It was to remedy these unfavorable conditions, which were seriously jeopardizing the commercial supremacy of this city, that Mr. King undertook last Spring the work of organizing the merchants of New York for a commercial campaign that should win back to this city all that it had lost, and the Merchants' Association was the result. As soon as the merchants of New York understood the danger that threatened their trade, and how much their long inactivity had already cost them and enabled other cities to build up an enormous trade in territory which they had formerly controlled, they hastened to complete the organization and fight for the recovery of lost ground. The association was incorporated June 19, and soon had a resident membership of 250 and a non-resident membership of 3,500. It was destined to have on its rolls two months later more than 800 resident members and more than 21,000 non-resident members. The resident membership now numbers 900, and the non-resident membership numbers about 24,000.



John C. Juhring.

Meyer Jonasson.

In speaking of the purposes and objects of the association, Mr. King, who was, of course, chosen its President, said:

"The Merchants' Association of New York was not organized in the interest of any particular jobbing houses or any specific line of trade. It is formed in the interests of every line of industry in the City of New York; it is for the protection of New York's trade and commerce. When you realize that every manufacturer in the United States of any account has an office in New York; when you realize that every novelty made in the known world seeks New York as its first market; when you realize that the moment a manufacturer or importer receives a sample of anything he submits it at once to every jobbing house in New York; when you realize that every large mercantile house of any importance throughout the United States, whether dry goods, groceries, hardware, boots and shoes, or any other line, retail or wholesale, has a representative in this market, you will understand that volumes have been spoken for New York's claim of being the greatest market on this continent, if not in the world.

"It should be understood that this association is not disposed to belittle any of New York's sister cities. Its purpose is patriotic as well as commercial. Our representative merchants, who have been in business here for many years, have taken into their firms young men in every line of business who are aggressive. They love their city, they have pride in its prosperity, and they purpose to maintain its supremacy. Through the Merchants' Association they purpose to awaken the merchants in every town and village in the United States to the importance of frequent visits to market, whether that market be New York or some other trade centre.

"The movement of the Merchants' Association is broad enough, however, to assist every city. If we can instill into the minds of the merchants of the smaller towns and villages the idea of going often to market and maintaining their own trade, and thus building up their own towns and villages, we are doing a good work for the whole country, not for New York alone. Of course we want every merchant to come to New York, and we purpose to place before the country at large in every honorable manner the advantages of New York as the great market of the world."

This expression of generosity as to the trade of other cities was soon followed by an act that revealed the self-conscious superiority which can afford to be just and magnanimous to rivals. Baltimore and Philadelphia protested against the issuance of reduced rates by the Trunk Line Association from points in its territory to New York. Mr. King, as President of the association, wrote to the railways:

"In my opinion, it would be a good move for the railroads to grant the requests of both Baltimore and Philadelphia, giving them stop-overs and extending the time limit for return. We are willing to take our chances on getting our share of the business."

The association was organized with the following officers and Directors: William F. King, President; John C. Juhring, First Vice President; Meyer Jonasson, Second

Charles T. Root.

William E. Tefft.

Vice President; Charles T. Root, Secretary; Charles H. Webb, Treasurer; John Claflin, William E. Tefft, James H. Breslin, and Marcus M. Marks, Directors; James B. Dill, Counsel.

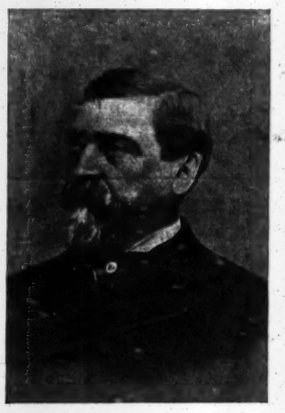
There was also formed an Advisory Committee, the members of which represent all the branches of manufacture and trade in this city. Its duty was to look after the general interests of business, to ascertain what were the needs in all departments and how such needs could be best supplied; to what extent trade had fallen away from the city and how it could be restored, and how the volume of business and commerce could be increased steadily from year to year to keep pace with the development of the metropolis.

The organization has been at work for a little more than two months, and some estimate may be made as to the work it will accomplish. As its efficiency will be in a great measure dependent upon the number of its members, it has sought to enlist as many business men of this city as possible and also to get an extensive membership of non-resident merchants throughout the country. In this respect it has succeeded far beyond its hopes. Its 900 resident members represent almost every line of business in the city and are among the most influential men directing its commercial life. All of the largest firms are represented on the Advisory Committee, and nearly every important house in New York is a member of the association. It is hardly too much to say that its members control the bulk of New York's commerce and form a majority of the banks that compose the Clearing House. The organization is therefore thoroughly representative of the energy, enterprise, and importance of the great commerce and business life of the city.

Outside of New York the members of the association extend from Maine to California and from the lakes to the Gulf. They are in every city of importance of the country, including St. Louis and Chicago, which have been, in matters of this kind, the only commercial competitors of New York. Merchants in every State have hastened to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded them to make cheap trips to the metropolis and buy their stocks of goods for the Autumn and Winter. These and kindred advantages to be derived from a membership in the association have accelerated the increase in the rolls, and new members are joining at the rate of 500 a day.

The work so far accomplished has been, of course, largely preliminary and preparatory. The ground has been cleared by procuring from the railways most interested in the development of the Northern, Eastern, Middle, Southern, and Southwestern States very liberal reductions in passenger rates and by the enrollment of many merchants throughout the different sections. Something definite has also been accomplished in the way of bringing to New York several thousand of the non-resident members, together with five or six thousand other persons who are members of their families and enjoy the benefit of the low rates of fare. These persons have had the opportunity—many of them for the first time—of seeing the metropolis and of learning something of its great markets and its advantages as a distributing point for the entire country. Many of the visitors have declared that for the first time they realized the importance of the city outside of its tremendous power and influence as a financial centre. They had thought of it only as a great aggregation of people and a depository of hoarded wealth. They found it the leading city in manufactures and in trade of every kind, and that its markets were cheaper than those of any other commercial centre. The dissemination of such information will be of vast benefit to the city.

But the visitors have done more than this. It is estimated by some of the most accurate and best informed of the merchants of the city that the actual increase of business due to the coming of these merchants will be at least $1,000,000 a day, or a total in the two months and more of the excursions from the South and West of at least $60,000,000, and probably as much as $100,000,000. This immense trade has quickened the pulses of business in New York and throughout the country. It has already made the Fall of 1897 more than the peer of the phenomenal Fall of 1892. Never has business been better or the prospect of still greater business brighter than now, after only a month of the constant inflow of these out-of-town merchants. From them also came the first definite news of the restoration of prosperity in every section. This alone was sufficient to give a strong stimulus to trade. It was an assurance of the return of confidence, and afforded a guarantee of sound business conditions for the future. Merchants and investors have learned that it is no longer



James H. Breslin.

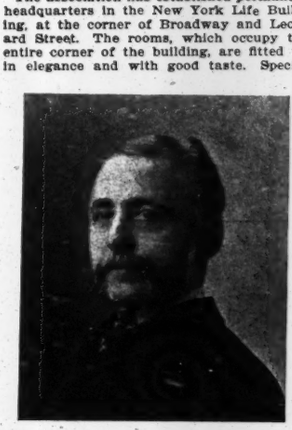
necessary to hoard money or wares to await better times when credits would be sure. Confidence and prosperity had returned together in the train of magnificent crops throughout the agricultural portions of the Union.

When the Merchants' Association was organized there was considerable doubt as to its future. Many of those who joined it did so with the expectation that its life would be short. It seemed to them that it had one thing to accomplish, and, that done, the necessity for its further existence would pass. This was not, however, the idea of its founders and projectors. They strove to form an organization whose work would be permanent in results, and, to obtain such results, they felt that the organization itself must be permanent. The association has, therefore, been formed along lines of endurance. It was not conceived for a day, or for a year; but for years of activity and enterprise in the work of keeping the commerce of New York fully abreast of its growth in population and wealth.

The present membership of the association is sufficient for its permanent existence. But more than mere existence is desired. It is the wish of the organizers to have a body of merchants and business men that will be at once the largest in numbers and the most far reaching in power of all commercial organizations. They expect to extend its resident membership until it reaches 10,000, and includes every business man of importance and influence in this city, and represents every field of enterprise and every branch and ramification of trade. They expect, also, to extend its non-resident membership until it reaches at least 100,000, or, probably, 200,000, and embraces every prominent merchant or other man of affairs in the States of the country. It is, then, the purpose of the association to establish permanent and mutually beneficial relations between the resident and non-resident members, the net result of which will be the perpetuation of the commercial supremacy of New York and the furnishing to the merchants throughout the country the best market that the world can offer.

Heretofore the efforts of the association have been directed largely to the procuring of low rates of personal transportation, although the necessary sequence of low freight rates has not been overlooked. From this time on, however, more strenuous efforts will be made to obtain concessions in rates of freight, so that the merchants and the market will receive all the aid that the railways can give. The railways have already shown a spirit of enterprise in the work that has been equal to that of the New York merchants themselves. They have readily conceded low rates, and the association is assured that they will as readily grant concessions in freight rates, in order to aid in the development of the metropolitan market.

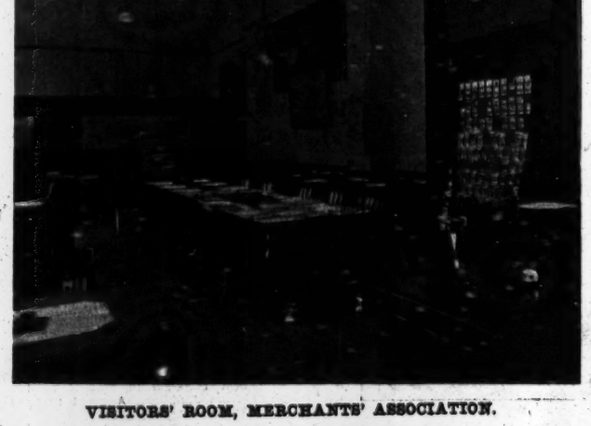
The association has established permanent headquarters in the New York Life Building, at the corner of Broadway and Leonard Street. The rooms, which occupy the entire corner of the building, are fitted up in elegance and with good taste. Special



George L. Putnam.

rooms are set aside for non-resident members, where they may write letters, read the papers, or talk over the situation of the market with other visitors to the city. There have been prepared, also, Post Office, telephone, telegraph, and messenger service, so that they can transact all of their correspondence or negotiations from these rooms, except, of course, the actual conference with local merchants. All appearance of doing business with the visitors in any way has been strictly prohibited to local members. The buyers are at liberty to do what they please, but there is to be no "drumming" up of trade in the headquarters. The President and his corps of assistants occupy the front office. Next to this is the reception room, where visitors register and meet the members of the association. Beyond this is the office of the clerks of the association, where information is to be obtained as to rates, routes, &c. The non-residents' room ends the suite. The location of the headquarters, as well as the equipment of the offices, is as perfect in every respect as could be desired. For convenience of the visiting buyers there could not have been selected a more suitable place. It is directly in the heart of the wholesale district, and is situated upon the greatest artery of commerce of the world—Broadway.

STANHOPE SAMS.



VISITORS' ROOM, MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS' ROOM.

HOW A ROAD IN IRELAND WAS MADE.

The way in which the Irish imagination accounts for the curious notch in the Devil's Bit Mountain, Tipperary, is indicated in its very name. But there are two versions of the legend. According to one, it is said that Nickie Ben, just to try how sharp his teeth were, bit a piece off the upper edge; but, finding it rather too hard even for his digestion, he threw it up at Cashel, in the same county, where it has remained ever since. In confirmation of the story, it is gravely asserted that the Rock of Cashel would exactly fit into the gap left in the aforesaid mountain. In Notes and Queries, June 14, 1851, the tale is told as follows: "In the Barnane Mountains, near Templemore, Ireland, there is a large dent or hollow, visible at the distance of twenty miles, and known by the name of the 'Devil's Bit.' • • • There is a foolish tradition that the devil was obliged, by one of the saints, to make a road for his reverence across an extensive bog in the neighborhood, and so, taking a piece of the mountain in his mouth, he strode over the bog and deposited a road behind him!"—Gentleman's Magazine.

ILLUSTRATIVE ART ABROAD.

Beppo—and after which Saint he has been christened it would be difficult to tell—is a true son of his native Naples and of Giambattista and Eurichetta Neri. His father, a lazzarone, with all that the term implies, by calling and inclination, has transmitted to him the Southern passionate and pleasure-loving nature, and in this case the apple fell not far from the tree. Despite his youth, Beppo already knows how to roll his cigarette in true artistic fashion, to judge its internal value, and with a certain disdain of environment to take life as it presents itself—con amore.

President Faure and his Minister of War, Gen. Billot, recently reviewed the French Army manoeuvres in the Alps. To lend local color to his stay, the President, as well as the Minister, has exchanged his gray military hat for the Alpine headdress, and both are about to start for the mess table on the plains. A picture of the Signal Corps at work at the manoeuvres is also reproduced.

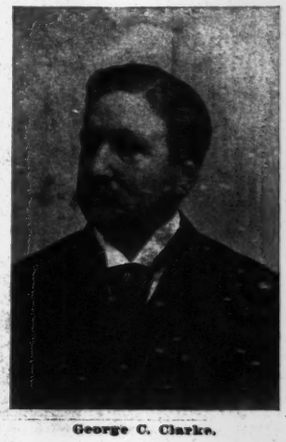
S. A. Andrée and his two companions, Nils Strindberg, instructor of physics at the High School in Stockholm, and Knut Frankel, are depicted in the illustration as about to start on their perilous voyage.

The struggle for the half-mile running championship of the world has been fought out between C. J. Kilpatrick of America and E. C. Bredin of England, on English soil. E. C. Bredin, the English champion, won, his time being 1:55 3-5. The illustration represents the start for the Stamford Bridge race.

The portrait of Sarah Bernhardt presented is the latest made, and was drawn from life by E. J. Sullivan, at the home of the celebrated actress.

The latest creation of the milliners' art is the dress worn by Mrs. Beerbohm Tree in the new production of the "Silver Key" in London.

The statue of John and Sebastian Cabot, by John Cassidy, is just now attracting considerable attention in art circles abroad.



George C. Clarke.

FRUIT FROM THE TROPICS.

WHERE all the cargoes brought into the harbor of this metropolis of the Western world open to inspection, and the boxed, baled, crated, and barreled exports exposed to view, the water front of New York would be a comprehensive and ever-continuing exhibition of the products of the earth.

The requirements of shipping, however, permit no such boon, yet a trip about the piers of the city is full of interest and instruction. Much raw material arrives in such shape that it may be seen, and this is particularly true of fruit.

It is the purpose here to speak of the pineapples and bananas which have arrived in great quantities during the past six weeks, unloading at various piers, notably on the lower East River and at Pier 1 North River. Cuban pineapples are brought here by the Ward and Spanish lines in barrels, which may be seen piled up a dozen high on the bulkhead along South Street. But the picture is more interesting on the arrival of a schooner from the Bahamas with a cargo of pineapples, in bulk, as it might be called. The unloading of a pineapple schooner at Pier 12 East River is shown in the accompanying illustrations.

One has seen apples so plentiful in cider time as to sate the taste for the bread of fruits, and one has crunched them under foot in the orchard. Here one must needs be careful to avoid walking on pineapples, or, if he cross the pier, he will find a fruit steamer whose decks are slimy with bananas.

Trucks, truckmen, and cargo handlers are busy at the work of unloading and reloading for cartage, and there is a scene of activity eclipsing the busiest of husking bees or barn raisings in old New England, and about it all is the aroma of the fruit. One may easily fancy himself in the lands whence come these vessels, and visions arise of blue skies and fleecy clouds, palms and tropic verdure, white thatched cottages, and "darky" plantation hands. About 8,000,000 pineapples are raised annually in the Bahamas; Florida gives a crop of 5,000,000; Cuba, 10,000,000, and Jamaica, 500,000.

Those seen on the pier at which the photographs were taken came from the Bahamas. Pineapple raising is the principal business of the Bahamas, and nearly all the fruit is sent to the United States. In turn, seven-tenths of the goods consumed on the islands are of American production and manufacture. Most of the pineapples are brought here in schooners, of which about forty are engaged in the height of the season. The season commences in April and ends in August. They are shipped principally to Baltimore and New York, though some go to Philadelphia and Boston. A schooner may make from one to two trips a season.

New Providence, Abaco, Eleuthera, Andros, and Bahama are the principal islands of the group, New Providence being about 900 miles from New York and 160 miles from the Florida coast. The schooners have to make a circuit of some fifteen stopping places, for many can hardly be called ports, to gather up their cargoes, touching at Long Island, Watlings Island, Rum Cay, and Eleuthera. Governor's Harbor, Gregory Town, the Cove, Spanish Wells, and Harbor Island are among the places. There is a section of free land in Eleuthera five miles wide and twenty miles long, planted in pineapples by both the blacks and whites, and besides, the plantations which are owned by men of both races, though the proprietors are generally English, who employ colored labor.

The islands being of coral formation, with only a light top soil, the plow cannot be generally used, and a shovel is used in planting. The sprouts or suckers are put into the ground during the latter part of the wet season, which lasts from May to October, and it is eighteen months from that time before the fruit is ready for cutting. Meantime the ground must be kept free from weeds. The largest of the Bahama pines weigh about three pounds. Sometimes they reach four pounds, but such are scarce, and the average weight is two pounds. Though small, they are sweet.

The plantations are within easy access of the shore, for the fruit sells at so low a price that it would not pay for distant cartage. The negroes are the beasts of burden. They carry the pines in large flaring-top baskets upon their heads, three or four dozen pines to the basket. From the shore the fruit is taken out to the vessels in small boats, there not being a sufficient depth of water to afford dockage. The average trip of a schooner from the islands to New York takes eight days. A Washington Street house handles all the Bahama pines shipped to this port.

Cuba and Florida raise pines of the largest size, the Floridas reaching ten or twelve pounds; the Cubans less, or about six pounds. The Cuban pineapples are raised near Havana. In Florida they are grown near the banks of the Indian River and on the keys along the coast. Their growing in Florida was begun on the keys twenty-five years ago, when they were introduced from Puerto Rico. Curiously enough, they are an improvement on the fruit of Puerto Rico, and Puerto Rico exports few, because, owing to the large size and the great quantity of water the pines contain, they do not stand shipping.

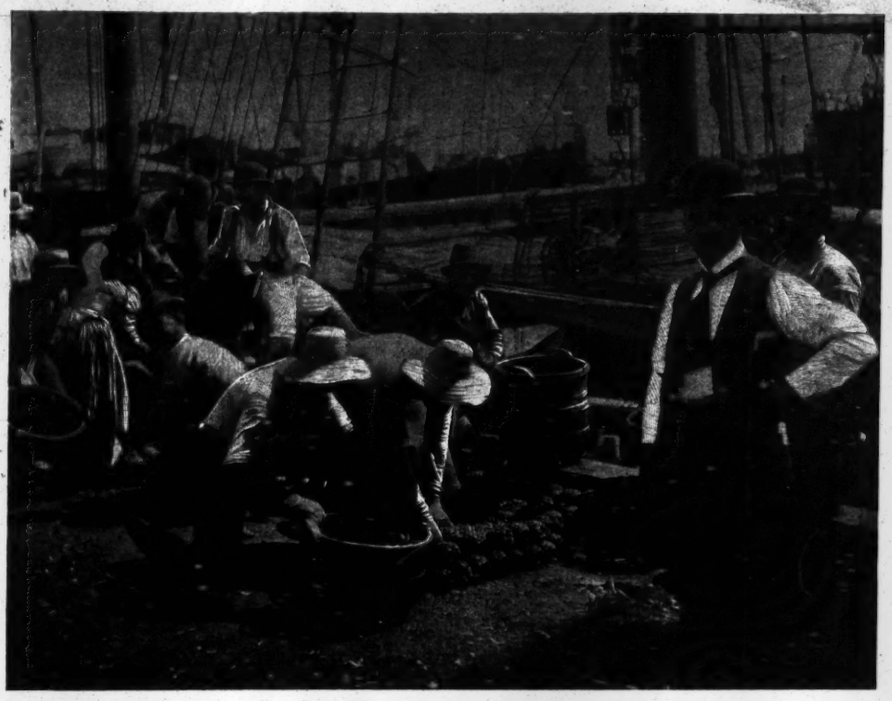
The Florida pineapples are of a very fine quality. They are sent North by the coasting steamers which run out of Jacksonville, and some are shipped by rail, the output being controlled by a planters' union and the shipments to the various markets of the United States being directed by one man in charge of headquarters at Jacksonville.

Baltimore and Philadelphia take a good many of the Florida pines direct, and they are shipped by rail also as far west as Denver, early in the season, though ordinarily Columbus, Ohio, is the western limit of the trade. About 10,000 pines make a carload.

West Indian and Florida pines are sent occasionally to Europe, but not many of them. Europe obtains her supply from the Canary Islands. A fine quality of fruit is also grown in English hothouses, but it is of course expensive. A single pineapple, at Christmas time in England, may bring as high as £5. The Canary Island pine is of a fine quality, but not so large as that of Florida. Pineapples are also raised near Singapore, and from there they sometimes reach our Pacific coast.

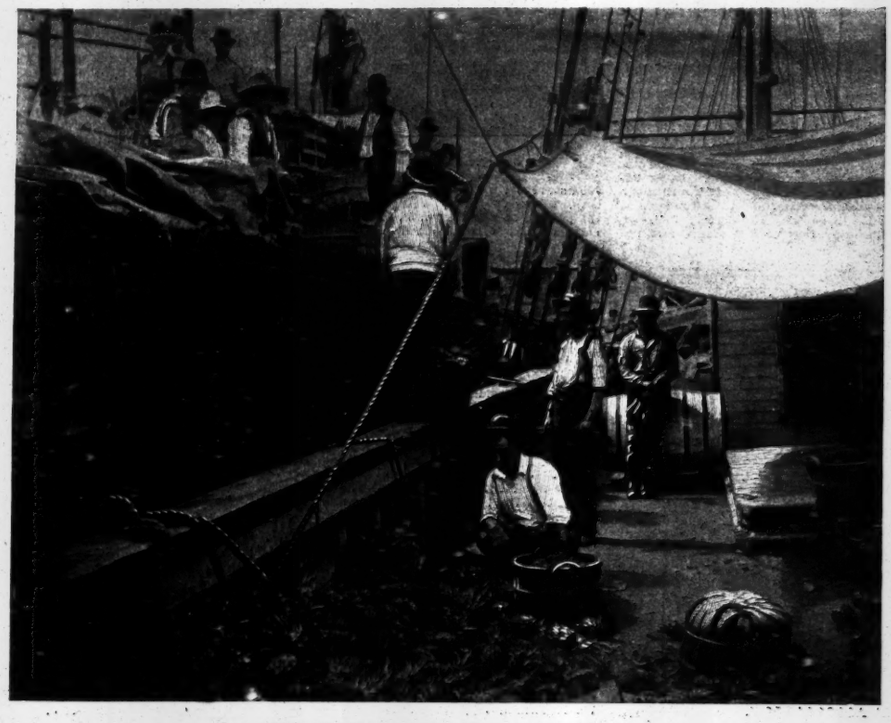
Between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 bunches of bananas are brought to New York annually. While they arrive at all seasons of the year, the larger part of the trade is from March to September. They are brought to New York in steamers, carrying from 15,000 to 20,000 bunches. In one week, recently, the importation reached 125,000. There is quite a fleet of small steamers engaged almost exclusively in the banana trade, and during the busy season many more steamers of greater size are employed.

Cuban bananas are the best, but there are none to be had now, owing to the war. The large red bananas are a Cuban product. The best bananas in market at present come from Jamaica. A great many come from Central America, but they are not of so fine a quality as the Jamaican. The

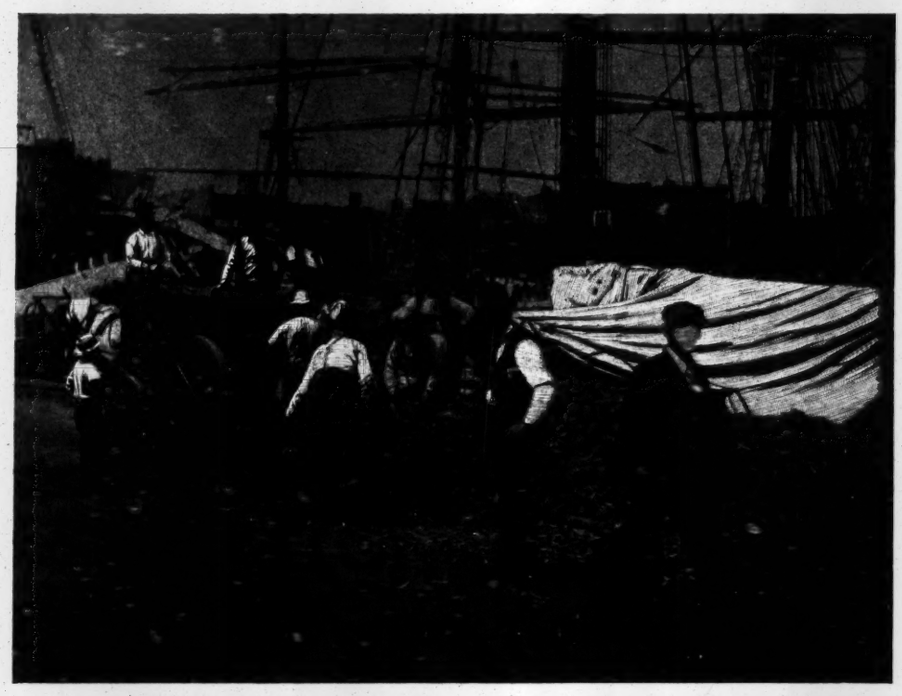


A FEW SELECTED PINEAPPLES FOR THE WORKERS.

OLD TIME BANANA HANDLERS.



A DECK VIEW OF A PINEAPPLE SCHOONER.



LOADING A WAGON WITH PINEAPPLES.

banana markets of the United States are Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Mobile, and New Orleans. Much of the Central American product, coming principally from Port Limon and the San Juan River, in Nicaragua, goes to New Orleans, whence it is distributed through the South and West. Small steamers go up the San Juan River among the plantations and take on the bananas at various landings.

Bananas are cut a year after planting. The plant is a giant herb, rising from six to twenty feet in height, the stem being formed by the sheathing bases of the leaves, the blades of the leaves being ten or twelve feet long and about two feet wide at the base. The leaf frequently becomes stringy and resembles a palm. One plant may bear several bunches, and it dies when the fruit ripens. Bunches have reached a weight of eighty pounds. The sections of the bunches are called "hands" in the trade, and a "hand" may have about eighteen bananas on it. The larger bananas are fewer in the bunch than small ones, a bunch containing 75 or 80 large ones, while a bunch of small ones may number 150.

The Jamaica plantations are not along the coasts or river fronts only, but in the interior as well. The fruit is taken in carts to the water and lightered to the steamers on rafts or in dories. This work, performed by the "darkies," is often difficult, owing to the swell from the ocean. Sometimes donkeys are employed in the land transportation, the bunches being tied over their backs. Many planters may have but a small lot to offer at one time—perhaps 50 or 100 bunches. They are taken up by agents who deal with the American houses, selling in lots of 1,000 bunches.

There is almost as great a variety of bananas as of apples, and the price they bring depends upon their size and condition. They must be cut at a certain fullness or period in maturing. When taken from the steamship they are placed in trucks, 100 bunches of large ones or 125 bunches of small ones to the truck load, and the load is then sold at auction on the pier, the auction being conducted by a company regularly engaged in this business, representing consignees.

Fruit which ripens on the voyage is sold at a very low price, and there is always a percentage of yellow fruit in a cargo when it is unloaded. There is also a great loss from decay, 500 or 600 bunches being an average of the quantity which has been spoiled by sweating in the ship's hold. In the Spring bananas bring about $1 a bunch, that being a fair average price for the cargo, though it may go as high as $1.15. After the California fruit season opens there is an immediate falling off in the price of bananas, and 50 cents a bunch may be said to be an average price obtained by the auctioneer from the purchasers of the truck loads.

Not all of the cargo is put on trucks, however. The importing houses have customers out of town, and railroad floats come alongside with cars in which a part of the fruit is to be taken to points in the interior. Canada is a large market.

England takes a few bananas from New York, but Europe generally obtains its principal supply from the Canary Islands. The Pacific coast is supplied by the Sandwich Islands. J. T. M.

THE CLEVER COCKATOO.

There is a very remarkable cockatoo, says a writer in Chambers's Journal, found in one of the islands of the Indian Ocean, near New Guinea; it is as large as a full-grown pheasant, and of a jet black color. The bird is distinguished for its enormously strong bill, and the clever manner in which it uses th's tool. The bill seems as hard as steel, and the upper part has a deep notch in it. Now, the favorite food of this cockatoo is the kernel of the canary nut, but there is wonderful ingenuity required to get at it, for the nut is something like a Brazil nut, only ten times as hard. In fact, it requires the blow of a heavy hammer to crack it; it is quite smooth and triangular in shape. The cockatoo might throw the nut down, but it would not break, or it might hold it in its claws as parrots usually do with their food, and attempt to crush it, but the smoothness of the nut would cause it to fly out of the beak.

Nature, however, appears to have given the possessor of the wonderful bill an almost miraculous intelligence to direct its powers, for the cockatoo takes one of the nuts edgewise in its bill, and by a sawing motion of its sharp lower mandible makes a small notch on it. This done, the bird takes hold of the nut with its claws, and, biting off a piece of leaf, retains it in the deep notch of the upper part of the bill. Then the nut is seized between the upper and lower parts of the bill, and is prevented from slipping by the peculiar texture of the leaf.

A sharp nip or two in the notch breaks off a tiny piece of the shell of the nut. The bird then seizes the nut in its claws and pokes the long, sharp point of its bill into the hole and picks out the kernel bit by bit. The cockatoo has a very long tongue, which collects each morsel as it is broken off by the bill. This is without doubt a wonderful process, for it is quite clear that without the leaf nothing can be done, and it proves how certain structures in birds are made to destroy certain parts of plants.

ON THE HEIGHTS.

As one who climbs unto the mountain's brow
Finds the strong head which served him on the plain
Dizzy and blind, the heart whose pulse was low
Now throbbing wildly with the upward strain,
So fares the spirit on the heights of thought.
Reason, the manful, blankly stares and reels,
While Love, the childlike, consciously o'erwrought,
Cries out in anguish to the God it feels.
—H. G. HEWLETT in The Spectator.

HOW AMERICA FEELS TOWARD ENGLAND.

There are, said Disraeli, two Englands, rich and poor, and Emerson, commenting on that saying, declared that the two Englands were the England of justice, of liberty, of humane ideas and noble insight, and the England of narrowness and unreason. Now, there are several Americas, not only geographically as in the well known generalizations of East, West, and South, but still more ethically, intellectually, from the point of view of culture and ideas.

To hear a good, large-hearted New England divine at, say, a great Non-Conformist gathering in England, you would suppose that America sincerely loved the land of Bunyan, Wesley, and Doddridge, and it would be quite true from the point of view of the constituency the speaker represented. But if a Western member of Congress were to address a meeting at Dublin under the Presidency of Archbishop Walsh in favor of the silver programme, you would conclude that the United States were aflame with hatred of England, and to a great degree that also would be true. Each would be speaking from his own point of view and from that of his milieu. Now, of such sections of opinion in the United States there are not merely two, but possibly twenty. It must be remembered that, first, a larger and larger proportion of people in the United States are every year non-English.

The old anti-English feeling could be accounted for in former years by the Irish element, and the flame of Irish revenge is still kept steadily burning. But the Irish are relatively less numerous and important than they were, owing to the enormous Teuton, Italian, Scandinavian, and Slavonic invasions which have converted the great central cities like Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Pittsburg into the most polyglot, cosmopolitan places in the world. At the last municipal election in New York it was shown that the voters of German birth comprised about one-fourth of the whole electorate, while the last census revealed a foreign element of about 21 per cent. of the entire population. The Anglo-Saxon reserve forces are, in a word, steadily declining, and therefore England does not find in America the racial backing she could once count upon.—The Spectator.

INDIVISIBLE.

A moment face to face they stood,
While soul met soul in honest eyes
That trembling glowed through unshed tears,
Born of a love that never dies.

They met to speak the saddest word
That e'er on human lips can dwell:
But, O, the mockery to dream
That such as these could take farewell!

For as two roseate clouds unite,
In wake of the departed sun,
Their kindred essence pure and sweet,
These twain had softly merged in one.

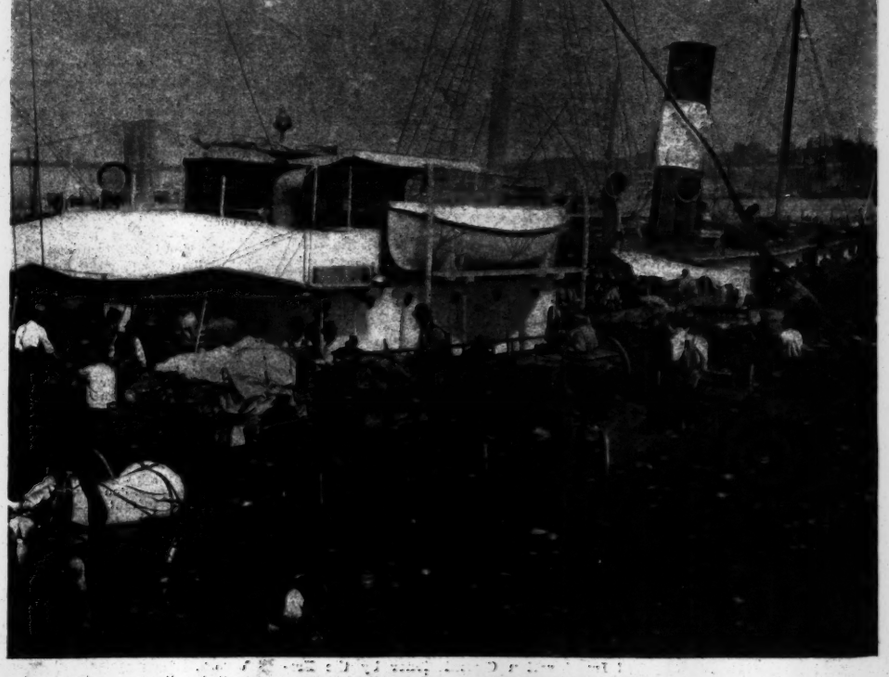
They might be severed pole from pole,
Might live through all the years apart;
What mattered time and space to them
Whose home was in each other's heart?

He craved a tress of that fine gold
Whose wavy wreaths her forehead graced;
Bending to grant the boon, he clasped
A zone of pearl about her waist.

A moment more, and he was gone
From sight, naught else. High heart and mind
Stronghold of tenderness and truth,
Defied the hour, and staid behind!

The reasons rolled, and ne'er again
Thus face to face 'twas theirs to stand;
Yet heart to heart they walked the world
On to the goal, the silent land.

O gift of gifts! a noble soul
That wraps our own in full embrace,
Till all mean things in love's great sea
Are lost, and self hath no more place.
—JANE C. SIMPSON in Good Words.



A BUSY SCENE ON A BANANA STEAMER.

A PICTURE.
A PICTURE on my easel,
A face that is regal and fair;
In all the world not a picture
With the same style and air.
I love my face on the easel,
The original I cannot obtain,
So I make court to my picture
And smother my heartfelt pain.

A Hopeful Sign.

From The Detroit Free Press.

Oklahoma Belle—I think pap's agoin' ter favor ye, Bill, over all the other fellers. I've been a-talkin' to him about ye, an' he never said nothin', but I know he likes ye.

Squatter Bill—How d'yer know, Nance?

Oklahoma Belle—I told him ye was comin' 'round ternight, and he loaded up his gun with squirrel shot instead ov buck.

Too Late.

From The Cleveland Leader.

Myrtle—They say that you made a regular fool of Algy Piersons, at the islands, last week.

Maud—No; they are wrong. I might have done it, but for one thing.

Myrtle—What was that?

Maud—Somebody had finished the job before I got hold of him.

Desirable.

From The Washington Star.

"It's perfectly disgraceful!" she exclaimed.

"What's the matter?" inquired her husband.

"Here's a description of a woman who gets up in public and declares herself an Anarchist."

"Well," was the rejoinder, "maybe it's all for the best. I believe I'd like to see women crowd the males out of the Anarchist business. When they threw bombs they wouldn't be so likely to hit anybody."

Difficulties Encountered.

From The Chicago Record.

"Did you succeed in raising money for that school teacher's monument?"

"No. Pupils that he had been harsh with wouldn't contribute, and pupils that he coddled had never prospered."

A Good Hint to Take.

From The Boston Courier.

He—You are such a queer girl, pray how must a fellow take you?

She—If his arms are useless, of course there's no way.

DR. J. H. SENNER'S LOVING CUP.
Presented to the Recently Retired Immigration Commissioner by the Employes of His Department.

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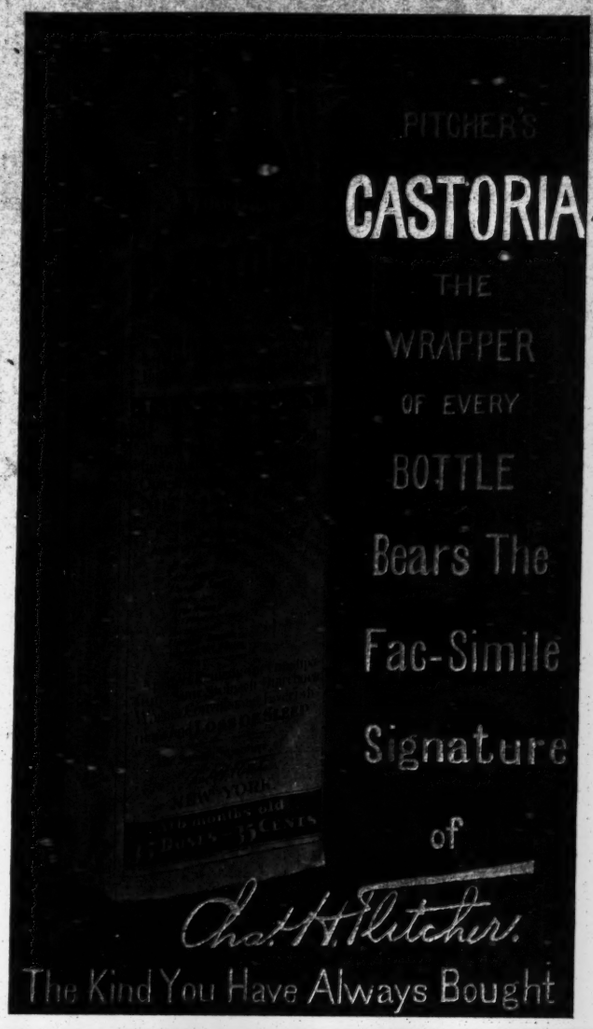

He Was a Latin Scholar.

From The Boston Courier.

Billy's father was intently studying a letter he had just received from his lawyer, hanging fire on the words, "suum cuique," which the legal wight had carelessly injected into the communication. Pointing to the words as he turned to Billy, he remarked:

"See here, Billy. You're a Latin scholar; what do these words mean?"

"Mean?" replied Billy. "Why, I should think you could make that out even if it isn't spelled according to Hoyle. Sue 'em quick is what the learned counselor meant to say, but he is a little erratic in his spelling."

He Was Right There.

From The Boston Transcript.

Judge—You say you were born in town?

Witness—Yes, your Honor.

Judge—You mean, I suppose, that you have always heard that you were born here?

Witness—I have always heard so.

Judge—But that is hearsay evidence, and it cannot be allowed.

Witness—But I was there myself, your Honor.

Feminine Inconsistency.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Have you seen Maud's rainy day costume? It's too sweet for any use."

"Why doesn't she wear it to-day?"

"It looks so much like rain."

Serious, but Not Fatal.

From The Chicago Journal.

"Parker looks like a wreck."

"Yes; he met with an accident."

"Indeed! Was he much injured?"

"Well, he's wearing his heart in a sling."

The Legal Way.

From The Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

Client—I think we had better sue for about $15,000 damages, don't you?

Lawyer—Will that satisfy you?

Client—I think so.

Lawyer—We'll make it $40,000, then. I shall want about $25,000 for my fee."

Avoiding Risks.

From The Detroit Free Press.

Gladys—Papa's going to give us a check at the wedding instead of a present, Tom.

Tom—All right. We'll have the ceremony at high noon, then, instead of at 4 o'clock.

Gladys—Why, what for, dear?

Tom—Banks close at 3.

THE
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Circuit Court

has granted an injunction against all infringers on the patented Imperial Hair Regenerator, manufactured only by the Imperial Chemical Mfg. Co., 292 5th Av., N. Y., and the learned Judge on the bench pronounced it "a useful and meritorious invention."

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